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LI YUAN HUNG IS CALLED MAN OF HOUR FOR CHINA

Vice-President of New Republic Makes Protest Against Yuan Shih-Kai's Proposal to Dissolve and Abolish the Parliament

SITUATION PECULIAR

Powers' Recognition of Kuo Ming Tang Party in Government Said to Place Them in Untenable Position

LONDON—Chinese news is meager. The special Monitor correspondent points out that the plea of censorship given by Peking to correspondents of other countries is insufficient. It is easy to despatch correct news from Mukden in Japanese territory. The censorship, he maintains, is in violation of the international telegraph convention. Meanwhile Vice-President Li Yuan Hung, although a supporter of Yuan Shih-Kai, as a prominent Kuo Ming Tang has registered a protest against the dissolution and abolition of Parliament.

Li Yuan Hung and Sun Yat Sen supported the President so long as he desired to maintain a democratic government, and Li Yuan Hung's appeal against dissolution is considered a last effort to maintain a semblance of a democratic government. The next step most probably will be the resignation of Li Yuan Hung.

The Monitor correspondent explains that the powers recognized the republic only after a constitutional government was organized with a Parliament of 800 members, of which half, representing 21 provinces, were members of the Kuo Ming Tang. The powers, therefore, recognized the Kuo Ming Tang party with a majority in Parliament, and hence the powers were induced to recognize a non-existent power.

The powers, the Monitor correspondent maintains, are therefore in an untenable position. The correspondent declares that Li Yuan Hung is the only man capable of handling the situation having the respect and confidence of the Chinese. He is a native of the heart of China and a lieutenant of Sun Yat Sen. This would mean the return of Sun Yat Sen and the setting up at Peking of an honest and patriotic administration.

TWO CLUBS GIVE ENTERTAINMENT IN ARLINGTON

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Shakespeare's comedy "As You Like It" was presented in the new Robbins Memorial town hall last night by the Lend-a-Hand Club of this town and the Sunshine Club of Arlington Heights.

The play was given successfully under the direction of Walter Dugan of Brookline, who has coached the production. Miss Grace Gage was the general chairman in charge of the entertainment. During the evening the Apollo Club of Boston sang, and a dance was given by a number of young people, under the direction of Miss Eloise Hunt.

FIRST WITNESS IS HEARD IN BRITISH RAILWAY INQUIRY

LONDON—At the first public sitting in the railway inquiry yesterday Lord Loreburn, the chairman, described the purport of the conference. Mr. Marwood of the Board of Trade gave evidence.

IRISH TRANSPORT UNION MAY TIE UP ALL DUBLIN TRAFFIC

James Larkin Says if Masters Are Not Soon Reconciled Railway Men May Be Called Out, While James Conolly Announces Battalions Will Be Armed

LONDON—The Monitor's Dublin correspondent telegraphs that James Larkin's release has resulted in an enormous number of telegrams arriving from everywhere. The latest development at Liberty Hall is that James Conolly announces the formation in the immediate future of four battalions of drilled men, who will be armed, but not by Larkin's definite advice.

Mr. Larkin announces his intention to make an important statement at Manchester tomorrow. He will also soon reply to Augustine Birrell's Bristol speech. The Irish Transport and General Work-

MRS. PANKHURST ARRIVES TO SPEAK IN TREMONT TEMPLE

English Suffragist, Expected at Back Bay Station, Goes on to South Terminal, Where She Is Greeted by Crowds as She Walks to Waiting Automobile

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English suffragist, arrived in Boston at 12 o'clock today, two hours ahead of scheduled time. Plans had been made to receive her at the Back Bay station and a large crowd gathered there, but she did not leave the train till it arrived at the South terminal. About 50 suffragists and a special committee headed by Mrs. Mary Hutchinson Page, wearing the recognized colors for the movement, purple, white and green, met the visitor and gave her a warm reception.

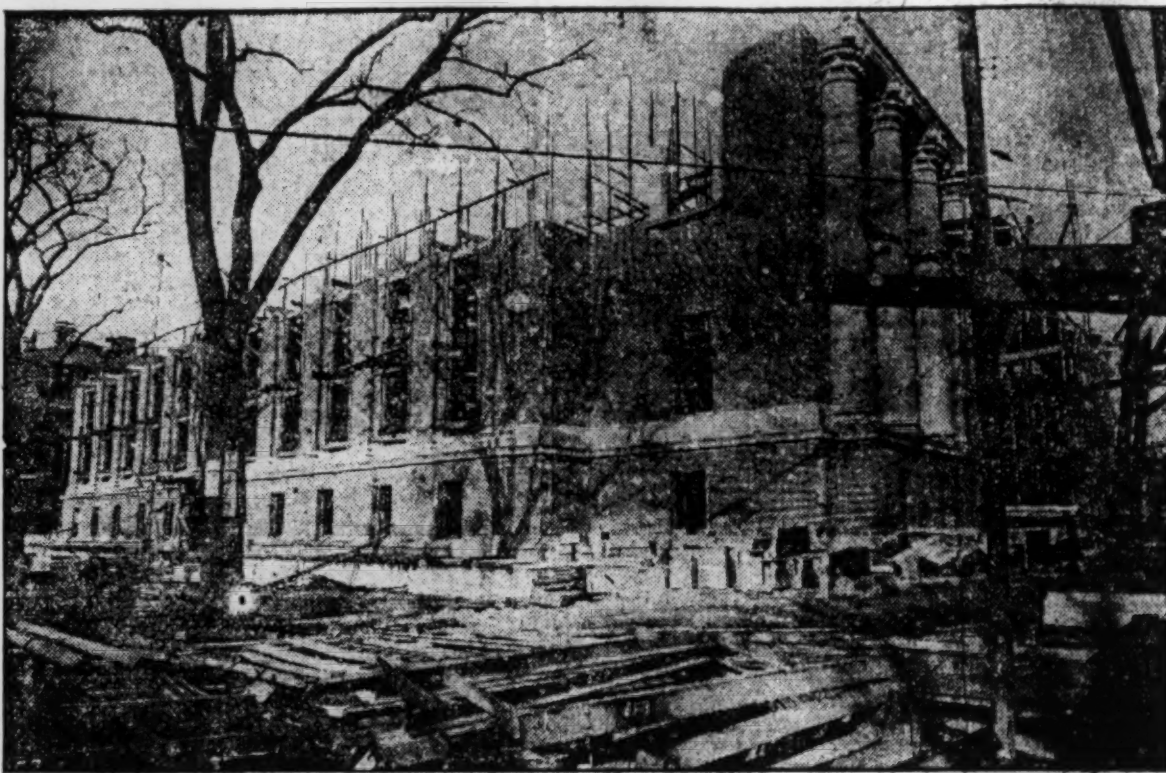
Mrs. H. S. Luscomb, Mrs. W. Dexter, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Miss Young, Miss C. Mitchell, Mrs. Mary G. Conklin, Miss Belle Burns of Washington and Mrs. Ella S. White of Berkeley, Cal. With Mrs. Pankhurst were Miss Margaret Foley of Boston, Mrs. Esther Abelson, Miss Gertrude Lawson of Providence and Alys Gregory of Hartford. Several others who boarded the train at the Back Bay station were also with her, including Mrs. Whitcomb, her secretary, Miss (Continued on page 14, column 2)

BERLIN ARMY-NAVY CONTRACT SYSTEM INQUIRY IS BEGUN

Socialists Absent From First Meeting—Resent Government Attitude Toward Liebknecht

BERLIN—The committee of inquiry into the system of army and navy contracts in Germany opened its sessions here yesterday. The Socialists were the only Reichstag party unrepresented. They are so indignant at the government for not admitting Herr Liebknecht to the committee that the recognized representative, Herr Noske, has withdrawn and the party is taking no part in the proceedings.

LIBRARY AT HARVARD IS ASSUMING FORM



Gift building at university, showing how front will appear with massive pillars

JOHN REDMOND URGES ULSTER TO STATE WHAT IT DEMANDS

Nationalist Leader at Newcastle Says Government Ready for Any Proposition Consistent With Irish Self-Government—Attacked by Suffragist Train at Durham

LONDON—John Redmond at Newcastle yesterday declared the opposition to home rule was due largely to a desire to destroy the Parliament act and restore the Lords' veto. A suffragette with flour made an attack on Mr. Redmond in the train after leaving Durham.

Speaking at Newcastle Mr. Redmond declared that exclusion of Ulster would mean the financial ruin of the province and nullification of the hopes and aspirations of the Nationalists. He continued to advocate "full speed ahead" because the policy pursued was right. He addressed an overflow meeting stating that no earthly power could kill the bill, nevertheless he believed it worth paying a large price to obtain a settlement by consent.

He said he never wanted home rule achieved by the humiliating defeat of any section of his countrymen. Of course it was of incalculable value to Ireland if the bill came to a united people. Let the opposition state their wants, he continued, for there is no demand, however extravagant or unreasonable, that the government is unready to consider provided the settlement basis is consistent with the principle of national self-government, "but," he added, "we will not be intimidated or bullied into the betrayal of Ireland. We are not asking

the exclusion of any Irishmen from British citizenship, but desire ourselves admission to the British constitution." Mr. Redmond begged the people not to allow the empire door to be slammed in the face of Ireland either by the fear of fanatics or the bludgeons of bullies.

Mr. Birrell at North Bristol yesterday was interrupted when two missiles were thrown at him by male suffragettes. Ulster, Mr. Birrell said, must always remain a part of Ireland. If the home rule question could be settled by agreement it ought to be, but it must be Irish home rule for Ireland. These were the ideals they preached and victory was on the verge of completion. Proposals from opponents were invited if consistent with the establishment of a Dublin Parliament.

RATE CONFERENCE IS NOW CONCLUDED

Joint conferences between Charles A. Prouty of the interstate commerce commission and the public service commissions of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont upon freight rates on the Boston & Maine railroad were concluded this morning with an hour's session in the equity court room of the federal building.

No information as to the results of the proceedings could be given out, Mr. Prouty said, until the conclusions of the conference had been submitted to Washington authorities.

TWO DESTROYERS SAIL FOR TESTS

Two of the most recent acquisitions to the United States Atlantic torpedo boat flotilla, the destroyers Cassin and Duncan, left Charlestown navy yard early today for Pensacola, Fla. Aboard were naval experts who will conduct tests of the vessels for three days.

CONGRESSMAN TO INSPECT MYSTIC

The Medford Board of Trade accompanied by a delegation of the city government and Mayor Charles S. Taylor will escort Congressman Frederick S. Delrick in an inspection of the Mystic river some day next week.

PHONE COMPANY IS ENJOINED The supreme court on Friday, enjoined the Nantucket Telephone Company from further conducting its business in the state for failure to file with the commission of corporations, William D. T. Trefry, its certificate of conditions as required by law.

WORK IS HURRIED ON NEW WIDENER MEMORIAL PILE

Plan Is Now to Have Structure Complete by Commencement Next Year and Contractors Are Striving to That End

OTHER PLANS DEVELOP

Working forces on the new Widener memorial library at Harvard have been increased so that the building may be finished by the commencement of 1914. Bricklayers and stone masons resumed work today after a short cessation in the work caused by a controversy on the working conditions. Already to a height of two stories the walls have risen, and the massive pillars which are to adorn the entrance are in place and give an idea of the beauty of the building. These pillars have been erected piece by piece and, made of solid granite, stand two stories in height. Between these pillars will be five large entrances to the building.

One very noticeable thing is the size of the windows. They are very large, some extending two stories in length. This is especially the case in the large stack section which covers the entire rear of the building. The entire building is planned so that every part will be well lighted by extra large windows. This library will be complete architecturally. Its collection of books which, already is large, has been increased by George Widener's bequest of his entire library which will be housed in a special fireproof section.

Harvard's other new buildings are taking form rapidly. The freshman dormitories on the Charles are being rushed. The outside shell of all three have been completed, and inside work has been begun. The structure which will combine the Peabody and University museums has been carried on without interruption. This addition has been well fitted into the other two, and will make one large structure of what was hitherto two separate buildings, the Peabody archaeological museum and the University museum. This is the realizing of the desire of the late Professor Agassiz, the donor of the University museum.

A new structure which will aid research is being erected in close proximity to the Jefferson physical laboratory on Oxford street, at the university. It is to be the high tension laboratory, where delicate electrical tests will be carried on. It is to be three stories in height and of the same architecture as Pierce hall, the headquarters of the engineering department.

To complete the number of buildings in the course of erection is the music building, the first of its kind Harvard has ever had. This structure, which is next to the Hemenway gymnasium, is approaching completion and will be ready for occupancy of the music department by spring.

PRINCETON AND YALE START GAME AT NEW HAVEN; BROWN LINES UP AGAINST HARVARD

YALE-PRINCETON LINEUP

Avery, L. E. R. S. Baker
Talbot, L. E. R. S. Baker
Ketcham, L. E. R. S. Baker
Marling, C. E. R. S. Baker
Pendleton, F. G. R. S. Baker
Warren, R. T. R. S. Baker
Wilson, G. B. R. S. Baker
Carter, R. E. R. S. Baker
Knowles, R. H. R. S. Baker
Ainsworth, L. H. R. S. Baker
Dunn, C. B. R. S. Baker
Referee, W. S. Langford, Empire, N. Y.
Snow, Head linesman, D. L. Fultz.

HARVARD-BROWN LINEUP

O'Brien, L. E. R. S. Baker
Gillman, L. E. R. S. Baker
Hitchcock, L. E. R. S. Baker
Soucy, F. G. R. S. Baker
Penock, R. E. R. S. Baker
Storer, R. T. R. S. Baker
Hardwick, R. E. R. S. Baker
Bradley, L. H. R. S. Baker
Mahan, R. H. R. S. Baker
Brickley, F. B. R. S. Baker
Officials—Referee, W. M. Morice; umpire, C. S. Williams; head linesman, G. N. Bankhart.

YALE FIELD, New Haven, Conn.

When Princeton lined up against Yale this afternoon 33,000 persons were massed about the field. The sun was shining; a light breeze was blowing from the northwest. For the first time in an important game this season Princeton played on a dry field.

Both Princeton and Yale cheer leaders put their hosts through preliminary exercises and all were in good voice. At 1:47 the Princeton players ran on the field immediately followed by the Yale men. Both stands stood en-masse and cheered for five minutes as the rivals went through a fast signal practice.

Captain Baker won the toss and Princeton defended the north goal. Yale was thus kicking against the wind.

FIRST PERIOD

Pendleton kicked off to Princeton's 15-yard line. The ball was returned five yards. Law immediately punted out of bounds on Yale's 29-yard line.

Knowles ran 15 yards around right end on a Minnesota shift. Knowles then punted to Baker on the 25-yard line. Baker was downed in his tracks. Law punted to Wilson on Yale's 35-yard line. Wilson returned it five yards.

The Princeton stands cheered as the play was resumed after a short delay. Knowles made five yards through Talbot. He then kicked to Law, who was downed by Carter on the 23-yard line without a gain. Law punted out of bounds at Yale's 22-yard line.

Knowles was thrown for a one-yard loss when he tried again around right end. Knowles punted outside at the 47-yard line. Strait hit the right side of the line for three yards. Law punted to Wilson on Yale's 10-yard line. Wilson returned it five yards.

On a fake kick formation Wilson went through right guard for six yards. Knowles kicked to Baker on the 45-yard line and he was downed on the spot. On a low pass Law fumbled on an attempted punt and when he tried to carry the ball he was thrown for a yard loss.

H. Baker was downed without a gain when Warren broke through and stopped him. Law punted to Wilson, who was downed on the 33-yard line after a three-yard return. Ainsworth circled right end for six yards.

Knowles punted to H. Baker on the 30-yard line. The Yale end again stopped Baker before he could take a step. Law punted to Wilson who was downed on Yale's 36-yard line after a three-yard return.

The first quarter ended with no score. A stranger who never heard of Yale or Princeton happening into New Haven today could not have refrained from buying a pennant and taking his place in the cheering thousands here for the annual football game between the Blue and the Orange and Black. A record crowd was on hand for what all confidently expected to be one of the greatest gridiron conflicts between the old rivals. There were students and old graduates, mere citizens and hundreds of fashionably gowned women.

Seventeen special trains arrived here during the morning from New York. All were packed and as the crowds poured in there was a marvelous increase in the appearance of Princeton colors on the streets. The Princeton throng was supremely confident. Yale admitted the outlook was against the Blue team, but was clinging to the belief that "the Yale tradition" would assert itself and carry Captain Ketcham and his men to victory.

Aside from the general reasons of desiring to win today Yale was looking to the fact that this was the last game on the old Yale field. The Blue followers hoped to close the gates on a victory before moving to new quarters.

Princeton had scored a total of 178 points so far this season against 18 for the opponents. Yale had scored 118 points and had 16 rolled up against her. The entire 16 were scored by Colgate, which administered the first defeat of the season to the Blue. Maine and Washington and Jefferson played the Blue to 0 to 0 ties.

The field was in good condition. This meant that Princeton had its first dry field for an important game this season. The real worth of the Tiger backs was shown under these conditions.

SCHOOLS PLAY TO TIE SCORE

NEWTON, Mass.—Brown and Nichols and Country Day school met in their annual football game on Nonantum field this morning, and the result was a 7 to 7 tie. Brown and Nichols gave a fine exhibition of the open game, using the forward pass considerably. At one time Country Day gave a splendid exhibition of defensive play when it took the ball away from Brown and Nichols on downs on its own 3-inch line.

Mitchell scored the first touchdown of the game for Country Day in the second period and Painter kicked the goal. Brown and Nichols score was made on a touchdown by Bright, who also kicked the goal.

MEXICAN REBELS CONTROL JUAREZ; AMERICANS SAFE

General Villa, Having Captured City by Night Coup, Sets Up Government and Promises Protection for U. S. Subjects

RESISTANCE IS FUTILE

Garrison of but Fifty Federals Under General Castro Quickly Overwhelmed by Attacking Force of 2500

EL PASO, Tex.—General Villa, the rebel leader, is in complete control of Juarez today.

The last resistance of the federal garrison to the 2500 constitutionalists, who attacked at 2 a. m., ended at 8 o'clock.

It is reported by telephone from Juarez that the entire federal party numbered about 50.

The 2500 rebels, under General Villa, have made the customs house their headquarters. General Castro, federal commander of Juarez, has fled. Fighting began during the night, when Villa's men surprised the Juarez garrison. Villa is said to have 6000 men at Chihuahua, whence the attacking force came.

As soon as he had captured the city, General Villa authorized the United Press to announce that all Americans would be protected by the constitutionalists.

The attacking force entered the outskirts of the town in a special train supported by the authorities to contain federal troops. Under cover of darkness the men detained a few at a time in the railway yards and scattered throughout the town, being in possession of all points of vantage before a shot was fired. The federalists knew nothing of their presence until they opened fire.

The federal patrols aroused the garrison as rapidly as possible, but the attackers (Continued on page 14, column 3)

EDMUND BILLINGS GETS POINTS ON COLLECTOR'S JOB

Preparatory to Taking New Place Monday, Edwin U. Curtis Explains Details of Office

Preparatory to taking up his new duties Monday as collector of the port of Boston to succeed Edwin U. Curtis, whose resignation becomes effective with the close of business this afternoon, Edmund Billings, who was recently appointed collector by President Wilson, was in conference this morning at the custom house with Mr. Curtis.

Mr. Billings went over the accounts and books of the custom house and received information from Collector Curtis. Later the appointee conferred with Edward G. Graves, surveyor of the port, and several other heads of the various departments over which he will have jurisdiction.

Monday morning Judge James M. Morton, Jr. will administer the oath of office to Mr. Billings. Collector Curtis has received a communication from Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo in which appreciation of the collector's four years' work at this port is expressed.

BOYLSTON ST. TO BE OPEN DEC. 1

Boylston street where work is now progressing on the new subway will be put into condition for holiday traffic about Dec. 1 or soon after, according to an announcement from the office of Mayor Fitzgerald today.

WAKEFIELD TO GREET SECRETARY

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A public reception will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Saturday evening, Nov. 22, to give townspeople an opportunity to meet the new general secretary, Raymond H. Pierce.

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British Premier's Irish Bill Statements Are Analyzed

MR. ASQUITH'S ULSTER SPEECH CRITICISM TOPIC

English and Irish Unionists Discuss Statements of the Prime Minister at Ladybank on the Irish Home Rule Bill

HIS DEFEAT PREDICTED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Mr. Asquith's speech at Ladybank has produced a more than usually large volume of criticism from both English and Irish Unionists. Hugh T. Barrie, M. P. for North Londonderry, addressing his constituents at Coleraine pointed out that even in his references to the "doctrines" preached for the last two years in Ulster, Mr. Asquith in his speech at Ladybank did not use one word of contempt or ridicule. The weapons of last year were abandoned because he realized that loyalist Ulster could never be coerced. No man in England, Mr. Barrie insisted, knew it better than Mr. Asquith. He might bluff and bluster a little longer, but the longer he held on the surer the disaster which awaited him at the hands of the electors.

W. J. Allen, head of the Orange Order in County Armagh, dealt with Mr. Asquith's speech at a meeting of the order held at Derryquarry. Mr. Allen declared that the prime minister had utterly failed to grasp the seriousness of the resistance. Ulstermen should continue their preparations. The simple position they took up was they did not trust the men who would form the Dublin Parliament, and they declared most solemnly they would never submit to any parliament in Dublin ruling over them.

Let it be insisted once and for all, Mr. Allen declared, with emphasis, that Ulster will maintain its position in the constitution and hold it in trust until a Unionist government returns to power, and erases this abominable act from the statute book.

In a letter to the press, Ronald McNeill vigorously traverses the prime minister's arguments. No one needs now, he writes, to be cautioned against believing the statements that the government were ever ready to consider any bona fide proposals put forward by Ulster representatives. Scores of such proposals were swept by the guillotine into the waste paper basket, without Parliament or country being allowed so much as to know what they were. The deliberate demand of Ulster as a last resort to be left out of the bill, brought forward constitutionally in the House of Commons, was scornfully brushed aside.

Proceeding, Mr. McNeill declares that

Mr. Asquith himself admits that Ulster opinion is "fed from a multitude of sources, historic, racial, religious, social, economic," and that it expresses "some of the best elements in the common life of Ireland."

The prime minister's idea of statesmanship, Mr. McNeill comments in conclusion, is to trample on these "best elements" and crush them out of existence with bludgeon, bayonet, and rifle, and to add to the "historic, racial, religious" resources of Ulster's hostility to Nationalist domination, a memory of brutal injustice which centuries will not wipe out.

INTERESTS OF FREE WAGE EARNERS ARE URGED IN CONGRESS

British Association Passes Resolution Protesting Against Persecution of Non-Union Men

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—On account of W. Collinson's inevitable absence, his address as president of the Free Labor Association was read to the twenty-first labor congress, which was held at the memorial hall recently.

The address was a vehement protest against industrial conditions of the present day; against the trade union method of securing workers' rights, and against the apathy of the government with respect to the rights of free labor. Mr. Collinson declared that it was moral weakness on the part of workmen which made industrial tyranny possible. Trade unions lived by urging every possible or impossible liability for employers, and every possible claim by workmen. But was this of any benefit to workmen?

In the sight of the trade unionist, employers were slaves who were bound to provide skill, enterprise, and capital in order to find employment for organized labor only, whilst workers ought to do as little work as possible and thus restrict the output. Wages and production did not go together when the trade union was in the ascendant. It was the independent workman, the self-respecting free laborer, who did a full day's work.

J. Maars of Camberwell proposed a resolution strongly protesting against the persecution of non-unionist workmen, and against the conduct of the government in ignoring and neglecting the interests of the millions of free wage earners. The resolution was seconded by G. Ward of Manchester and carried.

KAISER DECORATES TWO MEN AT ROYAL PORCELAIN SHOW

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The royal Prussian porcelain factory celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth year of its existence by a representative exhibition of a great variety of its beautiful and artistic work, which was held in the rooms of the Art Industries Museum.

The Emperor, wearing the uniform of the Dragoons, accompanied by the Empress and their suite, opened the exhibition in person. The state secretary thanked his majesty for the great interest which he had taken in the factory during the whole of his reign, and for the generous loan of so many objects from the collections in his numerous castles. The factory was founded by Frederick the Great, and Kaiser William II. has often found time for designing models which have been executed for him at the royal factory in Berlin. In honor of the occasion, the Kaiser decorated the artistic director of the factory, Professor Schmarz, Baudies, and the chief modeler, Professor Schley, with the third class Order of the Crown.

ELECTRICITY TO BE EXPORTED

(Special to the Monitor)
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The Swedish government has granted permission for electricity to be sent from the power station at the waterfalls of Halland, to Elsinore. The electricity will be sent via Helsingborg through submarine cables placed on the bottom of the sound.

The electricity will supply a large part of Seeland. Electricity has up to the present only been obtainable in Denmark by means of coal, as there are no waterfalls of any importance in the country.



(Copyright by Topical)

Lord Haldane and the vice-chancellor, Mr. Fisher, at opening of Sheffield University extension

VICTORIA PARTY LEADER RESIGNS

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic.—G. Prendergast, who has returned from a six months' holiday trip in Europe, has resigned the leadership of the state labor party, which he has held for 10 years. Mr. Prendergast entered the state parliament as member for North Melbourne in 1894. He is succeeded in the leadership by G. A. Emalie, who has been connected with the labor party in Victoria since 1890 and has represented the Albert Park constituency since 1902.

PROTECTION FOR RUSSIAN JEWS IS URGED ON CIVILIZED WORLD

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The attitude of many Jews toward the meeting held, as stated in the Monitor cable despatches, in the Memorial hall, Farringdon street, to protest against the revival of the "blood ritual" accusation against the Jewish people in connection with the Beilis case at Kiev, was summed up with his usual mordant humor by Israel Zangwill, the novelist, in a letter to the chairman:

"What have I to protest about? It is for the Russians to protest against their country being made a laughing stock; it is for Christians to protest against their religion being made a mockery. I should gladly attend a Russian or a Christian meeting to help the poor souls to right themselves in the eyes of the world. But a Jewish meeting—no! Even if I did would not they say: 'Methinks the Hebrew doth protest too much!'"

"Yet, as Dr. Hertz, the chief rabbi, pointed out, there was such a thing as protesting too little and already voices had been raised asking a reason for the silence of the Jews. One cannot, as Burke said, indict a whole nation and if people were seriously to consider all that this accusation against a great community involved, the charge would fall to the ground by its own weight. But the average person does not so analyze the charges and accusations that are leveled against whole nations from time to time, and where much mud is thrown, as the chief rabbi also said, it is certain that some will stick."

That the Jewish community in London did not regard the accusation as an academic question was evident from the size of the meeting. The principal gathering was held in the great hall but there was a large overflow meeting in another hall and even then many were unable to gain admittance.

Jews naturally were in a majority but the meeting could fairly be described in the terms of the resolution, which protested against the recrudescence of the utterly baseless and wicked "blood ritual" charge against the Jewish people

LORD HALDANE FOR GREATER DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

Speaker at Opening of New Buildings at Sheffield Tells of British Needs if Country Is to Hold Its Own With Rapid Progress in Germany and America

(Special to the Monitor)

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Lord Haldane recently paid a visit to Sheffield and opened the new buildings of the applied science department of the university. In the course of his speech he indicated that a close connection would be maintained in

the future between pure and applied science in the universities, this course, he said, being necessary if Great Britain was to hold its own in the face of the rapid developments of higher education in America and Germany.

They had their own line, however, quite clear now and it was in the hands of his colleagues of the board of education. To begin with there was now a committee which, although nominally connected with the treasury, had great freedom, and spent a much larger sum of money upon the university and university colleges than used to be spent in the old days. His colleague, Mr. Pease, was carrying out what he believed to be an enlightened policy. He was trusting to the very highest expert officials whom he had now got at the board of education, and he was consulting the education authorities throughout the country.

The local education authorities had done splendidly, but the burden upon them had been very heavy. The nation would have to make up its mind to give considerably more out of the central funds, and he was glad to say the plans for these advances were now fashioned. They had been under consideration for practically the whole of this year, and they knew exactly what to do in order to make advances if they only had the nation at their back.

Why he came there so gladly was that it gave him an opportunity of placing that great national cause before them. He hated any idea of increasing expenditure, whether out of local or national expenditure, if it could be avoided. The proposed expenditure on education, however, could not be avoided. Unless they spent it they would go back as a nation and the revenues by which they kept up their fleets and their armies would begin to shrink because they would not be holding their own in that great industrial position from which their power and their wealth had come.

Striking speeches were delivered by Prof. A. V. Dicey, D. C. L., and George Cave, K. C., M. P., who respectively moved and seconded the resolution. Professor Dicey pointed out that what they had to deal with was not the question of Beilis' guilt but the accusation unjustly leveled against the whole Jewish body. A great danger lay ahead for the Jews of Russia, the danger of massacre.

In grave tones Professor Dicey dwelt on the effects of injustice and unjust laws, not only on those who were unjust, but on those who suffered from injustice, and to some point may have been driven home to some minds by the interruptions of suffragists which took place while the chairman, Sir Francis Montefiori, and Professor Dicey were speaking. George Cave expressed his astonishment at some of the evidence which had been admitted at Kiev, with reference to the practise of ritual murder among the Jews. The resolution was then carried unanimously.

In thanking the meeting, the chief rabbi, who spoke with great feeling and tremendous vigor, pointed out that the accusation had never been leveled by one set of Jews against another set, a fact which he considered important, seeing that at times these sects had loved each other "with as much love as had been shown by the Catholic Christian toward the Protestant." Human nature was human nature even among Jews, and, if the practise had existed anywhere, it was unlikely that it would not occasionally have been made a charge by Jews against each other.

COLOR AND SOUND PRODUCING FILMS IN FUTURE PREDICTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a lecture delivered at the Playgoers Club under the title "About Cinemas," Sir Hubert von Herkomer said that though he had at present comparatively little experience as a professional film maker, he firmly believed that the making of cinemas was one of the most important crafts which had come to the world in modern times. Photography had made such rapid strides that it was impossible to say where it might lead to.

Ultimately, as the result of careful thought, films would be produced, he believed, which would not only give form and color, but sound, and by that he did not mean that they would be supplemented by gramophones. When this was accomplished they would have history which could never be effaced.

The fine theaters which were being built everywhere for cinema shows were a proof that that form of entertainment was more popular than ever, and it was to be hoped that in these new theaters cheap seats would always be provided for the poorer classes. In the production of films the best of actors were needed to bring out the meaning of a story without the aid of words. Perfection was the aim of the producers of films, and in many instances they had come very near to attaining it.

Speaking of the quality of the subject of cinema pictures, Sir Hubert Herkomer remarked that people were getting tired of hair breadth escapes and ex-

citement. Cinema pictures at their best widened the scope of vision and extended the knowledge of nature. In the choice of cinema pictures the lecturer was of the opinion that the people could be trusted, since no beautiful thing was ever allowed to pass their observation without appreciation.

In the cinemas, concluded Sir Hubert, were to be found the greatest possibilities for art; these were not displayed in every show, in the same manner as there were not good pictures in every exhibition. To the black and white artist, the cinema with its wide range of pictures had brought an opportunity such as he had never enjoyed before.

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KIEL UNIVERSITY HAS NEW BRANCH

(Special to the Monitor)
KIEL, Germany—In May, 1912, Prof. Eugen Wolff opened an institution for scientific literature in Kiel at his own expense. This institution has now been acquired by the state of Prussia and incorporated in the Kiel University as a branch for scientific literature. It already possesses several thousand valuable manuscripts, amongst which are the literary legacies of the Munich historian, Michael Barnaig, and the Kiel philosopher, Gustav Glogau.

Kiel is now the first university in Germany which has a branch for scientific literature where official lectures will be given on historic art. No fewer than 51 students attended the classes before the institute was acquired by the state.

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Hudson—"Gen John Regan."
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LYCEUM—"Miss Grace George and 'The Younger Generation'."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Little Cafe."
REPUBLIC—"Temperamental Journey."
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LASKY—"A Trip to Washington."
OLYMPIC—"Charmy Olcott."
POWERS—"A Good Little Devil."
STOCKYARD—"The Wolfe Hopper."

Rumania Has Project to Raise Peasantry Conditions

LAND OWNING IS FORBIDDEN TO RUMANIAN JEWS

Attitude of Government Said to Be Persistently Misrepresented Though Situation Is Called Simple and Easily Understood

REFORMS PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In view of the many statements which continue to appear in the press in regard to the harsh treatment of Jews in Rumania, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called recently upon a prominent Rumanian politician at present in England, with a view to obtaining an authoritative statement on the question.

This gentleman, who expressed himself as familiar with the Monitor, very cordially received the Monitor representative, and said that he would be glad to give any information on the subject for the benefit of the readers of the paper. The attitude of the Rumanian government, he said, towards the Jews has been so persistently misrepresented, in spite of anything that may be said, that it would seem almost futile to state the facts. Nevertheless they are very simple and easily understood.

"The only disability imposed upon the Jew in Rumania is that he is not allowed to acquire land," he continued. "As to the fact that he is not admitted to the vote, it is surely sufficient to point out that Rumania has not yet granted universal suffrage, or anything like universal suffrage, and that the Jew in this respect is in no different position to the peasant."

"There are in Rumania, which has today a population of some 8,000,000, about 6,000,000 peasants, none of whom are as yet enfranchised, and if a Rumanian Jew comes to me, as one did quite recently, and urges that being a good Rumanian, he desires to have the vote, I have only one answer for him, and that is that if he were really a good Rumanian, he would desire the vote first of all for the 6,000,000 of his fellow countrymen who are still without it."

Jew Not Productive

"So much for the question of the vote," the Monitor informant continued. "Now you ask me why the Jew is not permitted to own land, I can really answer very shortly. The Jew in Rumania is not a productive laborer. He is in every case an intermediary in some shape or form, either as a broker or a money-lender. If he were allowed to acquire land, he would not do so for the purpose of cultivating the land, but would only use his privilege for the purpose of enforcing mortgages and so forth."

"The simple peasant of Rumania would not for a moment be able to stand up against him, and a state of things which already largely obtains in Hungary, in Austria, in Poland, and indeed throughout the whole of middle Europe, would very quickly obtain in Rumania, the Jew would become the chief landowner in many places, and he would use his power simply to make exactions from his tenants or mortgages."

"In his acquisition of land he would be helped largely by the huge Jewish financial interests in Vienna and elsewhere, and so vast are the ramifications of this great power in mid-European finance that a successful Jewish land jobber in Rumania would have really no difficulty in raising any capital he might require for the development of his projects."

In reply to a question as to the more liberal treatment which it is stated was accorded to the Jew in Bulgaria, the Monitor informant said that that also was capable of a simple explanation. "In Bulgaria," he said, "there really is no Jewish problem. Bulgaria is a comparatively poor country and, not altogether to its disadvantage, possesses no really large landowners. Peasant proprietorship is practically the rule and consequently there really is no scope in Bulgaria for the activities of the Jew, which, as I have pointed out, are entirely exercised in the sphere of an intermediary. The Jew is never found cultivating the soil, he is always found controlling the cultivator."

"I am very familiar with Bulgaria," he went on, "having lived there for many years, and I know how constantly the apparently more liberal treatment of the Jews there is brought up to the seeming discredit of Rumania. But the liberality to the Jew in Bulgaria is really very specious. There is not a single Jew in the Bulgarian Sobranje. A Jew may rise to be an undersecretary, but never anything else; in the army he may become a captain, but never a general, and you may take it from me that at the first real attempt of the Jew in Bulgaria to attain to a position of real influence the Bulgarian attitude towards the people as a whole will be very seriously revived."

Preparing for Vote

Going on to speak of the condition of the peasant generally, the Monitor informant said that it was only within recent years that they had been released from what was practically a feudal system. They are, he went on, as yet quite incapable of intelligently exercising the power to vote if it was granted to them. The efforts of the government, however, are all being concentrated on

preparing the peasant to exercise this privilege, and no opportunity is lost of improving the education of the country and encouraging everything which makes for enlightenment and for improved condition.

"As an illustration of this," he continued, "I need only point to the proposed land legislation which the government are likely to accomplish quite shortly. The whole problem is very much the same as that which is facing you here in England. In Rumania, as in England, a comparatively few landowners own all the land in the country, and this has been the condition of things for many hundreds of years. As you have found in England, so we have found in Rumania, that it has its advantages and its disadvantages."

"Owing to the large capital at the disposal of these landowners, they have been able to utilize the latest inventions of natural science and so forth, in the development of the land and a great deal has been accomplished in this way. It has, however, resulted in keeping the peasant in what practically is a state of serfdom. Indeed he was only released from a virtual slavery in 1866. The effect of this has been, as you may imagine, that initiative has not been fostered, that the peasant is largely only used to working under the direction of some one else, and that in many ways his mental standard is below that of those races who have enjoyed a larger freedom."

"The government proposes to alter all this. They propose at an early date to raise a loan and to buy, compulsorily, large tracts of land, and to resell it on easy terms to the peasantry. By easy terms I mean that the peasant would pay so much a year for 40 or 50 years and at the end of that time the land would become his own. The government as it is, our informant went on, is one of the largest landowners in the country and they have already commenced to sell land to the peasants on this basis."

"It will, of course, create a great storm of controversy in the country just as the land campaign of your government is doing now, but the majority of the more enlightened politicians in Rumania are absolutely convinced of the necessity of adopting some such course as this and so insuring the real development of the people."

"For many years past Rumania has been developing at a phenomenal rate its population increases by about 1,000,000 every 10 years, and development in trade, commerce and in agriculture, during the last 30 years, has been remarkable. In everything but the mental culture of her huge peasant population Rumania has been making rapid progress, and it is this great and fundamental question which the government is now taking seriously in hand."

SOUTH AFRICAN MINERAL WEALTH TOLD IN REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The department of mines report for August gives the total value of the output for the whole of the Union as £3,359,750, made up as follows: Gold, 733,387 fine ounces, £3,115,233; silver, 80,524 fine ounces, £95,722; coal, 720,228 tons (sold) £183,119; base minerals other than coal £31,835.

The average number of persons employed on the mines during the month was 30,706 whites, and 231,610 colored employees. In the Transvaal the total number of producing dividend paying gold mines, as at Dec. 31, 1912, is given as 48, and the total amount of dividends declared amounted to £8,291,481. Fifty mines are given as producing, non-dividend paying, and 17 mines as developing. Eighty-eight mines are not working.

BULGARIANS BACK TO WORK ON THE LAND SAYS MINISTER

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Bulgarian minister for foreign affairs, M. Ghenadief, before leaving the French capital for Sofia, handed a written declaration to the Temps contradicting the impression which, he believes, has spread abroad of the state of unrest bordering on disorder prevailing in his country.

Far from this being the case, states M. Ghenadief, peace and tranquillity reign. The attitude of the business men of Sofia in refusing to discuss the war and the disappointments which fell to the lot of Bulgaria, and in putting their entire energies to the building up of trade, make it difficult to believe that Bulgaria has but recently passed through one of the fiercest ordeals in the history of nations.

The whole people have returned to their occupations interrupted a year ago and are finding in work a remedy for the havoc of the war.

"During the first 30 years of our existence as an independent nation," states the minister, "we took special pains to educate the people and develop the wealth of the country. The result was beyond our expectations. By the same means we hope to place Bulgaria among the pioneers of progress in the Balkans. The economic condition of Bulgaria is satisfactory and war, though always disastrous, is felt less in a country given up to agricultural pursuits, than in one whose source of wealth is industry."

"Eighty-five per cent of the population of Bulgaria are agriculturists. The land is divided up in such a way that there is hardly a laborer who does not own



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

Street scene in city of Bucharest, the capital of Rumania

BRITISH DEVELOP PLAN FOR EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE

Staffs of English and Welsh County Councils and Collegiate Centers to Aid in Work of Developing Knowledge of Farming in Rural Districts—Expect Results

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A development of great importance has occurred recently in connection with the agricultural education of the country by means of the agricultural staffs of the English and Welsh county councils and collegiate centers.

This development is the result of the advice given by the rural education conference to the board of agriculture on the best means of securing coordination of the work of the staffs. It advised that the 12 divisions which were being formed in England and Wales, in connection with the board's scheme for the provision of technical advice to farmers should be regarded as the units for the purpose of education, since it had been frequently urged that the country was too small a unit for all forms of agricultural instruction.

A further recommendation made by the conference was that in each of the divisions a joint council should be formed whose chief duty would be to organize all the various forms of agricultural instruction which were not carried out within an institution.

Mr. Runciman, acting on these recommendations, met representatives of county councils in various parts of the country and it was decided to appoint a provisional committee in each area to consider the scheme for the constitution of the advisory council. The board of agriculture has now issued details of the advisory councils agreed upon, and the functions of these councils.

Yorkshire has possessed a joint council for agricultural education since 1898, and it therefore has not been necessary to include that county in the new provisions of the board of agriculture, but with the exception of Lancashire and Cheshire, the remainder of the agricultural divisions have been provided with councils.

Their functions are to insure that the educational needs of the area are met and to maintain close connection between schemes for providing agricultural education in the counties and with the work of centers of higher agricultural instruction in the same area; to assist in the preparation of experiments in agriculture to be carried out jointly within the area; to advise local educational authorities as to the need for

further farm schools and institutes as centers for agricultural education of a less advanced type than that provided at the center for higher education.

A further function of the council will be to acquaint the board of agriculture with the state of agricultural education in its particular area or province. This will make it possible for the agricultural authorities to follow in detail the results of the new organization.

INDO-JAPANESE FREIGHT RATE CONTEST STIRS EASTERN TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—For the past year or two a portentous struggle has been in progress between the British Indian Steam Navigation Company of London, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon, etc., and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha of Japan. The British Indian Steam Navigation Company is the most powerful British shipping combination in the east.

It possesses a fleet of nearly 200 vessels, with tonnages varying from 3000 to 10,000; its trade range is from London to Japan and Australia, and it has, or had until very recently, a practical monopoly of the coasting trade of India, which is one of enormous value.

Some time ago the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, having failed, it is said, to induce the British India company to agree to a proposition which it made to it, decided to cut into the Indian coastal trade. The British India attempted to retaliate by cutting into the coastal trade of Japan, but here it found itself stopped by the Japanese laws.

Its only alternative was to enter into a rate cutting competition with the Japanese line for the Indian coastal traffic, which it has hitherto looked upon as its private monopoly. But here it is at a great disadvantage, inasmuch as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha receives a handsome subsidy from the Japanese government, while the British India, except for mail carrying, receives no subsidy at all.

An attempt was next made to induce the British government to intervene, and either put pressure upon Japan to remove the embargo upon lines of other countries engaging in the Japanese coastal trade or, in the alternative, prevent Japanese ships from coasting round India. The British government, however, declined to move.

Mr. Monteth, the manager of the British India company, has now gone to Japan with a view to a peaceful solution of the difficulty. The result has not yet transpired, but from the attitude of the Japanese press it could seem that Mr. Monteth's mission has not been successful. If that is so the rate war must presumably go on, and if it goes on the odds are not considered on this side to be by any means in favor of the Japanese line.

OPENING OF NEW TOKIO BRIDGE IS MADE FETE DAY

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—The festivities in connection with the opening of the new bridge connecting the two large wards of Tokio, Kojimachi and Yotsuya, were held recently. The bridge itself is second to none, with the exception of the new Nihonbashi.

It has been the subject of much contention, with regard to its name, but differences have been settled, and it bears the name of the old bridge Yotsuya Mitsuke, and one more historical spot is preserved in name, at least. The two wards vied with each other in their decorations. As has long been the custom in this country, the first to cross the bridge after its formal opening were three couples from one family, comprising three generations.

In this instance the grandparents wore the ancient ceremonial gowns, their children the present Japanese ceremonial robes and their grandchildren the "frock coat and silk hat" and visiting gown, so common now on all state occasions.

BRUNSWICK CASE ACTION CRITICIZED IN BERLIN PAPERS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—There is a certain amount of criticism in the Berlin papers of the settlement of the Brunswick question. It is openly said that if a Guelph prince had not married the Emperor's only daughter he would never have been allowed to ascend the Brunswick throne without a perfectly plain renunciation of any claim to the kingdom of Hanover.

The federal council, in its decision, presumably regarded the whole matter as one affecting Prussia, and since Prussia was satisfied there was no reason for any other state to object.

The question is, however, quite definitely settled, and press criticism will not affect the fact that the full consent of the federal council has been given to the assumption by Prince Ernst August and Princess Victoria Luise of the title of Duke and Duchess of Brunswick.

BRITISH EXPERTS TO DESIGN INDIAN CAPITAL BUILDINGS

Architects Appointed by Government to Study Situation After Conference With the Viceroy

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is announced that Edwin Lutyens and Harold Baker, the two architects appointed by the government of India to design the principal buildings in the new Indian imperial capital will leave England for Delhi in mid-November.

Offices have been prepared for them and for the engineering staff at Rasina Hill, and on their arrival conferences will be held between them and the viceroy on the subject of the designs.

The great desire of the government of India to introduce Indian work and materials into the building of imperial Delhi is seen in the declared intention that an Indian master craftsman shall be appointed in the place of Sir Swinton Jacob, who has resigned his official appointment of adviser and assistant to Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker. It is further proposed that the studio at Delhi for native architectural work shall be left almost entirely in the hands of Indians.

Though Sir Swinton Jacob will no longer officially assist in the work at Delhi he will be present during the winter and give advice and cooperation in an honorary capacity. On their arrival Messrs. Lutyens and Baker will note the great progress which has been made since they left Delhi in the spring of this year. Since that time areas have been prepared for building and sanitary improvements have been carried out in old Delhi. The question of draining the Bela swamps near the Jumna river is receiving careful thought.

FRENCH TRADE IS SUBJECT OF INVESTIGATION

Parliamentary Committee Questions Effect of Development of Retail Trade and Cooperative Societies on Shopkeepers

REPLIES SO FAR FEW

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the conditions of trade in France, more particularly in that branch of trade represented by the small shopkeeper, has sent a list of questions bearing on the subject to all the chambers of commerce in the country, as well as to trade associations.

A circular accompanied the questions proposing that the Paris Chamber of Commerce should act as intermediary to the minister of commerce in forwarding the replies of the associations and Chamber of Commerce. Considering the volume of the matter covered by the questions, the Paris Chamber of Commerce has decided that it does not lie in its province to make the detailed investigations which would be necessary to answer them satisfactorily, and it will therefore content itself with forwarding any replies sent by the various bodies questioned, adding to them any general observations which it may think fit.

So far, and the date fixed for collecting the replies has long since gone by, the response to the efforts of the parliamentary committee for information has been very meager. Of the 68 associations to which questions were addressed, only six have returned forms partly filled in, and two have written stating that the questions do not affect them; from the remainder there has been no reply.

One of the sections of the parliamentary inquiry deals with the question of whether the development of retail trade and the formation of cooperative societies has harmed small shopkeepers. To this question the Paris Chamber of Commerce declares that there is no doubt that the answer must be in the affirmative, and in its observations on this subject it asks how this state of things can be modified.

"It is even permissible to ask," it continues, "whether the evolution of retail trade is not an irresistible form of progress. We believe that the tendency cannot be checked, and though in no way wishing to obstruct the measures which Parliament seems desirous of adopting in the protection of small traders, we are very doubtful as to their efficacy. By altering its character so as to meet the need of the day, by this means alone will the small retail trader subsist."

In reply to a further inquiry as to the effect of bills already passed to safeguard the interests of the small trader, the Paris Chamber of Commerce contents itself with reminding Parliament of the great principles of commercial freedom and of the just assessment of taxes, as well as of the necessity for dispensing with unnecessary regulations and with anything approaching fiscal inquisition.

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INDIAN INSPECTRESS NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The secretary of state for India in council has appointed Miss Ethel Chamer to the Indian educational service as inspectress of schools in the central provinces.

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Springfield Aids Peace Cause

Local Branch There Will Work With State Society to Promote Measures Tending to Abolish War and Draw Nations Near

DR. TRYON IS SPEAKER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Springfield has formed the first local section of the Massachusetts Peace Society in its statewide work of organization. This section was organized yesterday by the state secretary, Dr. James L. Tryon, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pratt.

Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield Republican, a vice-president of the Massachusetts Peace Society, called the meeting to order and proposed Dr. Philip Moxon as temporary chairman. Dr. Moxon is one of the best-known members of the peace society in the state. Not only is he a vice-president of the state society, but he has at various times been on the official board of the national organization. He spoke of the growth of the peace movement.

A constitution was proposed by Professor Elmer Berry of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. college. The new association took the name of the Springfield Peace and Arbitration Society. The promotion of arbitration or other judicial means of settling international disputes will be one of the prominent features of its work. The encouragement of international friendship and good will will also be one of the first objects of the society. In this respect its work will correspond with that which is carried on by the state society.

The new organization follows the custom adopted by the American Peace Society by becoming a section of the Massachusetts Peace Society, which is a branch of the American. As Dr. Tryon stated in an address to the meeting, the American Peace Society was in part reorganized a few years ago on the model of the American Red Cross Society, so that a person who joins a local unit becomes at the same time a member of the state and national association.

These officers were elected: President, William W. McClench; secretary, Hillier C. Wellman; executive secretary, Horace J. Rice; treasurer, Joseph Shattuck, Jr. Honorary vice-presidents, the Rt. Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxon, the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davies, Mayor John A. Denison, Judge Henry A. King, Mrs. Andrew B. Wallace, Charles H. Barrows, Mrs. George Dwight Pratt, the Rev. A. P. Record, Mrs. Joseph H. Wesson and Dr. W. G. Ballantine.

Executive committee, Dr. J. H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools; Samuel Bowles; Joshua L. Brooks, president of the Board of Trade; James B. Carroll; Prof. Garrett V. Stryker of the American International College; Prof. Elmer Berry of the Young Men's Christian Association college, and the four general officers named above.

In reply to a question that is often asked: "What can a local society do to promote an international movement like the peace cause?" Dr. Tryon said that it could participate actively in the campaigns of the state society. There are to be four features of peace work upon which the state headquarters and branch societies are to engage. One of these is the promotion of the Churchill plan for naval holiday in the building of battleships. An effort will be made by the societies under the leadership of Congressman Hensley to interest the United States government in encouraging a one year international agreement for the limitation of armaments.

"The very fact that the proposal is tentative," said Dr. Tryon, "is considered by conservative leaders of the peace movement as a hopeful beginning. In trying it, we should not be attempting the impossible. By taking one step at a time we shall be likely to accomplish that which everybody who views the armaments question from the standpoint of economy and national safety believes should be done. There has been a marked change in public opinion since the news has come out that armor syndicates create war scares for the purpose of securing government appropriations. It is believed that the recommendations of the present administration will be reasonable and will substantially follow the course taken for the last two years in Congress, which has been in the line of strict economy, based upon a standard of about one new battleship a year."

"Another object that peace societies will work for will be the repeal of the exemption clause in the Panama tolls act, on the reference of the dispute over the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to arbitration. Senator Root's speech on this subject has been accepted by an influential body of public opinion in America as a convincing argument on this question. People want the United States to keep faith in treaties. So long as there is a feeling abroad that the United States is lacking in its sense of national honor, its influence will be impaired with other nations. The United States has been proud of its leadership in international arbitration. Its representatives worked hard to secure the establishment of the present arbitration court at the first Hague conference. They endeavored to get the second conference to adopt a world treaty of arbitration and a permanent judicial court. They succeeded in securing the adoption of the Porter Drago convention, which limited the use of force in the collection of contractual debts.

"If now the United States refuses to arbitrate a case that may be decided adversely and refuses to renew its arbitration treaty, the leadership of this nation

in the world movement for peace is likely to be lost and transferred to some nation that insists on keeping faith in treaties and sustaining the practice of arbitration. "There is a general belief among the peace societies that the Root treaty with Great Britain should be renewed or that a new treaty, which avoids the constitutional difficulties raised by the Taft treaty, should be negotiated with Great Britain.

"There is also a growing demand for the calling of the third Hague conference, but the initiatory steps should be taken by the United States government. If the government will lead, the peace societies will give it their hearty support.

"But in all these matters of international concern, a local or state peace society can lend a strong supporting hand. Besides helping forward these greater measures, a peace society can encourage a proper observance of May 18 in the public schools as an occasion for teaching the meaning of the Hague peace conferences, a recognition of peace Sunday, and the study of peace and arbitration in specially organized groups or classes.

"Much more can be done in promoting international good will among all peoples than has ever been attempted. We might work through the different racial and natural elements in the United States. These may be reached to good advantage through local peace societies. Much may be accomplished by means of peace pageants. The hundred years of peace with Britain ought to furnish opportunities to bring all nations together in a great spectacular celebration. This could be organized in every large city in the United States and in many small cities where there is a cosmopolitan population, which is often the case in manufacturing towns in Massachusetts. Indirectly, these celebrations ought to have a beneficial influence on other nations by showing them the good will that prevails among the various racial elements of American cities; while a series of pictorial representations of the life of these races, showing what they have done to promote the arts and sciences of peace, should have good effect in enabling each to understand the other. A basis of friendly understanding among the nations is a necessity of international peace.

"Plans for arbitration, which, for the present, must be a voluntary matter, as there is no international sovereignty, depend for their success not only upon international conscience but upon international friendship. Upon solidly grounded fraternity we may raise the superstructure of international courts and expect it to endure. Peace societies, therefore, should do all in their power to make friendship, to give a social character to international life whenever possible, through meetings, celebrations and special occasions that afford an opportunity for an interchange of thought on international characteristics.

"No people in the United States are better fitted by temperament and local condition to work for international friendship along these lines than the people of Massachusetts if they will only arouse themselves to their opportunity."

MR. TAFT PLEADS FAIRNESS FOR THE JAPANESE

In Talk Before National Geographic Society, Former President Says This Is Due Because Nation Has Fulfilled Treaty

HE SEES ONLY PEACE

WASHINGTON—Asserting that the Japanese government had faithfully lived up to its treaty obligations by keeping its coolie labor from American shores, former President Taft, in an address before the National Geographic Society here Friday, declared the United States government must keep faith with Japan by not discriminating against its people.

Before a distinguished gathering of technical men and government officials the former President denied the probability of war between Japan and the United States, saying it was the last thing the statesmen of Japan desired.

Critics who had spoken of the probability of an armed conflict between the two countries and of the landing of a great Japanese force on the California coast, the speaker declared, proceeded on an assumption that would never in fact be realized.

"The transportation of an army 5000 miles across the Pacific with all the chances of attack upon the troop ships that would have to carry them," he said, "is an idle dream, and the Japanese would not deal in idle dreams, even if they coveted our country, as they do not."

Speaking of the Philippine problem, Mr. Taft declared that it would take at least two generations for the Filipinos to become fitted for self-government and that for the American government to promise within any definite time to give them independence was unwise.

PATROLMAN RESCUES WOMEN
BEVERLY, Mass.—There was a fire in the Red Men's lodgerooms in the Rogers block last night. Patrolman Roland Pickett went to the fourth story, and assisted a number of women out of the building. Loss is estimated \$40,000.

COOPERATION OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS WORKS MUCH GOOD

This the Experience in Greater New York, Especially in Brooklyn Borough, Where League of Public School No. 134 Enjoys Doing Things That Help

NEW YORK—In Greater New York, especially in Brooklyn, are several organizations which are doing effective work of a valuable character in bringing parents and school teachers together occasionally and giving them a better understanding regarding conditions and needs of the pupils.

If it is considered that, if it is true that the influence on the child by the parent and teacher is greater than that exercised by any one else, it is highly important that the most be made of this influence. What the parent does at home and what the teacher says are likely to be regarded as law by the child. But at times these do not agree. Parent says one thing and teacher another. If the parent is an immigrant and does not understand the language very well he may get a mistaken impression that his child is being unjustly treated. A parent-teacher's association can act as a kind of clearing house and settle these misunderstandings.

In public school 134, in the Parkville district, borough of Brooklyn, is a wide-awake Parents League whose monthly meetings are regarded as most interesting from several points of view. Here are found, sitting side by side, the Italian cobbler and the lawyer who has his office in a big building down town; the corner grocer, the college professor

and the Jewish tailor from around the corner. Everybody is on the same plane; just fathers and mothers and the teachers of their children. The mother who has left the father with the children for a few hours, has forgotten her shyness and is making her first public speech in which she tells why she thinks home work is not good for young children. Or a teacher is telling of some particularly difficult problem she has to meet and how perhaps the mothers can help her, thereby helping the children.

Sometimes speakers are called in from the outside, members of the department of education or other people who are doing things of interest to parents. Once in a while there is a meeting just to have a good time. Then there is music—it is wonderful what talent there is—and a collation, and good-fellowship.

Before the Parents League of public school No. 134, borough of Brooklyn, is much older, it will have acquired for the school a new piano, a talking machine, some pictures, and motion picture apparatus. It is also trying to secure a playground in the vicinity while land can be obtained at a reasonable price.

Officers of this association express the conviction that neither the school alone nor the home alone can give the child the best along educational lines, but that the two working together gain far more efficient educational results.

STORE NEWS

Herbert P. Russell, who has been superintendent of the Denholm & McKay Company of Worcester for 17 years, and a director in that concern, succeeds Edward McCarty, who has resigned as superintendent of the R. H. White Company. Mr. McCarty has the unusual record of having entered the store as stock boy and worked up to the responsible position which he occupied until his resignation.

Miss Elma Pratt of the welfare department of the William Filene's Company sails today for Florida, where she will visit her mother at the Florida house, St. Augustine. She will be gone about four weeks and on her return will stop in New York, where she will investigate the welfare work in the stores.

Miss May F. Barry, who was formerly employed by C. F. Hovey has returned to the store and is a member of the salesforce.

Mrs. Mary Clark Herman, representative and instructor of the Pictorial Review Company and who has charge of the work through New England and the eastern states, finished for the present her work with the Jordan Marsh Company last night. She has been with them for two months.

CANADIAN BEEF CATTLE DECREASE TO BE CHECKED

Provincial Government Is Now Seen Making Effort to Improve Stock and Make Herds Larger

WASHINGTON—Official advice just received by the department of commerce is to the effect that the number of beef cattle in the Dominion of Canada has gradually fallen from 4,629,836 in 1908, to 4,093,000 in 1912. During the same time Canada's exports of cattle diminished from 150,993 to 61,517, while its exports of beef fell from 2,253,075 pounds to only 948,771 pounds. The cattle have come mainly to the United States, while the beef is sold in the United Kingdom. Imports of cattle into Canada have remained stationary, cattle purchases being about 3500 a year, and beef 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds.

There has recently been formed in Prince Edward Island a cattle breeders' association, supported by the provincial government. The provincial secretary of agriculture is to be secretary-treasurer of the new organization, which will engage in the systematic work of improving the breeds of cattle and increasing the number of cattle for beef purposes.

MEDIATORS HEAR ENGINEMEN'S SIDE

NEW YORK—The board of mediation and arbitration charged with settling the dispute between the eastern railways and their locomotive firemen and enginemen arising out of the interpretation of the awards made to the employees by the board last April, heard the men's complaints on Friday and adjourned until today, when a decision is expected.

ELECTION OF JUDGE CONCEDED
NEW YORK—The defeat of William F. Werner, Republican candidate for chief judge of the court of appeals, and the election of his Democratic opponent, William Bartlett, was conceded Friday by William Barnes, chairman of the Republican state committee.

DR. DYER URGES SCHOOL EQUALITY FOR PUBLIC GOOD

Superintendent Praises New England Teachers' Work With Immigrants to Old Schoolboys

Advocating a common school education where all here may come on the same plane and rise according to their powers as a means of bettering society, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of the Boston public schools, told the Old Schoolboys of Boston at their thirty-third winter reunion last evening in Young's hotel that the school system of this country must stand more than ever upon the theory of a common democracy.

The following officers were elected: President, Isaac Chase; vice-president, Gen. Thomas R. Matthews; secretary-treasurer, Roswell D. Cushing; assistant secretary-treasurer, Herbert W. Kimball; directors, Benjamin F. Bennett, Darius Cobb, Benjamin H. Jones, Charles C. Kurtz, Dwight Prouty, Spencer W. Richardson, Henry M. Rogers, Sarel J. Willis, George H. Worthley; historian, John A. Lafson.

Touching upon the immigration question Dr. Dyer said that though 60 per cent of the school children in New England are of alien birth or parentage they are being splendidly amalgamated with the native population, thanks to the devotion and good sense of the teachers. He cited instances to show that these children are among the best and most patriotic in our schools, and said that they not only do not lower the standard of the schools but they elevate it.

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL HEADS ELECT OFFICERS

Superintendents Association at Meeting Makes Connecticut Educator President for 1914

Officers of the New England Association of School Superintendents for the coming year were elected at the meeting of that organization late yesterday as follows: President, Stanley H. Holmes of New Britain, Conn.; vice-president, Valentine Almy, assistant commissioner of education in Rhode Island of Providence; secretary and treasurer, George L. Farley of Brockton; executive committee for three years, Frank E. Spaulding of Newton, Isaac O. Winslow of Providence and Frank V. Thompson of Boston.

This closed the meeting. Earlier in the proceedings, Prof. Ernest Carroll Moore of Harvard University gave an address on the responsibility of the state in education in the course.

HOLYOKE OFFICER BACK IN MILITIA

Maj. Alexander Macdonald of Holyoke has returned to the active list of the Massachusetts volunteer militia. He has been appointed by Col. William C. Hayes as a member of his staff, with the rank of a first lieutenant and battalion adjutant. He has been assigned to the third battalion, to succeed Lieut. Sydney H. Cliffe, who was recently retired.

Major Macdonald was retired in October of this year and formerly commanded company D of the second regiment.

It pays to keep in touch with the Siegel Store

4 Minutes by Tunnel to No. Sta. Nearest Big Store to South Station
HENRY SIEGEL CO
WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STREET, BOSTON

THIS space is taken in this paper for the purpose of telling its readers of a sale event which will begin at the Henry Siegel store Monday, November 17th. An event beyond the power of any other New England store to equal.

A Sale of National Importance

MR. SIEGEL controls four great stores—one in Boston, two in New York, and one in Chicago.

The greatest retailing organization in the United States today.

You are especially fortunate to live so near Boston, for you can come next week and share in a sale that will be the talk of a nation.

THESE four great department stores have joined forces in the planning of this sale for the purpose of emphasizing to the people of the United States how an organization so tremendous in scope and with these vast buying and distributing facilities can save them money as no store (buying singly) can do.

Boston, Chicago and New York will be the distributing points, but every hamlet, village and town in the country will share in the savings through the aid of Parcels Post. The Siegel name is favorably known from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Siegel has so located his great stores that the people in every section of the United States can be served quickly by one or the other of his great establishments, and the sale he has planned, which begins Monday, will add to the fame of his storekeeping methods, and show how vitally his energies affect you by bringing down your living cost.

Full details of this unmatched sale will appear later in the Boston papers

A Sale that interests Boston, Chicago and New York is surely a sale of National importance, and an achievement too big in its scope for any other merchant in the country to accomplish.

VERMONT ALUMNI HEAR OF SMALL COLLEGES' ADVANTAGES

Advantages offered by the small colleges and the return of educators to the discarded methods was the theme of an address by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity church, who was introduced to the members of the Boston Alumni Association of the University of Vermont by George P. Randall, '91, president of the association, at the alumni dinner held in Hotel Westminster last night. Mr. Randall referred to Dr. Mann as a graduate of Hobart College and a friend of the small colleges.

Dr. Mann, who was the principal speaker of the evening, recounted the many changes in methods adopted by educators and the public in the last 10 years. Referring to the smaller colleges, Dr. Mann said: "Today more and more men are swinging back and realizing that the small college gives a certain preliminary training that a man will not get in a big university. It develops the power of attention as well if not better than the big university, for one thing."

George P. Auld, '02, paymaster of the navy yard, spoke on the navy as an in-

expensive and effectual promoter of peace. Irving Rich, '02, field secretary of the centennial endowment fund of the University of Vermont, spoke of the success in raising \$1,000,000, more than half of which has already been subscribed.

TWO WASHBURN BILLS TO BE URGED

Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester plans to introduce in the next Legislature two bills applying to railroads. One provides for separating the financial sections from the Washburn public service commission bill passed last year; the other requires that the legal work of railroad companies shall be done by counsel continuously in their employ.

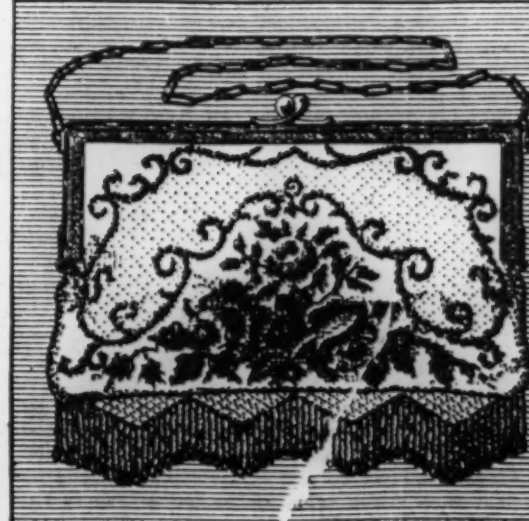
Mr. Washburn said that much of the legal work of the railroads is done by counsel who charge large fees, which in the final analysis, he said, are paid by the travelling public.

TYPICAL FEATURES OF INDIA SHOWN BY MR. ELMENDORF

Typical features of southern India were explained in a graphic manner by word and picture by Dwight L. Elmendorf in Symphony hall last night in the second of his series of five travel lectures on the Orient. Compliments were paid to the British government for the results it has obtained in a place where the conditions were adverse.

Mr. Elmendorf's talk began figuratively at Tutuorin and continued to Bijapur, a distance of 1400 miles. He showed the extravagant ornamentation on the great temple at Minakshi and at Shiva, the palace of Tirumala Nayak, the great temple of Tanjore, and contrasted with these the primitive habitations of the Indians. Unique devices for raising water to channels for irrigating the rice and other fields, for plowing the land, for reaping and threshing were illustrated in motion pictures.

FIRM HAS NEW HEAD
CHICAGO—Thomas E. Wilson, who entered the employment of Morris & Co. at \$4 a week, was elected president of that company Friday.



CHRISTMAS GIFTS at STOWELLS IMPORTED BEADED BAGS

We have just received a large importation of beautiful Beaded Bags from Frankfurt, Germany. Many are reproductions of Beaded Bags which were so popular in olden times, and now very much in vogue. We also have an unusually complete stock of Leather Goods.

Beaded Bags	\$3.00 to \$45.00
Beaded Purses	50c to 5.00
Ladies' Leather Hand Bags	1.50 to 37.00
Ladies' Leather Envelope Books	1.00 to 20.00

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter St., Boston
Jewellers for 91 Years

PREFERENTIAL VOTING SYSTEM IS CONSIDERED

Plan of Elections Which Has
Been Successful in Other States
Is Being Talked as Substitute
for Bay State Methods

WOULD END PRIMARY

Partly as a result of the recent state election in which the successful candidate for Governor was elected by a vote about 47,000 less than a majority of all those cast, discussion of the proposition of introducing the preferential system of voting in Massachusetts has been renewed in political circles.

Under this system, which is said to have worked to general satisfaction when tried in some of the cities in the central and western part of the United States, the voter registers not only his first choice but marks also in an adjoining column his second choice and then is permitted to mark in a third column a cross for any or all of the remaining candidates whom he would care to have occupy the office in question.

In counting the vote, a candidate is declared elected if he has a majority of the votes cast for first choice. If there is no majority candidate, the votes cast in the second column are added to those in the first and a candidate having a majority of the total is declared the winner. If still none has a majority the votes in the third column are added in and the election is given to the candidate who has the largest total vote for all three columns.

The proponents of this system declare that it is a better way to approximate the general desire of the electorate. It has been found, say they, that when there are three or more candidates under the present system the election often goes to a candidate who has a strong personal following that constitutes but a minority of the voters. The vote is split in such a way that loyal support by a minority of the voters may be sufficient to elect one who would not be the "preferred" choice of the electorate if preferential voting were used.

It is acknowledged by some politicians that in the course of political maneuvering such situations as the above where some of the candidates will cut into each other to the advantage of another are often sought and sometimes created.

Another advantage claimed is that the system does away with primary elections. This is a strong point with some of its advocates in Massachusetts because it appears to solve the problem of party enrollment, to which there has been considerable objection notwithstanding the strong arguments which have been put forth for its continuance.

It is pointed out that tens of thousands of those who vote election day do not attend the polls at the primaries, thereby leaving to their neighbors the nomination of the candidates. Under the preferential system, the choice of candidates and the election are merged into one. From an economical standpoint, the saving of the cost of a primary election is taken into consideration.

The candidates for office secure a place on the preferential ballot by securing a specific number of names on nomination papers, as is now done at the primaries.

STYLE DELEGATES SAY BUTTONS ARE TO BE NUMEROUS

Annual Convention at Chicago
Includes an Exhibit of Latest
Gowns and Separate Coats

CLEVELAND—With 100 men and one woman present the annual convention of the National Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association opened here Friday. A style exhibit, showing gowns, suits and separate coats on models, will begin today. Friday's sessions were presided over by J. P. Hovland of Chicago.

Crush girdles, ribbon sashes, modified kimono sleeves, hip plaits, plenty of buttons, fancy collars and cuffs and separate coats are some of the things decided by this "supreme court of fashion." Mustard yellow and a deep salmon are going to be among the popular colors.

CAUCUSES HELD BY REPUBLICANS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—There were no contests in the Republican caucuses Friday evening, and only 85 votes were cast for the nomination for mayor, of which Mayor W. H. Feikert received all but two. The list follows: Mayor, William H. Feikert; city clerk, Clarence D. Chase; city treasurer, George Watson Clark; school committee from ward 1, George L. Harris; from ward 3, Benjamin E. Cook; at-large, Homer C. Bliss; superintendents of Smiths agricultural school, Seth H. Warner, Charles W. Whiting, Collins H. Gere; trustee of the Forbes library, Samuel W. Lee; secretary of Forbes library trustees, Charles H. Chase; treasurer of Forbes library trustees, Frederick A. Macomber; elector under Oliver Smith will, W. M. Kiely.

MAYOR MOORE RENOMINATED
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Mayor P. J. Moore of this city was renominated at the Democratic caucuses held last night.

This Sale Begins
Monday, Nov. 17,
and continues until
the lots are sold

Jordan Marsh Company

New England's Favorite Shopping Place

Phone or write
if you cannot attend
this sale in person—
do not miss this
opportunity

Another of Our Great Height-of-the-Season Sales To Clear the Way
for Incoming Holiday Stocks

265 Special Lots of New Merchandise
Including Goods From Nearly Every Section of Our Two Great Buildings
To Be Sold at Reductions of One-Quarter to One-Third
Every article in this sale has been taken from our regular stocks—Every article fully measures up to our well known high standard of quality

BELOW ARE BUT PART OF THE MANY SPECIAL VALUES IN THIS IMPORTANT SALE

Women's Coats

SALT'S 27.50 ARABIAN LAMB COATS, black only, 48 in. long, Skinner's satin lining, 21.50
37.50 HANDSOME SELETTE COATS, new, full length model, Sale price 29.50
15.00 to 16.50 WORUMBO CHINCHILLA SPORTS and ATHLETIC COATS, white and colors 10.50
32.50 PERSIANN COATS, black only, lined with Skinner's satin 25.00
45.00 to 50.00 DRESS and SEMI-DRESS COATS and WRAPS, for afternoon and evening 35.00
95.00 to 200.00 EVENING COATS and WRAPS, domestic and imported models, one of a kind. Regular prices 95.00, 150.00 and 200.00 60.00 to 95.00

Women's Skirts

10.75 and 12.50 WALKING SKIRTS, two-toned English corduroy 8.75
6.75 and 7.50 TAILORED WALKING SKIRTS, new plaid and black and white check 5.00

Costumes

22.50 EVENING GOWNS of beaded chiffon over draped messaline skirt. In pink, blue, orange, American Beauty and apple green 16.75
16.50 SERGE DRESSES, in two new styles, black, brown, navy, Sale price 10.50
35.00 AFTERNOON DRESSES, in crepe de chine, lace trimmed 27.50
27.50 CORDUROY DRESSES, in two tones, with embroidered collar, fur trimmed 22.50

Women's Suits

25.00 TAILORED SUITS, a manufacturer's sample line 18.50
30.00 TAILORED SUITS, in diagonal cheviot and broadcloth, 34 to 44 21.50
35.00 TAILORED SUITS, in broadcloths, poplins, bayaderes 25.00
40.00 TAILORED SUITS, in broadcloths and novelty bayaderes 30.00
45.00 TAILORED SUITS, mostly one of a kind, in high grade materials 35.00

Corsets

2.00 NEMO CORSETS, of fine corduroy batiste 1.39
3.00 CORSETS, Avon, C.B. and P. N. makes 1.69
5.00 CORSETS, Florida, Avon and P. N. makes 2.49
8.00 and 10.00 CORSETS, Fleur-de-Lis and Florida makes 3.50

Women's Cotton Underwear

1.50 FRENCH CHEMISES, DRAWERS and CORSET COVERS, hand made and hand emb. 1.00
5.00 and 6.00 FRENCH NIGHT GOWNS and COMBINATIONS, hand made and hand embroidered, some lace trimmed 3.95
3.00 COMBINATIONS and NIGHT GOWNS, embroidery and lace trimmed 1.65
1.50 and 2.00 NIGHTGOWNS, COMBINATIONS and CORSET COVERS, lace or emb. trimmed 1.00

Neckwear

15.00 IRISH LACE COLLARS, large size, fichu effect, several designs 6.95
7.50 IRISH LACE COLLARS, coat and dress styles 2.50
1.50 REAL CLUNY LACE YOKES, round and pointed shapes 75¢
4.00 EGYPTIAN SCARFS, white 2.50

Women's Gloves

3.00 REAL KID GLOVES, 12-button length, French make, white only 1.95
1.50 KID GLOVES, 2-clasp, pique and overseas sewn, Paris point embroidery 1.15
2.25 DOESKIN GLOVES, 12-button, half pique sewn, washable, in white only 1.50

Women's Hosiery

WOMEN'S 35¢ and 50¢ SAMPLE HOSE, in cotton and lisle thread. Sale price 25¢
WOMEN'S 50¢ LISLE HOSE, high spliced heels and double soles and toes, 3 for 1.00. Each 35¢
WOMEN'S 1.00 COLORED SILK HOSE, irregular 65¢
WOMEN'S 2.50 and 3.00 FANCY FRENCH SILK HOSE, broken lots 1.75

Millinery

85.00 to 125.00 FRENCH MODEL HATS, now 27.50
40.00 to 65.00 FRENCH MODEL HATS, now 25.00
25.00 to 35.00 COPIES OF FRENCH MODELS 18.00
15.00 to 22.50 COPIES OF FRENCH MODELS 10.00
15.00 to 21.00 ENGLISH TAILORED VELOURS 10.00
10.00 to 15.00 SEMI-DRESS HATS. Sale price 5.00
10.00 BLACK AUSTRIAN VELOURS. Sale price 5.00
3.50 to 5.00 DOMESTIC VELOURS. Sale price 1.25
3.50 BLACK UNTRIMMED VELOUR HATS 1.25
6.00 to 7.50 PANNE VELVET SHAPES in colors 1.75
10.00 to 15.00 FRENCH VELVET SHAPES 3.50 to 6.00
2.00 PLUSH HATS; colors 1.00
50¢ to 1.25 WINGS and FANCY FEATHERS 25¢
3.00 to 6.00 OSTRICH FANCIES, now 2.00 to 3.50
3.50 and 4.00 IMPORTED AUSTRIAN VELOURS HATS 2.50

Silk Waists

13.50 CHIFFON BLOUSES, in evening shades, fur trimmed 10.50
12.50 CHIFFON BLOUSES, with vest and ruffle of fancy net; fur trimmed 7.95
7.50 CHIFFON BLOUSES, dressy styles in suit tones 5.00

Kimonos and Bath Robes

1.95 KIMONOS, flannelette and crepe 95¢
6.50 ALBATROSS KIMONOS, trimmed with lace and silk ribbon 3.95
5.75 BLANKET BATH ROBES, heavy 3.95
6.50 CREPE DE CHINE KIMONOS, Swansdown trimming 3.95
7.50 ROBES, Jar quilted silk 5.50
7.50 ALBATROSS KIMONOS, accented pleated, heavy lace collar 4.95
1.50 BOUDOIR CAPS, dainty lace and ribbon trimmed 95¢

House Dresses

7.50 SERGE DRESSES, all wool 4.95
1.50 DRESSES, gingham and percale 95¢

Petticoats

5.00 SILK JERSEY PETTICOATS, ribbon trimmed, jersey flounce 3.95
4.00 SILK PETTICOATS, heavy messaline, street colors and black 2.95
2.00 MOREEN PETTICOATS, sectional flounce, black only 1.35
IMPORTED MODEL PETTICOATS at greatly reduced prices

Laces and Tunics

1.50 to 2.00 FLOUNCINGS, silk shadow lace, a yard 1.19
75¢ to 1.00 FLOUNCINGS, fine shadow lace, a yard 49¢
75¢ to 2.00 MOTIFS, real Irish crochet lace, each 39¢
20.00 to 25.00 TUNICS, beaded net and chiffon, evening shades 13.50
30.00 to 39.00 TUNICS, fine beaded net and chiffon 21.00
15.00 to 19.00 TUNICS, beaded net and chiffon 9.75

Women's Veils

1.50 SQUARE CHIFFON VEILS, our own make, all colors 1.00
50¢ to 75¢ SHADOW VEILINGS, fancy figured and plain; yd. 25¢

Women's Sweaters

5.00 SWEATERS, all wool, in plain and fancy weaves 3.50
2.50 BLACK SPENCERS, all wool. Sale price 1.50

Ribbons

1.25 RIBBONS, ottomans and panne satins, 6½ and 7 in. wide; yd. 69¢
25¢ DRESSING RIBBONS with fancy edge; 4½ inches wide; yd. 17¢
50¢ to 70¢ MOIRE FAIRIE RIBBONS in assorted colors, 6 in. wide; a yard 39¢
1.50 REVERSIBLE RIBBONS, SATINS and MOIRES, in good colors, 5½ inches wide; a yard 79¢
HOLIDAY DRESSING RIBBONS in 10-yard pieces.
50¢ No. 1, a piece 39¢
70¢ No. 2, a piece 55¢
2.50 to 3.00 RHINESTONE BANDAUX for the hair, flexible style 98¢

Silks

1.25 SATIN MESSALINE, 36 inches wide, mostly light shades, yd. 69¢
2.00 to 3.00 SILKS, comprising crepes, poplins, charmeuses and metetes, odd shades, double width, a yard 1.25
1.00 to 1.50 FANCY CHIFFONS, double widths, a yard 39¢
5.00 BLACK CHIFFON VELVET, 43 inches wide; a limited quantity only; a yard 2.98
2.00 VELVETEENS, broadened and moire effects, street shades only, a yard 1.25
2.50 BROCADED SATINS, 40 inches wide, in eight beautiful combinations 1.59
2.50 SATIN LUMINEUX, 40 inches wide, black only, a yard 1.69
1.25 BLACK TAFFETA, pure dye, 23 inches wide, a yard 59¢
1.50 CRINKLE CREPE DE CHINE, 40 in. wide, black only, a yd. 1.30

Dress Goods

1.25 and 1.50 NOVELTY SUITINGS, 48 to 54 in. wide, broken lines, a yard 79¢
2.00 BROADCLOTHS, 50 to 54 in. wide, a lustrous finish, serviceable cloth, a yard 1.35
2.00 ENGLISH CORDUROY, 22 in. wide, two-toned effect, fast pile and fast color, a yard 1.55
2.00 EPONGE, 54 in. wide, in new street colors, fine wool. Sale price, a yard 1.75
1.50 BLACK FANCY SUITINGS, 54 in. wide, all wool, fancy granite cloth, a yard 79¢
2.00 BLACK WORSTED NOVELTIES, 54 in. wide, mostly sample pieces, fancy epange, herringbone weaves, a yard 1.49
2.50 BLACK MATELASSE, various designs of English manufacture, on account of late delivery 1.79

Wash Goods

39¢ and 50¢ PRINTED CREPES and VOILES, 27 inches wide, for tea gowns, kimonos, house dresses, party dresses, etc., a yd. 19¢
25¢ to 39¢ WASH FABRICS, including voile crepes, silk stripe poplins, 40-inch ratines and half-silk fabrics, a yard 15¢
1.00 SILK STRIPE VOILES and 75¢ EMB. BATISTE, self-colored silk striped voiles, 40 inches wide. Batistes are openwork embroidered eyelet, 40 inches wide, a yard 50¢

Flannels

59¢ WHITE FLANNEL, 34 inches wide, nearly all wool, a yd. 42¢
19¢ PAJAMA FLANNEL, yard wide, neat stripes, a yd. 12½¢
15¢ RESTA FLANNEL, 34 in. wide, for nightrobes, dressing saques, etc., a yd. 12½¢

White Goods

3.50 SEA ISLAND NAINSOOK, 12-yd. pieces, two cuts to a piece. Sale price 2.50
42¢ FANCY CREPE, 28 inches wide, a yard 29¢

Embroideries

37½¢ EDGES, INSERTIONS and SKIRTINGS, various widths, a yard 25¢
63¢ to 75¢ EDGES, INSERTIONS and SKIRTINGS on nainsook and Swiss, a yard 37½¢
4.00 FLOUNCINGS, 45 inches wide, including lace and embroidery and plain embroidery in hand, some designs, a yard 2.25
3.00 FLOUNCINGS, embroidered on voile, 45 inches wide. Sale price, a yard 1.69

Linens

2.75 PATTERN CLOTHS, 28x½ yds., each 2.00
1.75 DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK, heavy, a yard 1.29
18¢ CRASH TOWELING, all linen, a yard 15¢
50¢ HUCK TOWELS, heavy, hem-stitched, each 37½¢
1.25 LINEN SCARFS, hemstitched, plain linen, 18x54 in., each 88¢
2.75 RENAISSANCE LACE CENTERPIECES, 54-inch, each 1.50

Art Embroideries

1.29 STAMPED BOUDOIR SETS, including white linen scarf, 18x54, and pincushion top and back 5x12, in new designs 75¢
1.50 SHEEP SKINS, plain, colors. Sale price 98¢

Misses' Apparel

(13 to 18 years)
18.50 to 22.50 SUITS for misses and juniors, in serge, diagonals, poplins and chevots; two styles 15.00
39.50 to 35.00 SUITS for misses and juniors, in velours, fancy weaves and chevots, in two styles 18.50
12.50 SPORT COATS, including boucles and a few chinchillas, in belted model with patch pocket. Sale price 7.50
30.00 to 32.50 COATS of boucle or chinchilla, satin lined 22.50
22.50 to 25.00 AFTERNOON GOWNS in crepes, fancy silks and crepe de chine, with fancy draped skirts 13.50
25.00 to 32.50 SILK DRESSES in crepe de chine, charmeuse and crepe chiffon; also a serge model. Sale price 18.50

Girls' Clothing

(Sizes 5 to 14 years)
18.50 MANNISH TAILORED COATS, in imported mixtures 13.50
7.50 COATS, in corduroys and chevots 5.00
18.50 SERGE DRESSES, several models and colors 13.50
22.50 to 29.50 MODEL DRESSES, imported and domestic, in best shades 18.50
15.00 CHINCHILLA SPORT COATS, in red and green, patch pockets and belt 7.50

Misses' Millinery

6.00 DRESS HATS of black velvet with soft crowns, ribbon and flower trimmed 3.50
7.50 VELOUR HATS, trimmed in the latest styles and colorings 4.50
2.00 CHILDREN'S FELT HATS, trimmed in various styles and colors 75¢

Children's Shoes

CHILDREN'S 2.50 BUTTON BOOTS, high cut, gun metal calf, Goodyear welt. Sizes 6 to 7½, 1.75
CHILDREN'S 2.50 LACE BOOTS, gun metal calf, Goodyear welt soles. Sizes 8½ to 11 1.85
GROWING GIRLS' 4.00 BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, gun metal calf, Goodyear welt soles. Sizes 2½ to 4½ 2.85

Children's Hosiery

CHILDREN'S 50¢ IMPORTED BLACK COTTON HOSE, with white sole. Medium weight. 25¢
CHILDREN'S 25¢ COTTON HOSE, double heel, toe and sole; medium weight 19¢

Boys' Hats

1.50 CHINCHILLA FELT TYROLEANS, gray, navy & brown 1.00
1.50 CHINCHILLA FELT MIDDYS, limited quantity 1.00

Bed Clothing

95¢ BLEACHED COTTON SHEETS, size 90x100, fine quality, each 70¢
17¢ BLEACHED COTTON PILLOW CASES, standard quality, ea 13¢
1.25 INITIAL PILLOW CASES, 45x38½ in., hemstitched, pair 90¢
15¢ BROWN COTTON, heavy weight, extra fine quality, 33 inches wide, a yard 11¢
11.50 SUPERFINE ALL WOOL BLANKETS, superfine, large size, pair 8.75
4.50 COTTON and WOOL BLANKETS, large size, pink or blue borders, a pair 3.50
5.00 DOWN-FILLED COMFORTABLES, Persian and floral designs, saten covering, each 3.75
1.50 COTTON-FILLED COMFORTABLES, large size, each 1.15
2.75 IMPORTED BEDSPREADS, printed, extra large size 1.95
1.75 IMPORTED BEDSPREADS, single bed size 1.25
10.00 IMPORTED SLUMBER ROBES, handsome colors and designs 7.00
55¢ BROCADED SATEN, 36 in. wide, newest shades, a yard 39¢
37½¢ FANCY STRIPE ITALIAN CLOTH, soft and lustrous, yd. 19¢
89¢ HERRINGBONE SATIN, 36 in. wide, attractive shades 65¢

Smallwares

50¢ BRASSIERS, with dress shields attached 39¢
20¢ ELEKTRA HAIR NETS, now 25¢
69¢ HOT WATER BOTTLES 49¢

Men's Furnishings

1.00 IMPORTED SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS, two-tone, changeable color effects 65¢
2.00 and 2.50 ENGLISH CROCHET FOUR-IN-HANDS, hand-frame, pure silk 1.35
1.00 CAPE SKIN GLOVES, assorted shades of tan 65¢
45¢ FOUR-IN-HANDS, accordion crocheted and silk; 3 for 1.00; each 35¢
1.50 COTTON PAJAMAS, mercerized, well tailored 1.15
2.00 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, Oxford cheviot, coat model, French cuffs 1.10

Men's Hosiery

1.00 and 1.50 CASHMERE HOSE, imported English costumers' plain and fancy samples 59¢
50¢ SILK HOSE, extra fine gauze, black and colored, thread silk, double sole, high spliced heel, slightly irregular 33¢
25¢ FIBRE SILK HOSE, plaited, black and colored, spliced heel and toe 19¢

Men's Underwear

1.00 SHIRTS and DRAWERS, winter weight, balbriggan silk finish shirt and ankle drawers 79¢
1.50 UNION SUITS, medium weight, ribbed cotton, long sleeve, ankle length 1.10
2.50 UNION SUITS of wool, light weight, natural and blue, closed crotch 1.59

Men's Hats

3.00 ENGLISH and GERMAN WOOL HATS, also domestic cloth hats 1.85
6.00 VICTOR JAY SOFT HATS, browns and greens 4.25

Men's Shoes

MEN'S 4.00 PILGRIM LACE BOOTS of gun metal calf 3.15
MEN'S 7.00 HIGH GRADE BLUCHER BOOTS, of select gun metal calf, invisible eyelets, stitched tip 1.95

Boys' Clothing

12.00 SCHOOL OVERCOATS, sizes 13 to 18 years 8.00
12.00 NORFOLK JACKET SUITS, sizes 11 to 17 years 8.00
8.50 and 10.00 FANCY RUSSIAN SUITS, sizes 3 to 7 years 6.50
5.00 to 8.50 HAND EMBROIDERED SUITS, slightly soiled 3.75

Boys' Furnishings

1.50 SHIRTS, striped madras, 12½ to 14 1.00
1.50 PAJAMAS of striped madras, sizes 8 to 16 years 1.00
1.00 BLOUSE WAISTS, of striped madras, sizes 7 to 14 years 65¢

Boys' Shoes

LITTLE MEN'S and BOYS' 2.50 BLUCHER BOOTS—Old brick, gun metal calf, Goodyear welt soles, sizes 9 to 5½ 1.90
BOYS' 3.00 BLUCHER and LACE BOOTS—Old brick, sizes 1 to 5½ 2.25

Infants' Apparel

INFANTS' 1.25 to 1.50 YOKE DRESSES, long and short, fine nainsook 95¢
INFANTS' 1.25 DRESSES, long and short, pointed yoke of lace and embroidery insertion 89¢
CHILDREN'S 3.95 WAIST DRESSES, white lawn, trimmed with lace and emb. beading, 2 to 6 years 2.95
CHILDREN'S 2.95 WHITE BATISTE DRESSES, trimmed with pink or blue embroidery, tucked skirt 1.89
CHILDREN'S 1.95 to 2.50 DRESSES, colored gingham and chambray, with or without bloomers, 2 to 6 years 1.50
CHILDREN'S 3.00 BLOOMER DRESSES, colored, 2 to 6 yrs 2.45

Misses' Gloves

MISSES' 1.00 MOCHA GLOVES, 1 clasp, gray 79¢
MISSES' 1.15 PIQUE GLOVES, Paris point embroidered 75¢

Handkerchiefs

MEN'S 75¢ HANDKERCHIEFS, fine soft linen, 3 for 1.00; each 35¢
MEN'S 25¢ HANDKERCHIEFS, all pure linen, 6 for 1.00; each 17¢

Furniture

12.00 RATTAN ROCKERS—Large size, finished natural, baronial or walnut 8.00
100.00 COLONIAL BUFFETS, mahogany 68.00
11.00 DINING CHAIRS, solid mahogany, leather slip seats 7.75
32.00 LEATHER ARM CHAIRS, best grade reliance leather, cushioned seat 19.75
35.00 BRASS BEDS, 2-in. posts, heavy cross rails and fillers, full size 23.00
50.00 COLONIAL BUREAU, solid mahogany, exterior, 28x30-in. mirror, 44 inches wide 35.00

China and Glass

55.00 AUSTRIAN CHINA DINNER SETS, 130-piece, coin gold band, solid gold handles 35.00
22.50 AMERICAN DINNER SETS, border decorations, gold edges, 130 pieces 14.75
45.00 FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 130-piece, new border patterns 35.00
5.00 (Doz.) CUT GLASS TUMBLERS, pinwheel cutting, doz 3.00
4.00 (Doz.) CUT GLASS SUGAR and CREAMS, a set 2.50
5.00 CUT GLASS MAYONNAISE and PLATE, a set 3.75
50¢ CUT GLASS SALT and PEPPERS, sterling tops, each 35¢

Domestic Rugs

BIGELOW ARLINGTON AXMINSTER RUGS
9x12 feet; 40.00 value 30.00
8.3x10.6 feet; 37.50 value 28.50
BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, 9x12 ft.; 32.50 value 23.50
HARDWICK WILTON RUGS
9x12 feet; 47.50 value 35.75
8.3x10.6 feet; 47.50 value 33.25
SEAMLESS AXMINSTER RUGS
9x12 feet; 28.50 value 21.45
HAITFORD-SAXONY RUGS
9x12 feet; 50.00 value 31

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

ADDING TO SWEET PEA SEASON

Fall planting is thoroughly practical

The sweet pea has only one fault; it does not produce flowers for a long enough season! Lovers of this flower, therefore, are always on the lookout for means to increase the number of blossoms as well as to improve the quality of the flowers they get. First and foremost, among the rules for securing abundant blossoms is the removal of each individual blossom as soon as it is open enough to cut. This prevents the formation of seed and thus extends the season.

Of course, this rule just given can apply only during the growing season. There are other rules that can be put in operation as late as November or December in the latitude of New York city for next year's supply of blossoms. Fall planting is thoroughly practical and should be utilized first to secure the earliest possible blossoms, and thus to extend the season; second, to insure a growth in case the spring should be unfavorable. To supplement and to extend the season at the latter end of the summer a second sowing should be made in the spring. The seeds used in this sowing will not germinate nearly so quickly as those which have remained in the ground over winter, nor will the plants produced from them grow as rapidly or produce flowers as soon. Thus plants grown from the autumn sown seed will usually begin to fail before those from the spring sown seed will be in full bearing, and will have usually failed completely several weeks before the spring sown plants fail.

For autumn sowing a well-drained piece of ground should be chosen. Preferably the soil itself should be somewhat lighter than that selected for spring sowing, even though the sweet pea as a rule does best in comparatively heavy soil. Prior to digging, a liberal dressing of well-decayed natural fertilizer from the stable should be applied on the surface. This should be well buried when the ground is dug. A wheelbarrow load to two square yards is perhaps heavy enough. The next best thing is perhaps ground bone, which may be applied at the rate of a pound to the same area.

After the ground has been dug and raked, drills or rows should be made where the plan is to grow sweet peas on brush or trellises. If more than one row is to be sown, the distance between each should be at least three feet unless the varieties to be planted are known to be of very dwarf habit of growth. The seed should be covered in the drills not less than one inch deep; two inches will often be even more desirable, especially if the soil is rather light. In the drills the seeds should not be closer together than one inch. After sowing the drills should be covered with marsh hay, salt hay, cornstalks, leaves with brush to prevent blowing, or clean straw, preference being given to these materials in the order of their enumeration. Nothing else need be done to the bed until spring.

In the spring as soon as grass is noticed to be turning green, or the earliest bulbs such as crocus, etc., send up their blossoms, the mulch should be raked away from the sweet pea roots. At this same time the stakes for the trellis may be put up, but it is not usually desirable to put up the trellis until after the plants have grown a few inches. The reason for this is that weeding can be more conveniently done if there is no trellis in the way. The best material for trellis is woven wire fencing, preferably of a larger mesh than is usually employed for poultry fencing. The best

height for standard varieties of sweet pea is about five feet.

In making the spring sowing of sweet peas it is best to dig the ground as early as it can be worked without hastiness. The seed in such cases should be sown much more deeply than in the fall. The best way to do this is to make a trench four or six inches deep, the greater depth in the lighter soil, then to cover the seed only about an inch deep, and to firm it down in the soil by tamping it down somewhat with the flat of the hoe. After the plants have grown a couple of inches a little of the soil from the sides of the trench may be worked up toward them so as to bury the stems. Later when the plants have grown a couple of inches more a second filling in should be given. This process should continue until the stems have been buried, not only up to the level of the ground but two or three inches above the surface, so that there is a ridge over the very spot where there was formerly a trench.

A very pleasing way in which to grow sweet peas, whether sown in autumn or spring, is to plant the seed in circles about 15 inches in diameter, an inch between seeds as before. Outside of each circle should be driven two stout stakes opposite each other, about 18 inches in the ground and a foot above. Over them and fastened securely to them, after the plants have grown six or eight inches, should be placed a cylinder of stout woven wire fence about five feet high. The plants will climb up the interior of these cylinders and to a large extent push their flowers through the meshes towards the outside. The advantages of this method of growing sweet peas are: first, that no attention is required to train the vines upon their supports; and second, there is a decided novelty in having pillars of sweet peas, especially when each pillar is of a distinct variety.

NEWEST FICHUS OF SHADOW LACE

The accessory par excellence this year is the eighteenth century fichu. Sometimes this is of sheer white without any trimming save a tucking of the material, but in the last few weeks the tendency of the fichu has been toward a greater ornateness. Away has fled the demureness of the first examples and we now have exquisitely wrought fobwebs of lace and ribbon, says the New York Press.

One of the very newest of the fichus is of shadow lace trimmed with strips of fur—an example of the daring lengths to which may be carried the present passion for fur. As a rule the fur used on these accessories is not of the expensive kind, being merely sheared cone imitations of the finer furs. A few of the higher-priced treasures of the neckwear department show, however, the popular accessory trimmed with real skunk or mole.

As to the form of fichu, one is offered a wide selection. There are those that are just flat, straight pieces of the material; others are made with deep revers, still others cross in the front in the historic manner of the fichu. In addition, too, to the embellishment of furs we see the fichu touched up with a bit of color—a flicker of tinsel or a touch of silk. One of the most ingenious of the family displays a tiny waistcoat applied to the front of the fichu, and another is brightened with a bit of tartan, which bids fair to become one of the season's fads.

STYLES ARE ARRANGED EARLY

Manufacturers now preparing for spring

Although it may seem too far in advance to talk of spring styles before one's wardrobe is fairly completed for the winter, yet the manufacturers are holding conventions and adopting styles which will be launched in the spring and from the reports of the conventions one may secure a very good idea of the coming fashions.

As far in advance as possible, samples are shown to the buyers of the stores and orders taken, so that the manufacturers may secure an estimate of the amount that they will be required to make up. In the case of ready-to-wear garments they must place their orders for material with the woolen and cotton mills and if this is not done sufficiently early in the season to permit of making the goods the result is congestion and delayed orders all along the line. The mills must have time to fill their orders, then the garment manufacturers must make up the materials before they can be shown in the stores, and, when one realizes the early date at which the new styles appear in the show windows, this will seem none too early to begin to plan on the styles which will be worn. Fully six months before fashions are launched in Paris the American designer must begin his work on the season's modes, because of the demand from the great commercial interests all over the country, which must be supplied with merchandise. As the manufacturers cannot wait for the spring styles to be launched in Paris before starting their season's work, they must use many of the late designs of the previous season from which to secure their ideas for the coming season. So we may see in the spring models many

of the newest features of the latest of the Parisian models. All these styles from across the water must be interpreted and adapted as the designer sees will be best suited for American demands.

From some of the conventions and buyers, one would gather that the much-talked-of and long-expected Eton jacket might really appear as a novelty of the season; and, although some have not fully decided that this fashion will be accepted, there is a general opinion that Eton effects, or something very closely allied to them will be shown. For several seasons there has been the same prediction, but women have followed their own sweet wills and refused to accept Eton jackets, and students of fashion will watch with interest the attitude which women will take at this last effort to revive the style.

It was noticed at the recent convention of the United Cloak and Suit Designers Association that there was a notable display of the short, jaunty, hip-length suit jacket, and a vote of the designers resulted in the adoption of this length and bolero effects. So one may be reasonably sure of the prevalence of short jackets next season. Both kimono and inset sleeves were features of the exhibit, and skirts were shown with narrow lines at the hem, and many models showed the draped effects, the peg-top or various forms of tunics.

Buyers are looking forward to a vogue for tier skirts, but there is much probability of varied effects which will prevent the sameness which is seen in many of the styles. There is a tendency toward a popularity of less extreme styles than many have adopted for a season or so.

LEFTOVERS OF MEAT AND BREAD

Perhaps the most difficult leftover food to serve a second time is boiled meat, such as beef or mutton. Unless there is plenty of gravy in which to reheat it the addition of water gives it a washed out flavor. Beef extract will give satisfactory results when added to the water, and a teaspoon of milk put into the pan before putting in the meat is good also. Dice or hash the meat and stir it into the milk. This will prevent it from burning and will give an agreeable flavor to either a hash or a warmed-over stew. To utilize scraps of bread which accumulate, try serving them as bread croutettes. Moisten with sufficient boiling water to soften them and mix with a chopped onion, pepper and salt. Form into balls, dip in beaten egg and fry in hot drippings. —Pictorial Review.

SEEN IN SHOPS

A padded furniture beater is one of the practical dust chasers now in the market. It comes in different sizes; the largest is comparatively inexpensive.

The soft crepe de chine Windsor ties are gaining in favor. They come in the most exquisite shades. By means of a few knots and a bow such a tie is quickly transformed into a fetching neck accessory.

Aprons with caps to match are to be had made of pink or blue chambray. They are dainty and quite sure to be becoming.

The squares or oblongs of rich blue silk embroidered in the Chinese blues and gilt thread may be utilized tellingly for lamp screens, trays and wall panels.

Cheese and cracker dishes whether in glass, china or silver, make welcome gifts. Some of the small dishes, designed specially for cream cheese, come provided with a cheese knife fitted into the rest which is a part of the dish.

The wicker plant stands are light to move—something in their favor. They are equally nice for indoor use in winter and porch use in summer, says the Newark News.

Ribbon-run lace, ready to make into camisoles and other dainty lingerie, comes in various widths and qualities.

HOOKS STAY PUT

When sewing on hooks if you sew through the hump you will find that the hook will not push forward or work loose. —Los Angeles Express.

SIMPLE AND GRACEFUL WRAP

One piece of material joined together over the shoulders



Girls on the outlook for a pretty wrap for evening occasions will be sure to welcome this cape. It takes such graceful lines, it is so essentially youthful and, withal, it is so simple. It consists of one piece of material. The ends are brought together and joined over the shoulders and the loops form the armholes or sleeves.

Light colored broadcloth makes a charming wrap of this sort with trimming of fur or swan's down or any banding. Fur is peculiarly smart just now.

Chiffon velvet would be charming made in this way and charmeuse satin can be lined and interlined to be warm and cozy. Every kind of fur is being used as trimming so that fur need not represent extravagance. On many extremely handsome gowns, one sees natural opossum, natural raccoon and all sorts of skins once known as inferior dyed into fascinating beauty.

For the 16-year size, the cape will require 3½ yards of material 27, 3 yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3½ yards of banding.

The pattern of the cape (8061) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

ALMOND MACAROONS

Put one half pound of almond paste and the white of one egg in a mixing bowl. With the hand beat the two until perfectly smooth. Then add gradually one-half pound of granulated sugar. When the mixture is well beaten put in, one at a time, the unbeaten whites of two eggs. Continue beating with the hand until the mixture is very light. Fifteen minutes in all of beating is necessary to insure successful macaroons. Put two folds of paper in the bottom of a baking pan and place on it small bits of the macaron mixture to form shapes like very small cookies. In the center of each macaron, press a quarter of a candied cherry or a bit of candied citron. Bake to a delicate brown in a moderate oven. About eight minutes' baking is necessary. —Woman's World.

SQUASH CUSTARD

This may be baked in individual cups or cases. Boil, drain and mash the squash; add a pint of hot milk, a tablespoonful of butter, four well-beaten eggs, and salt and pepper to taste. Put into buttered baking dish or cups and bake in a quick oven until firm in the middle. If the eggs are separated and the beaten whites stirred in last the custard will be daintier, more like soufflé. —Washington Herald.

BROILED TOMATOES

Wipe the tomatoes clean, cut off a slice from the bottom and stem of each and cut in halves; season with salt, pepper and cayenne and dip into flour; dry bread crumbs; then into beaten egg and again into crumbs; place in a fine wire broiler and broil both sides a nice brown and serve with the sauce as soon as done. —Jersey Journal.

RECHAUFFE OF BEEF

Slice cold roast beef very thin, make a sauce by browning two tablespoonfuls of butter and adding the same amount of flour, stirring till both are browned. Then add one quarter of a teaspoonful each of curry powder, mustard and salt and one eighth of a teaspoonful of paprika. When all have been well mixed add a cupful of stock and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Just before serving pour the hot sauce over the cold meat. Cold lamb or veal may be treated in the same way with the best of results. —P. Q. Adams.

FLOWERS ON HATS NOW OF OILCLOTH

Black flowers for hats and gowns have long been seen in silk and velvet. Now Paris is making them in oilcloth, according to the Indianapolis News.

This flower oilcloth looks like patent leather without any of the latter's stiffness. Oilcloth flowers are worn on hats and are especially popular for motor or seaside millinery, as they do not crinkle and droop in inclement weather, do not get blown out of shape by the wind and are not injured by dust, but can easily be wiped clean.

While utilitarian to a degree, oilcloth flowers are used as accessories for flimsy afternoon and evening gowns quite as much as for practical trimmings for hats. They are considered especially effective pinned in among the furbelows of a white gown. The rose is the most usual flower seen in oilcloth.

This new material is also used in the making of entire hats, collars, belts for gowns or coats and floral slipper-roses.

NET MUCH USED

Net and chiffon are much used in combination with fur for collars and muffs, says the Washington Herald. Huge muffs of black or colored fur have ruffles about the bands of wide plaitings of cream or pure white net mounted over chiffon. Sometimes the collars to wear with these muffs are finished at the ends with wide, fichu-like frills of tulle and chiffon.

Bullock's Los Angeles

- “To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions.”
- “To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree.”
- “To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and Friendliness.”
- “To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it.”
- “To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer.”

This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding.

“The Satisfaction of Every Customer”—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

“Let Your Lamps Be Burning”

FROM the first blazing pine knot and tallow dip, through the transitions of oil and gas, down to the perfection of the modern electric light—man has constantly sought improved methods of illumination for his abode.

Nothing “lights up” the home so artistically and satisfactorily as a beautiful lamp, with its mellow, softened glow. There are a thousand and one varieties; some as wonderful as Aladdin's; and their history and evolution is bewildering.

We show many of them—from the antique cresset to the modern piano lamp. Our stock includes torches, table-lamps, candelabra, girandoles, scones, etc., etc., in wood, willow or wicker, metal, glass or pottery; with complementary shades in silk, china, grasscloth, bamboo or metal; in wide range of designs for appropriate places—and at prices that you will find reasonable. It will pay you to consult us before ordering the fixtures for your home.

PEASE BROS. FURNITURE CO.

640-646 SO. HILL STREET LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Japanese Drapery Crepes New Importations

CREPES in white and cream, rose and tapestry blue, violet, gray, soft greens and dull blues. Crepes patterned in slender bamboo, wistaria clusters, pine needles, fantastic dragons, wild geese, and cherry-blossomed branches.

Lovely drapery stuff—imported Japanese crepes at 25 cents the yard. Samples on request.

J. W. ROBINSON

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Truly a timely idea. An attractive assortment of banquet cloths, size 2½ x 3 yards of pure Irish linen, satin damask heavy weight, specially priced at \$7.95, \$9.00 and \$10.00.

These include a splendid showing of designs new and popular. Thistle, Snowdrop, Maple Leaf, Shamrock, Ribbon, etc.

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Christmas
Dolls
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The most magnificent Holiday Showing of these two lines we have ever made. Unique, clever novelties in both—shown nowhere else in town. Make early selection.

Christmas
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A “GOOD BROOM”

means more than good straw and good stitching. It means perfect balance; even tip; smooth, enameled handle.

The LEE has all these good points and more. It's a broom that nearly all women keep on buying once they have used it. Ask your dealer for FINELETTE, MIDGET, DAISY LEE or FAIRY QUEEN.

Purchase a LEE. Cut name of broom from the wrapper and send to us with your dealer's name and receive free LEE'S artistic broom holder.

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS. DAVENPORT, IA. LINCOLN, NEB.

Real Comfort for the Housekeeper



LUXOR Reversible House Dress

SLIPS ON AND OFF LIKE A COAT

Can be worn either high or low neck. Adjustable at waist, without alteration. Either of the TWO FRONTS, can be worn on the outside.

A practical Kimono, Negligee, Slip-on, Cover-all, Apron, House, Street or Bungalow Dress, all in one garment.

Sizes: 34 to 46. Misses' sizes, 14 to 18. POSTPAID PRICES in the U. S. and Canada: Percale, \$1.50; Chambray, \$1.65; Gingham, \$1.75; Crepe, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Retailers' and Wholesalers' accounts solicited.

LUXOR-GARMENT Co., 500 So. Throop St., Chicago

Fall Styles in Clothes

For Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Everything in the big stock of this big store reflects the intelligent service of trained buyers and courteous salesmen.

Stein-Bloch Clothes for Men
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MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS
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P. F. BONNEY'S SONS MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STORE WINTER COATS

Also Suits, Dresses, Skirts and Sweaters.

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GRANGE STIRRED OVER ISSUES OF ADMINISTRATION

Conduct of Order in Indiana and Pennsylvania Road Bond Action Are Brought Up in Canevas for Lodge Offices

BAY STATE INVOLVED

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Indiana delegations to the national grange convention were centers of activity today in a movement for control of the organization.

The election of officers will be Tuesday. The national officers, it is expected, will for the most part be elected by a large majority. The opposition is headed by former Senator Obadiah Gardner of Maine and George P. Hampton, legislative agent at Washington, D. C. can muster. Senator Gardner spoke against the administration of State Master Jones of Indiana.

It is understood that the administration ticket will include State Master Gardner of Massachusetts for national lecturer instead of the incumbent, N. P. Hull of Michigan, and T. C. Laylin of Ohio will be a candidate for executive committee in place of F. N. Godfrey, an incumbent.

C. B. Kegley of Washington had prepared a resolution demanding the practical expulsion of George S. Ladd, a past master of the Massachusetts grange, for assisting in the campaign to secure passage of Pennsylvania's \$5,000,000 road bond issue when the state organization had declared against it. William T. Creasy, master of the Pennsylvania state grange declared that Philadelphia contractors were behind the bond movement in supporting Mr. Kegley's action.

Tonight there will be a round table discussion on rural credits. The principal speaker will be Congressman Bathrick of Ohio.

Tomorrow a memorial service will be held.

Former United States Senator Obadiah Gardner of Maine, for 10 years master of the grange in that state, as a champion of those seeking a new regime within the national organization, said:

"The national grange organization as it stands today, is unprogressive.

"The grange is in need of men like Mr. Creasy of Pennsylvania and Mr. Kegley of Washington to do things, and unless it goes forward under some such inspiring leadership it will be surpassed by some other organization with more liberal and progressive policies."

C. B. Kegley of Washington presented a resolution asking the organization to pay expenses incurred by George P. Hampton of New York in his trial and subsequent expulsion as a sixth degree member.

FEDERAL BOARD MAY INQUIRE INTO BEEF PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON—As a result of a conference called Friday by Secretary of Agriculture Houston and presided over by Assistant Secretary B. T. Galloway, a commission may be appointed to study into the question of beef shortage. George M. Rommel of the bureau of animal industry, and other experts of the department, attended the conference.

It will be the purpose, if the commission is named, to investigate the causes of beef shortage and high prices; to study means of stimulating the supply, improving the stock and simplifying the process of distribution, so as to bring the producer nearer to the consumer. It is believed that cattle can be raised at less cost than at present by feeding more fodder and hay instead of expensive grain.

FARM SCHOOLMEN END CONVENTION

WASHINGTON—The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations adjourned its convention Friday after electing the following officers: President, A. C. True, department of agriculture; secretary-treasurer, J. L. Hills, Burlington, Vt.; executive committee, W. O. Thompson, Columbus, O.; W. H. Jordan, Geneva, N. Y.; H. L. Russell, Madison, Wis.; H. J. Waters, Manhattan, Kan., and Brown Ayres, Knoxville, Tenn.

NEEDS OF ALIENS IN THIS COUNTRY ARE DISCUSSED

Needs of the immigrant in this country were told at a public hearing at the State House last night by Fortunatus J. Bagoelius, Lithuanian social worker, who is connected with a number of Lithuanian societies throughout Massachusetts.

About 40,000 Lithuanians have come to the United States and about 30,000 of these live in the commonwealth. He estimated the total number who have become citizens to be about 3000.

He said that 98 per cent of the Lithuanians coming to this country were sons of farmers, but they did not take up farming in America, principally for lack of encouragement, and he recommended that more inducement be offered in this line.

CADETS PLAN PROMENADE

The first of the promenade concerts to be given by the first corps cadets this season will be held next Friday evening at their armory in Columbus avenue.

EXPERT TELLS OF NEED OF FARMERS ON RECLAIMED SOIL

Director Newell Says Real Agriculture Workers Are Sought to Till Land Irrigated by U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—F. H. Newell, director of the United States reclamation service, arrived in San Francisco recently on his annual tour of inspection of the government's irrigation and reclamation projects in the West. He reports that the work of reclamation is going on in 17 states in a satisfactory manner.

"The only difficulty is that of fitting the square plug to the round hole," said Mr. Newell, in the Examiner. "It is not the problem of failing to find settlers, but of securing the right kind of people for the land. There are a thousand applications for every piece thrown open. Many of these are city people. They are, as a rule, well intentioned and many of them make good, but the majority have no conception of what is expected of them and are not farmers. What we are attempting to do is to get real farmers onto the projects."

COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY SIGNATURES SOLD

NEW YORK—Button Gwinnett signed the Declaration of Independence and also a receipt for money for a load of wood, but otherwise he seems to have been very careful with his signature.

The Declaration of Independence is in Washington, but the receipt for the wood found its way into the autograph collection of John Boyd Thacher of Albany, N. Y., which has just been dispersed at auction. The Gwinnett signature forms one of a complete list of signers of the Declaration of Independence and is one of the most difficult to obtain.

Besides the Gwinnett receipt there is the famous "Thomas Lynch lease" in the Thacher set, one of the few undoubted autographs of Lynch in existence. The Thacher autographs covered almost the whole of North American history. Among the early explorers there is Chabot's signature to a letter. Chabot fitted out the Jacques Cartier expedition which discovered the St. Lawrence, 1534-5. Affixed to other documents are autographs of Sieur De La Salle, who descended the Mississippi with his friend Tonny.

There are the signatures of Joliet, D'Iberville, founder of Louisiana, and of Pontchartrain. Frontenac, Montcalm, Marquis de Tracy and others of the French nobility who were developing Canada at the time are seen upon documents of various kinds. The signature of Myles Standish is on a writ issued by the selectmen of Duxbury, and there are autographs of John Bradford, Roger Williams, the Winthrops and John Alden. Contemporary with these men but of another nation, and at work developing the continent farther to the south, were the settlers of the Dutch West India Company, of whom there are signatures of Peter Minuit, Wouter van Twiller and others. The Minuit name is affixed to an original deed of purchase from the Indians. A rare autograph, also, is that of the Rev. John Williams, minister of Deerfield, who was taken by the Indians and carried to Canada and 'who wrote "The Redeemed Captive" after his release. The signature is to a letter to his son, a student in Harvard, and relates to depredations by Indians about their home.

LAST PASSENGERS ARE DEBARKED FROM STEAMER

Part of the passengers which included third cabin and steerage occupants were permitted to land at Commonwealth pier, South Boston, this morning from the Hamburg-American line steamship Cleveland, which arrived in port late Friday from Hamburg and English channel ports. The first and second cabin passengers were examined Friday and allowed to debark at night.

Leon Lafitte, a French tenor, arrived on the Cleveland to open an engagement this season with the Boston opera company. In Boulogne, he said, he signed contracts for appearances in Paris opera next May and June.

A. W. Preston, president of the United Fruit Company, returned from a business trip. Mrs. W. T. Reincke, wife of the German consul at Boston, and General and Mrs. L. H. Warren of Boston, returned from a vacation trip. The boat brought 547 passengers and a large cargo.

NEW YORK—In view of the fact that it is reported that the new British company, which will take over General Petroleum Co., intends to exercise the latter's option on the Union Oil Company, it is interesting to note the results of the latter company's operations this year.

Total gross sales of Union Oil Company for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1913, were \$15,130,406, an increase of \$2,619,580 over the same period in 1912, and \$4,547,653 over 1911. September sales showed an increase of \$239,280 over the same month last year and \$449,852 over September, 1911.

OPERATIONS OF UNION OIL CO.

NEW YORK—Wireless reports say that the Spanish freighter Balma, from Havana to Barcelona, is burning off Cape Race. Cunarder Pannonia is taking off the few passengers.

PASSENGERS SAVED AT SEA NEW YORK—Wireless reports say that the Spanish freighter Balma, from Havana to Barcelona, is burning off Cape Race. Cunarder Pannonia is taking off the few passengers.

PARISH HOUSE TO BE DEDICATED CONCORD, Mass.—The parish house of Trinity Episcopal church will be dedicated Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Shepard Norwell Company

Winter Street

Temple Place

Tremont Street

THE FLASHING OF BEAUTIFUL FURS



When Wendell Phillips talked of "Freedom," the word had quite another meaning than when used by the average John Smiths.

When SHEPARD advertises FURS, you hear and recognize the right ring.

All the combinations of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet could not speak to you as significantly as our PAST in Furs. Having gained your CONFIDENCE you may be sure we will not betray it. Be certain to investigate the economies of

THE NOVEMBER FUR SALE

\$35.00—Women's 45-inch Russian Pony Coats.
\$55.00—Women's 45-inch Near-Seal Coats.
\$125.00—Women's 45-inch Hudson Seal Coats.
\$150.00—Women's 36-inch Mole Skin Coats.
\$165.00—Women's 52-inch Russian Marmot Coats.
\$175.00—Women's 48-inch Hudson Seal Coats, trimmed with ermine.

\$225.00—Women's Leopard Blouse, trimmed with skunk.
\$375.00—Women's 42-inch Hudson Seal Coats, wide moleskin border.

BLACK FOX SETS—Fancy muff and two-skin scarf—\$65.00.
HUDSON SEAL SET—Large shawl and muff, trimmed with ermine—\$165.00.

SCOTCH MOLESKIN SETS—\$47.50 to \$200.00.

POINTED FOX SETS—\$60.00 to \$350.00.

NATURAL MINK MUFFS—\$30.00 to \$165.00.

ALASKA SEAL MUFF—Large model—\$150.00.

\$30.00—Men's China Dog Auto Coats, astrakhan collar.

\$50.00—Men's Natural Wallaby Coats.

\$80.00—Men's Natural Muskrat-lined Coats, Persian Lamb collar.

\$200.00—Men's Natural Hudson Bay Beaver Coats.

\$300.00—Men's Natural Unplucked Alaska Seal Coats.

MANY TO TAKE PART IN ANNUAL SHOW TO BE GIVEN BY NEWSHANDLERS



R. H. BROWN
Association secretary

The comedians who will assist Mr. Drew throughout the production are C. J. Sherer as the German, Frank Valentine as the Italian, and James Hogan of Roxbury. The first evening of the performance, "newspaper night," will be in honor of the circulation managers of the Boston daily newspapers, who will occupy the first row of seats. The arrangements are in charge of Charles H. Sargent, superintendent of the news company, assisted by J. F. Kelly, J. Roy Cottam, Norris G. Greene, J. J. McGee, Charles A. Tupper, Joseph J. Hogan, H. B. Crawley, F. B. Jackson and W. C. Menard.

EXPERTS TO TALK ON CONSTRUCTIVE NEWSPAPER WORK

Several journalists, including Frederick Dixon, manager of the London bureau of The Christian Science Monitor; William L. Sayer of the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard; and Fernando W. Hartford of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle, will take part in a symposium on "Constructive Journalism," to be held at the twenty-eighth anniversary meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association in Hotel Somerset next Wednesday afternoon.

The program will also include a poem by the poet laureate of the association, Mrs. Emily Selinger, and music by the Belmont string trio. Mrs. Myra B. Lord, president of the association, will preside. The ushers will include: Mrs. Maud Gordon Roly, Mrs. Elida Donnell White, Miss Agnes G. Golden, Mrs. Ida Merrill Guild, Miss Louise Baum, Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Berry, Miss Susan Thayer Bowker, Miss Marie Selinger, Miss Dorette Selinger, Miss Alison Winslow, Miss Lelia Remnitz, Mrs. Grace Norrett, Miss Anne Hathaway and Miss Helen Potter.

PARISH HOUSE TO BE DEDICATED CONCORD, Mass.—The parish house of Trinity Episcopal church will be dedicated Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Many clever entertainers have been secured for the program of the eighth annual show of the Hotel and Railroad News Company's Mutual Relief and Benefit Association, to be held Dec. 16 and 17 at Jordan hall.

The title of the musical comedy is "The Prince of Con." It will be staged under the supervision of the author, Ernest L. Drew. There are three acts and each will have an elaborate setting. Special electrical effects will be introduced in the second act.

One of the specialties will be a miniature minstrel show which will be a part of the second act. In this sketch there will be two end men—Mr. Drew, and his former vaudeville partner, Herbert L. Clark of Waltham. Nellie Ferguson & Co., costume and fancy dancers, will also furnish one of the feature acts. Miss Ferguson will be assisted by the Misses Edna Boyd, Pauline Danner and Emily Fuller.

The leading part will be played by Jack Roy, who is well known in local theatrical circles. Mr. Roy, as Jack Withington, will be assisted by the following cast: William Doonan of Jamaica Plain as Mr. Pillsbury, Harry Walker as Bill Chatterton, Joseph J. Hogan as Mike McGinty, John F. Kelly as Major Noyes, J. Roy Cottam as Tom Gleason, James Horgan as Gladys, the stenographer, and Mr. Drew as Rastus, the porter. The soloists will include Charles Madden, Robert Waul, Edward McLean and John J. Sullivan.

The arrangements are in charge of Charles H. Sargent, superintendent of the news company, assisted by J. F. Kelly, J. Roy Cottam, Norris G. Greene, J. J. McGee, Charles A. Tupper, Joseph J. Hogan, H. B. Crawley, F. B. Jackson and W. C. Menard.

BROOKLINE CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The Brookline Republican Club has elected the following officers: President, Nathaniel A. Francis; vice-president, Charles A. Pearson; secretary, Arthur M. French; treasurer, Sturgis Jarvis; finance committee, John H. Sherburne, James G. Thompson; naturalization and registration committee, Joseph L. Hale, Erhard F. Fish, Archibald Thompson, Joseph H. Ington, James Murray; entertainment committee, John A. Curtin, Sturgis C. Jarvis, August E. Vogel, John Fleming; house committee, James G. Thompson, James Murray, Jabez Bridges; membership committee, Harry N. Whitman, Harold T. Williams, Hatherly Foster, Jr.

DEDHAM MEN TO MEET DEDHAM, Mass.—The Business Men's Association and Board of Trade will meet in Greenleaf hall next Wednesday evening. Col. William D. Solier, chairman of the Massachusetts state highway commission, will give an illustrated talk.

BUSINESS TRIP POSTPONED The trip through Canadian and western United States cities which had been planned by a large committee of the Cambridge Board of Trade under the direction of Morris W. Norris, of Cambridge, has been postponed until next spring.

WAISTS GET READY YOUR AH! OF DELIGHT GET READY YOUR OH! OF AMAZE

THE ROUSED MIGHT OF MONEY AND ENERGY

Every word of New Hampshire's WEBSTER weighed a pound. That's the trip-hammer verbal momentum we need to force these offerings upon your buying-thought. The vast mass of the WAISTS is impressive—but you can't see them *en bloc* as we do. And there is another difficulty. Competition may quote WAISTS even at lower prices than our—and unless you compare QUALITIES and STYLES—the values we present will never get justice.

Look at these words; look into the WAISTS. That's the only way to secure justice for your pocket-book.

\$5.00 BLOUSE AT \$3.00

Made of fine net over lining draped with pink or light blue ribbon bands, neck and front finished with fascinating "Evangeline" ruffle, short sleeves trimmed with double frills.

\$5.75 BLOUSE AT \$3.50

Dainty net and shadow lace gracefully draped over net, inner lining trimmed with bands of ribbon set off with rosette, neck, front and short sleeves finished with pleated frills.

CHIFFON BLOUSE \$5.00

Chiffon cloth draped over white seer, net yoke and collar, yoke finished with dotted gold net revers, front and back of all-over tucking, draped panel and cuffs, black and colors.

LACE BLOUSE \$5.00

Made of wash blonde over pink or light blue chiffon bodice, drop shoulder, front trimmed with oriental lace, tucked back, front and flat collar, center finished with net frill.

CREPE BLOUSE \$5.00

Made of heavy crepe de chine, yoke back and front, front trimmed with double pleating and small pearl buttons, flat collar enhanced with neatness of hemstitching, a charming model.

\$7.50 BLOUSE AT \$5.75

Made of the new crinkled crepe de chine, black and colors, yoke front and back, long shoulder, round flat collar with "Broadway" tie, collar, yoke and cuffs with double row hemstitching.

LACE BLOUSE \$5.95

Fine net over pale pink, blouse back and front trimmed with wide band of silk shadow lace, dainty Dresden buttons in center, neck finished with knife-pleated frill and velvet bow.

\$7.50 BLOUSE AT \$5.95

Made of guaranteed messaline silk, navy, mahogany, tan and delft, shadow lace collar and yoke, tucked messaline inner vest finished with self-shirring, tucked cuffs, net frills.

\$8.75 BLOUSE AT \$7.50

Made of embroidered shadow lace in new design draped at shoulder, front and back, net yoke and collar, venise lace vest, long sleeves finished with deep cuffs.

CREPE BLOUSE \$7.50

Extra heavy crepe de chine, drop shoulder model, flat collar, front trimmed with knife-pleated ruffle and pearl ball buttons, long sleeves trimmed with pleated frill.

LACE, CHIFFON, MESSALINE, CREPE DE CHINE

SAMPLE WAISTS \$5.95

THEY ARE WORTH \$8.50 TO \$10.50

CRANBERRIES, APPLES, NUTS GIVE MARKET FLAVOR OF THANKSGIVING DAY TABLE

Chives for seasoning at 20 cents a box, citrons at three cents a pound and persimmons at 10 cents each are among the many articles found in the markets this week in preparation for the Thanksgiving dinner soon to come. All the market windows have a festive appearance, in most of them the bright red western apples predominating for decoration at 40 and 60 cents a dozen. Grapefruit sells at seven cents each, or four for 25 cents, and cranberries at five cents, with the probability that they will be higher at Thanksgiving time.

Other articles for which there is a big demand, such as celery, now selling at 10 and 12 cents a bunch, and lettuce selling at 10 cents, will probably be higher in a week. Crab apples are 60 cents a peck, quinces \$1.10 a peck. Concord grapes are out of the market and the Vergennes grapes sell at 25 cents a basket.

Cocoanuts are shown. Pineapples, varying in size, range from 15 to 20 cents and upward. Pumpkins are three cents a pound, Hubbard squashes five cents a pound and cauliflower 20 cents each, with the native product low in the markets, those now seen coming from Long Island. Spinach sells at 25 cents a peck, which is higher than last week.

Butter beans are almost gone, but string beans are coming in good quantities from the South and sell at 30 cents a quart. Later it is expected that the price will drop to 25 cents. Cabbages remain the same at three cents.

Most plentiful and most conspicuous in

market produce are fruits and nuts. Pears for cooking are listed at 60 cents a peck, pears of special varieties are 50 cents a dozen, assorted nuts sell at 20 cents a pound and higher, figs for 15 cents a pound, with 20 cents for special brands.

Oranges are abundant. Florida oranges are 30 and 40 cents, and Casaba melons are at 50 cents each. Though small in size they are solid and of rich flavor and go much further than the cheaper melons.

Again eggs have jumped and the sign yesterday said 60 cents a dozen. New York dealers in Boston may influence the egg market here with the reports of scarcity of eggs in New York, it is said. Lamb has gone up to 22 cents a pound for the leg, and sausages have jumped from 18 cents to 21 cents a pound, succeeding the rise of other pork products last week. Turkeys are about as usual, at 35 cents a pound, beginning next week to sell at 40 cents until after Thanksgiving. Scotch grouse are \$1.50 a pair, the regular price at this season of the year.

CARTAGE SYSTEM TO BE URGED VANCOUVER, B. C.—The council of the Vancouver Board of Trade decided to send Secretary Blair to Montreal to a meeting to discuss plans to have the railways continue the advanced cartage system or arrange a substitute plan, says the Province.

Filem's

Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday, Thursday, and
11 to 5 on Friday

The Filem Quarterly Stocktaking Sale

Four times a year we clean house. The odd garments and the small lots left over from the busy selling of the preceding quarter year take on prices.

ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF LESS THAN THE ORIGINAL LOW PRICES

Every section of the store (excepting the Fur Shop) contributes to this sale. For the most part, merchandise is desirable and suitable for wear for months to come.

Friday the store will be closed until 11:00 A. M. for actual stocktaking. After that hour the remaining lots will be sold.

News of the Theatrical World

"PETER PAN" TO ENTERTAIN AT HOLLIS MONDAY

Miss Maude Adams Will Return to Boston for a Single Week as Barrie's Whimsical Hero, the Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up

"STOP THIEF" HERE

Suffrage Melodrama to Be Seen at the Tremont—Romantic Melodrama Booked at Castle—"Little Women" Is Coming

Miss Maude Adams comes to the Hollis Street theater Monday evening for the final week of her present tour in "Peter Pan." Although a heavy advance sale would justify a longer stay, plans had already been completed for an end of the tour to make ready for her new production, "The Legend of Leonora," Barrie's latest comedy, which she will play here next season. In the seven years that have passed since Miss Adams last played "Peter Pan" here a new group of young people have come along, and will like to see the adventures of the boy who wouldn't grow up. They will see Mr. and Mrs. Darling put their children to bed, while Peter peeps in the window enviously, for he always longed for a mother. Peter comes in and tells Wendy and her little brother of the Never-Never Land, and they all fly away through the window. They meet the fairy Tinker Bell, have adventures with Indians and pirates, and see the lion who lost his tail, the giant ostrich and the crocodile who swallowed the alarm clock. In all these adventures Miss Adams as Peter is a song of the joy of being young. In Miss Adams' support will appear R. P. Carter as the Pirate Hook, Dorothy Dunn as Wendy, Miss Marion Abbott, Byron Silvers, Edward See, Allen Fawcett, Wallace Jackson and J. L. Carhart. There will be matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

PARK THEATER

"Stop Thief," a farce that ran five months last season in New York, comes to the Park theater Monday evening for an indefinite engagement. The story is said to be very funny in the complications that arise out of the mysterious disappearance of gifts at a wedding reception. Messrs. Cohan and Harris promise the New York production and cast, including Misses Mary Ryan, Edna Hibbard, Ruth Chester, Elsie Scott, Elsie Glynn, Sam Hardy, Frank Bacon, Robert Cummings, William H. Boyd, Charles Kaufman, James C. Marlowe and Thomas Findlay.

"THE BROAD HIGHWAY"

In order to make their second production ready for presentation during the week of Nov. 24, the Henry Jewett Players will devote all of next week to rehearsals of "The Broad Highway," a romantic play made from Jeffrey Farwell's novel of the same name. The theater will be closed during the week, the final performance for the present of "Let's Go A-Gardening" being given this afternoon and evening. In "The Broad Highway" Mr. Jewett will appear as Peter Vihart and Miss Leonhardt as Charrman. The scene is rural England early in the nineteenth century.

OTHER BOSTON INTERESTS

"Monte Cristo," a romantic play from Dumas' long-popular novel, is to be offered next week at the Castle Square theater, with John Craig in the title role. The action follows the fortunes of Edmund Dantes, the sailor who rose through many adventures to a position of great power and wealth. An elaborate production has been prepared, and Mr. Craig's full company will be required.

On the bill at R. F. Keith's next week will be Miss Ida Brooks Hunt, soprano; Charles Kellogg, the naturalist; Stanley trio of acrobats; Shriver and Richards and Pathe's weekly news reel. Dwight Elmendorf will speak on "Western India" next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, visiting in his illustrations and motion pictures Bombay, Ahmedabad, Mount Abu, the Dilwara temples and romantic Udaipur.

"The Fight," a melodrama by Bayard Veiller, comes to the Tremont theater Monday evening. The story follows the successful efforts of a masterful western woman toward civic reform. Miss Margaret Wycheard heads the cast. The new Scollay square Olympia theater will be opened Monday morning with a continuous vaudeville and motion picture entertainment. Music will be provided by a large orchestral organ. The theater was designed by C. H. Blackhall and can seat 3200.

Chevalier L. M. Rossi will deliver a lecture on "The Land of the Incas" next Wednesday evening in Tremont temple. Mr. Rossi has traveled extensively through Bolivia and Peru and will illustrate his talk with views and motion pictures.

The "Les Miserables" films will be shown for the last time next week at Tremont temple, with daily matinees and evenings, except Wednesday and Thursday.

Charles Wellington Furlong will begin

THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Hollis—Miss Maude Adams in "Peter Pan," fantasy of youth by James M. Barrie; one week.
Park—"Stop Thief," brisk farce about the happenings to the gifts at a wedding reception; indefinite.
Tremont—"The Fight," melodrama about a masterful woman in business and politics; two weeks.
Colonial—"Montgomery and Stone and Miss Elsie Jans in 'The Lady of the Nilpepper,'" spectacular dancing extravaganza; indefinite.
Majestic—"Bought and Paid For," drama with a present day domestic problem blended with as much fun as a farce; indefinite.
Castle Square—John Craig stock company in "Monte Cristo," old style romantic melodrama out of Dumas' novel; one week.
Boston—"The Whip," melodramatic spectacle; indefinite.
Plymouth—Closed for rehearsals of "The Broad Highway," to be produced by Henry Jewett Players week of Nov. 24.
Malinees daily at Castle Square and Keith's; Wednesday and Saturday at others; extra matinee Thursday at Hollis.

ACTING PLEASES IN "GEN. JOHN REGAN"



MISS MAIRE O'NEILL

a course of five Wednesday evening lectures on "South America of Today" Nov. 26 at Tremont Temple.

Mme. Nazimova has a congenial exotic role in "Bella Donna," a drama made from Robert Hichens' novel, beginning Nov. 24 at the Hollis Street theater.

"Snow White," a play made from one of Grimm's fairy tales, comes to the Shubert Dec. 1.

"Little Women," a successful stage version of Louisa Alcott's popular story, is coming to Boston soon at a theater not yet announced.

The Toy theater opens its season Monday evening with a triple bill, consisting of Bernard Shaw's "Dark Lady of the Sonnets," (instead of "Fortune and Men's Eyes"), and the two plays first announced, "Uncle William's Lobster" and "Hilarion."

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DENVER TRIES NEW SALARY LIST PLAN

DENVER, Colo.—Denver commissioners have agreed to do away with the general salary appropriation. After this all salaries will be provided for in appropriations of the five departments of the city, says the Times. The general salary list in the old budgets incorporated the salaries of the mayor, council, elective officials and the employees of the mayor and council. The coming city budget will require each commissioner's salary list to come out of his own fund.

The practical effect of this will be to place the mayor's private secretary, stenographer, messenger and automobile upkeep on the social welfare fund.

MILL MAN SHIFTS PLACE

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Nelson A. Batchelder, superintendent of the Lincoln mills, in this city, will sever his connection to take a place as superintendent of the Berkshire mills in North Adams.

"GEN. JOHN REGAN" PROVES DELIGHTFUL CHARACTER FUN

"Gen. John Regan," the first comedy from the pen of "George Birmingham" to reach the American stage, was produced at the Hudson theater, New York, this week and proved, according to the New York Evening Post, "a delightful surprise... one of the brightest and most entertaining Irish comedies seen here in a generation, full of characterizations and bubbling humor worthy of Charles Lever or Samuel Lover."

"Horace P. Billing, an American tourist, with plenty of money and a craving for amusement, finds himself blocked in his automobile, in the center of the little town of Ballymoy, by the sole visible inhabitant, a donkey, who stands imperturbable and unmoving in the middle of the narrow street. The freshness and inherent humor of this opening tableau put the audience in a state of merriest which lasted for the rest of the evening. Mr. Billing determines to wake the neighborhood up, and therefore announces to the landlord of the hotel, Timothy Doyle; Thaddeus Golligher, the local editor; Major Kent, a policeman or two, that he is engaged upon a biography of the famous president of Bolivia, Gen. John Regan—who was, as he declares, a native of that place—and is willing to pay liberally for information on the subject."

Regan and the Statue

"He makes little impression until he falls in with Dr. Lucius O'Grady, a volatile, imaginative, and irrepressible Hibernian, ready to call any 'bluff' and profit by any opportunity. When the American expresses surprise that Regan has not been honored by a statue years ago, O'Grady promptly declares that the subject has long been under consideration, that it is now at the point of fulfillment, that the statue has been made, the site selected, and the Lord Lieutenant secured for the unveiling. Moreover, he designates the police barracks as the site of Regan's ancestral home and an old cottage as the place where he passed his boyhood. With brazen effrontery he calls upon his amazed friends, the major, the editor, and the landlord to corroborate the truth of such successive fiction, and so not only makes them his unwilling allies in the deception, but compels them to put the whole imaginary scheme into practical execution."

"Soon they are involved in it so deeply that withdrawal is impossible, especially after the lord lieutenant has agreed to unveil the statue, and the conspirators, in the second act, meet as a committee on ways and means. This is a wholly delightful episode. All sorts of difficulties, social, religious, financial, and political, present themselves. The women are at loggerheads over questions of precedence; the editor, a red-hot nationalist, refuses to do honor to any representative of British authority, and the major, a somewhat dull but honorable gentleman, protests vigorously against being forced to join in false pretences. They have not even a statue for the proposed ceremony. But O'Grady rises superior to every dilemma. He acquiesces the major, and appeases the innkeeper by drawing glowing pictures of crowds of customers besieging his hotel, and by commissioning him to purchase, for the desired statue, a second-hand figure, which his nephew is willing to sell cheaply to the committee."

Settlement at Last

"So at last everything is settled, and the great day arrives, and with it the news that the lord lieutenant is not coming, but has sent his aide-de-camp to demand explanations, while a riot is certain if any attempt is made to play any sort of British national air. But even then the spirits of O'Grady are undashed. When the aide-de-camp angrily denounces the whole affair as an imposition, and describes the anger of his chief at being asked to officiate in honor of a man who had never existed, he blandly asks him whether the lord lieutenant would have had any scruples against unveiling a statue of the Apollo Belvidere, and finally succeeds, not indeed, in reconciling him to his position, but in reducing him to a sort of stupefaction."

"Having ascertained that he does not know one tune from another, he substitutes 'The Wearing of the Green' for 'Rule Britannia,' and thereby creates such enthusiasm that the aide-de-camp, whom a framed illuminated address has already been imposed, must against his will—finds himself constrained to declare the statue properly unveiled. Finally the ready check book of the cheerful Mr. Billing brings about an ending satisfactory to everybody."

Of the acting, the Globe says that Dr. O'Grady, as played by Arnold Daly, has a real sense of fun which is droll, Irish. W. G. Fay as the Nationalist editor is a capital type of the harmless professional home ruler. A. G. Andrews as the solemn, literal Mayor Kent is lifelike. Maude O'Neill is engagingly slowly and nonchalant as Mary Ellen, the sole surviving relative of the great general." On the whole, a performance full of spirit and atmosphere.

"AN ANGEL WITHOUT WINGS"

William Brady's latest production, "An Angel Without Wings," proved entertaining to Buffalo players, according to the Courier, which says:

"Lawrence Eyre's play transports the spectator back to the days of fairyland, dolls, preparations for Christmas and all the tiny touches attendant to the holiday. Although the story is one that takes a deeper hold on the mother heart than on any other, there is the

universal appeal through it all that makes it a charming play."

"Florine Arnold as Mrs. Hennaberry is the 'angel without wings.' She is a crabbed lady of wealth and vanity. With the rise of the curtain we learn that her son Frank has married a chorus girl against his mother's will some years before the time with which the play starts. It is the day before Christmas, and Mrs. Hennaberry is in a quandary about how she and her henpecked husband are going to celebrate it, when Dr. Marahal, a friend of the family, played by Charles A. Millward, calls upon Mr. Hennaberry to urge that he visit his destitute daughter-in-law."

"Mr. Hennaberry determines to see his daughter-in-law and to aid her, but it must be accomplished without the knowledge of his wife, who has pledged herself to disdain of the unwelcome wife of her departed son. His efforts to see his daughter, guided by the faithful servant Abraham, bring about a most amusing series of complications."

"In the second act is the dingy two-room house of the widow, situated in the heart of the lower East Side of New York. Sordid as the room in reality is, it is the imaginary castle of the tiny daughter Dulcie, the possessor of a most fanciful temperament. To this room comes Mrs. Hennaberry in search of the 'other woman.' Her clue had been a package addressed by Mr. Hennaberry to the little widow. So captivated is she with Dulcie, her grandchild, although she is ignorant of the fact, that she plays the good angel by presenting her with much holiday joy. In the midst of the preparation for the revels in steps Mr. Hennaberry and Abraham, his servant."

"The outcome of the whole thing is that barriers are tossed aside, and animosities forgotten. Mrs. Hennaberry's eyes are opened to real values and joys and she embraces the young mother."

"Miss Alice Brady is winsome in the role of the little wife. Grace Dougherty as Dulcie carries off a difficult role with ease. George Henry Trader as Mr. Hennaberry also deserves a verbal bouquet or two for his work. Above all, however, stands Florine Arnold as Mrs. Hennaberry."

NATURAL EFFECTS ONLY REQUIRED, SAYS MR. CRAVEN

"I like to play Jimmy Gilley. He is of the highest type of humorous character because he does not know he is funny," said Frank Craven in speaking of the role in "Bought and Paid For" in which he is so amusing at the Majestic theater.

The Monitor caller remarked that he had found it difficult to tell where Jimmy Gilley left off and where Frank Craven began—so subtle was the blending of the actor's personality with the character he was playing.

"That tribute is due Mr. Broadhurst, for in writing the role he had me in mind. He read scenes over to me while they were still in the rough, molding the part to my individuality."

Having met Mr. Craven one wishes that the role had allowed Jimmy more than a few fleeting moments when he was not small. For Mr. Craven has a most agreeable manner and a kindly way of smiling that are not used in this play. He is the opposite of the conceited Jimmy in his sound and common-sense perspective on his own acting.

"I do not fill my performance with obvious bids for laughs because I think seemingly unconscious humor is the true dramatic humor, since a play is built of situations calculated for humorous effect. It is the work of the actor, then, to interpret his share of each situation in a style that shall appear as lifelike as possible."

"If you can't get an effect naturally it is not trying for it, my dad used to say."

"Dad" was John T. Craven, for five years comedian at the Castle Square theater, well remembered by many Boston theatergoers for his comic acting in many varied roles. Frank Craven had long stock experience, too, playing in Baltimore for nearly six years.

"Yes, Jimmy is really. I think that is why he adds to the enjoyment of playgoers. And although everybody in the house laughs at him for his conceit, I think they don't quite despise him. Jimmy was small, to be sure; but not consciously so."

"An odd thing about the character is that dozens of men have told me that they have brothers-in-law just like Jimmy. Never a brother, always a brother-in-law."

Mr. Craven originated the role of Jimmy, and after playing it for months in New York went to Chicago to start the engagement of another company, and later to England for the London production. He attributes much of the success of the play to the clever choice of Charles Richman for the role of the husband. Mr. Craven says this actor's refinement and wholesome buoyant personality goes so far to make palatable the difficult scene in the second act that letters have been received from feminine patrons arguing that no sensible woman would have left such a charming husband.

JOHN MORAN FOR MAYOR

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Alderman John Moran was nominated for mayor on the Independent Citizens ticket at the convention in city hall last night. He declared his political freedom.

PACE IMPORTANT IN PRODUCTIONS SAYS ARTHUR HOYT

"Pace is a vital feature of all good play production, in my opinion," says Arthur Hoyt, stage director of the Jewett Players at the Plymouth theater.

"Pace maintains the movement of the play, and is not to be confused with mere speed, which rushes through important and unimportant episodes alike as fast as possible. Of course, speed will give a fictitious liveliness to a performance, but after all is over there is a feeling of dissatisfaction. No definite impressions have been made."

"In staging a play with a constant regard for pace, I try always to test each scene for its values, keep always in mind whether the scene accents character, theme or plot. There are many spots in every play that can be paced faster, since they are merely story. To dwell too emphatically on story elements is to cause the performance to drag."

"On the other hand, every point made by the plot and the theme must be brought out clearly and simply that the audience may miss no element essential to a complete understanding of the play."

"In rehearsing I believe in taking advantage of the best that each player brings to the play. Although there must be a unifying plan roughly sketching out all the effects of the performance, I believe in keeping the production plastic until rehearsals are well advanced."

"In this way, although the process is slower, the results are performances of a higher quality, I believe, than those that are figured out by rule of thumb before rehearsals begin. Of course, it is possible thus to prepare every effect in advance, but in so doing the director must confine himself to sure-fire, cut-and-dried effects—claptrap."

"By allowing the production to grow from the first rehearsal the actors are more interested in their work, and often have opportunity to follow out a line of expression they have long cherished. Sometimes a cue for a whole character will come from an inflection in a player's voice, the result of thinking imaginatively about his role. Such a fresh development would never be discovered if I began rehearsals with a fixed idea of the manner in which every line must be read."

Mr. Hoyt was for five years a member of Henry W. Savage's producing staff, and he helped in securing the final total effect that the Savage productions always had. One would scarcely recognize in this energetic and incisive individual the flabby Mr. Jankins that he impersonates in "Let's Go A-Gardening." Which proves that Mr. Hoyt is a good character actor as well as a stage director with ideals. He is responsible, under Mr. Jewett's supervision, for the productions being made at the Plymouth during the present engagement.

HERE AND THERE

The first Drama League conference is to be on the Gordon Craig scenery. The speaker is S. J. Home. The date set is Nov. 25, but the place has not yet been announced. A Drama League branch has been formed in Portland, Ore.

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AMERICAN FIELD, ARE PLANTING AN AGREEMENT WHEREBY ACTORS' SALARIES WILL BE REDUCED, IT IS SAID.

The Hull House amateurs in Chicago this week played "The Rising of the Moon" and "Mixed Marriages."

Cohan & Harris are preparing to stage "Dollars and Sense" again under the title of "Something for Nothing."

"Rada," a peace drama by Alfred Noyes, the poet, is to be performed by the McDowell Club of New York at a matinee Dec. 16, Hotel Astor, New York.

In their performances of Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes' revision of Bronson Howard's "The Henrietta," William H. Crane and Douglas Fairbanks will have the assistance of Lyster Chambers, Zeffie Tilbury, Malcolm Bradley, Halbert Brown, Arthur S. Hull, J. H. Huntley, "Bud" Woodthorpe, Eileen Erroll, Edward Poland, Amelia Bingham and Patricia Collings.

Mme. Mizzi Hajos is to appear in a new Vienna operetta, "Sari," under Henry W. Savage's direction. The composer is Emmerich Kalman.

P. T. Barnum is to be the central figure in a new play being written by Harrison Rhodes and Thomas E. Wise. "Marrying Money," a farce comedy by A. Washington Peet and Bertram Marburg, is to be produced by Gilbert Miller.

HIPPOS FOR PETS IN PANAMA ZONE

SAN FRANCISCO—Hundreds of huge hippopotami may splash about the banks of Lake Gatun and delight the thousands that travel through the Panama canal two years hence, according to information received when the steamship Pennsylvania arrived from Balboa, says the Examiner.

Major Louis Livingston has advised Colonel Goethals to request the government to import a herd of the huge animals.



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NEW PRESIDENT OF HOBART INSTALLED

GENEVA, N. Y.—The Rev. Dr. Lyman P. Powell was Friday installed president of Hobart and William Smith colleges. John H. Finley, state commissioner of education; Talcott Williams, dean of the Pulitzer school of journalism at Columbia University; M. L. Burton, president of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; William P. Durfee, dean of Hobart College, made addresses.



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Two Money Bills Go to Senate

This Is the Program Which Is Now Expected to Be Followed by the So-Called Administration Democratic and Republican Members of the Banking Committee

WASHINGTON.—The administration currency bill, as it probably will go to the Senate with the approval of President Wilson, was completed Friday night by six Democrats of the Senate banking and currency committee. Senator Hitchcock and the five Republican members continue to write into their draft of the measure amendments which the White House has disapproved. Arrangements will be made today to send both bills to the Senate next week.

The administration measure provides for eight regional banks, to be capitalized by enforced subscriptions from national banks, with unlimited powers of rediscount and currency issue and the power to hold reserves, the entire system to be under the control of a federal reserve board.

Friday the Democrats cut down the federal reserve board from nine as fixed by a former vote of the committee, to seven as originally fixed in the House bill. The secretary of the treasury and six members to be appointed by the President, "with regard to financial, commercial and geographical divisions" would compose the board. Each would hold office for six years, one term expiring each year, and would receive \$10,000 annually.

It is reported that the Democrats have

adopted an amendment proposed in the Senate by Senator Williams of Mississippi, providing for a tax of 1 per cent on deposits to form a guarantee fund. After the bill was completed, however, the Democrats declared the matter would be considered in connection with a bill revising the banking laws to be taken up at the next session of Congress.

The Republicans considered a proposition advanced by Senator Bristow, providing that after the regional banks had paid 5 per cent dividends on their capital stock, and had accumulated a 20 per cent surplus, the remainder of the earnings should be equally divided between the government and a fund to guarantee deposits.

The administration bill will provide that the banks shall pay 6 per cent dividends on their stock, accumulate a 20 per cent surplus and that all the earnings above that figure shall go to the government.

Senator Hitchcock and the Republicans, holding that they were the only bona fide banking and currency committee, organized by designating Senator Hitchcock, "the ranking Democrat," as chairman. They declared that the secret sessions of Chairman Owen and his administration Senators were entirely outside of the activities of the committee.

CONTRACTOR CLAIMS TO HAVE FOUND LAVA PLAINS IN IDAHO

A region of rare and mysterious interest, said to be of great rugged beauty, with which the people of Idaho are not at all familiar, lies in that portion of Blaine and Lincoln counties, which appears as a blank on the map of the state; in other words, the great lava plains, or bad lands north of the Snake river, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An interview given by George Kempton, a contractor of Pocatello, who is said to be more familiar with this region than others, was read with special interest by Forest Supervisor Grandjean, who also is familiar with this region, but who thinks Mr. Kempton misquoted in his interview, in the length of the mysterious trail through the lava, which the interview says is only half a mile in length. Mr. Grandjean believes it must be much longer or Mr. Kempton would himself have explored it on the spot.

Both Mr. Kempton and Mr. Grandjean agree that this unknown country should be explored by an official party, which should take pictures and geological notes of the region. It was only three years ago that Utah discovered a blank space on the map of the state, and the commercial clubs of the state raised a sum sufficient to explore it, and a wondrous scenic region was added to the state as a result. This will probably be true of the Idaho crater region, Mr. Grandjean believes.

Mr. Kempton describes the region as follows: "Lying between the Snake river on the south and the Sawtooth range of mountains on the north, and between Lost river and Wood river, is a really wonderful country. Near what is known

as Cinder hill is a great crater, 200 or 300 feet deep and about the same in width. The sloping walls of this crater are covered with fine, loose lava, and it is impossible for any one to descend without using a rope. Near this crater are fields of rough lava abounding in fissures and crevices 10 to 20 feet wide and from 50 to 100 feet deep.

"Now here is a strange thing—a real mystery of the desert. Through this great lava plain near the Cinder hill, a trail half a mile in length, six feet wide, and from six to ten feet deep, has been constructed by unknown parties. It must have cost at least \$20,000 to build. Who built it and for what purpose is a deep mystery. I know of no one beside myself who has seen it. Men who have lived within a few miles of it for 20 years are ignorant of its existence. I happened to stumble on it not long ago and some of these days I am going to see where it leads. It has been closed for a number of years, but is still passable, I believe.

"It is said there is a stream of water and about 2000 acres of rich meadow land in the heart of this great lava plain somewhere. Men have looked for this stream and meadow for a quarter of a century, but have been unable to find it. It is said the stream originates in a hot hole and can not be seen until one reaches the very rim rocks.

"In the summer there is no water on the lava plain, and the heat is intense, making exploration difficult, if not impossible. I would like to accompany an expedition through that wonderful region known to but few white men. I know it would yield strange adventures and result in some startling discoveries."

HEARINGS FOR HOMESTEADERS BOTH SUMMER AND WINTER

WASHINGTON.—The interior department has found another way to help the homesteader. Commissioner Tallman has ordered that hearings be had in both summer and winter, and has appointed hearing officers to represent the government in all contested or protested cases. The new method will give the settler his homestead from one to two years sooner than now, if he is entitled to it, or will advise him where he has failed, if he is not entitled to it. Heretofore, where an entry was questioned by the land officials, it was customary to investigate it by special agent and then serve charges upon the entryman. A hearing on the case was then set for the following winter, when field work is generally impracticable and it frequently happened that witnesses for both sides were scattered or entirely unobtainable.

To remedy this and obtain speedy hearings, a special agent has been designated for each field division who is well versed in land law and practice, who will represent the government in all contested cases. These agents will devote their time exclusively to such cases on which hearings can be held both winter and summer, so that a homesteader can have his case come to trial at almost any time that suits his convenience. The special agent or "hearing officer" will be allowed to file an appeal where the decision is adverse to the government, when in his judgment and that of the chief of the field division such action is warranted.

It is hoped that the new method will avoid great delays to the homesteader and at the same time protect the public lands from fraud.

DALLAS CITIZENS TO VOTE ON TROLLEY FRANCHISE ISSUE

DALLAS, Tex.—With several amendments the committee of 30 has adopted the report of the franchise subcommittee and will recommend to the mayor and board of commissioners that the proposed charter amendments be submitted to a vote of the people of Dallas at the earliest possible time, and in no event later than Jan. 6, next, says the News.

The proposed amendments, in effect, provide for determinate and indeterminate franchises.

Require all indeterminate franchises to be submitted to a vote of the people.

Eliminate the present 4 per cent gross tax, and provide that the city may take a part of the net or gross revenues, or both, of any corporation to which a franchise is issued, and may require additional payments as well.

Authorize the city to compel extensions of public service corporations.

Require the city to stipulate in fran-

chises the things expected of that particular public service corporation.

Provide for a department of public utilities.

Give the city supervision of the construction and equipment of public utilities.

Require "adequate" instead of "reasonable" street car service.

Permit the consolidation of the Dallas street railway companies.

The section of the committee report prohibiting any city railway company from selling light or power to the people was rejected.

PICTURE SERVICE IS PLANNED

The Sunday evening motion pictures at the Jamaica Plain Central Congregational church tomorrow night will have "War and Peace" as the text about which the pastor will talk.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

BROOKLINE

The Brookline high school rifle team has recently been organized and the following members retained for the season: Harvey Jenks '15, captain; Russell Phillips '14, manager; Dugald Jackson '14, George McLaughlin '14, Hoyt Sherman '14, Marshall Pursell '15, Pierce Massey '16, Alphonso Swanning '15, Sherman Myers '15 and Melvin Grant '16.

A golf team, which is an innovation in the high school, has recently been formed, the members of which are: Joseph Lally, captain; John Twiss, manager; Raymond Oulmet, William Troy, James Lynch, Walter Barkhouse, Joseph Pennessy, James Taylor and William Miskell.

EVERETT

A recount of the vote for representative cast in this city, held last night, failed to make any change in the names of the candidates elected, although there were some minor changes in the counting.

Increases in salary have been voted the officers and patrolmen of the police department, the chief getting an additional \$150, captains \$125 and lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen similar increases.

PEMBROKE

A small branch library will be started in the high school containing about 50 books.

Charles C. Clark camp No. 68, S. of V. of Pembroke will hold their fifth annual concert in Fireman's hall, Bryantville, Thursday evening, Nov. 20.

The next regular meeting of Pembroke grange will be held Nov. 21 at G. A. R. hall.

WHITMAN

Mrs. Charles Bodin, of Iolanth temple, Pythian Sisters, will install the newly elected officers of Old Colony temple, Pythian Sisters, of Rockland Tuesday evening.

Past Commander George R. Marshall of the G. A. R. post and Mrs. Marshall are to be tendered a reception at G. A. R. hall Tuesday evening.

MEDFORD

Thirty new names were added to the voting list last evening at the session of registrars for the city election.

Ralph Thorson has been elected chairman of the Medford High School Alumni Association.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

Miss Catherine Rixby will be the leader at the next meeting of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the vestry of the Park Avenue Congregational church. Her subject will be "Patience."

WALPOLE

The Men's Club will hold its monthly meeting in the Congregational church next Monday evening.

The Unitarian Church Society will hold a special meeting in the vestry next Monday evening.

CONCORD

The Rev. Sheed Anderson of the All Souls' church at Roxbury will preach at the First Parish Unitarian church tomorrow morning, exchanging pulpits with the pastor, the Rev. Loren B. MacDonald.

WESTWOOD

The Rev. Alfred C. Nickerson of Plainfield, N. J., has accepted the call to become minister of the First Unitarian church here, and will deliver his first sermon Sunday, Dec. 7.

MAYNARD

Under direction of Miss Ruby Hamlin, the bureau-graded system is to be introduced in the kindergarten and primary grades of the Congregational church Sunday school.

SOMERVILLE

The December meeting of the Boston Authors Club will be held at the home of Mrs. George H. Fendegast.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

A meeting of the Brotherhood of the Baptist church will be held Monday night and officers will be elected.

ARLINGTON

The Rev. Augustus M. Lord, D. D., of Providence, R. I., will preach at the First Parish Congregational (Unitarian) church tomorrow morning.

WINTHROP

The Rev. Charles W. Henry, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church will officiate at the service in the Old North church, Boston, tomorrow morning.

REVERE

The Eagle Lodge Rank Staff Association of Knights of Pythias will hold a dinner at the Quincy house, Boston, Tuesday evening, Nov. 18.

CAMBRIDGE

The Newtowne Club in its program for the fall and winter season has included an amateur night, which is to be held Thursday, Nov. 20.

MALDEN

The monthly report of the metropolitan water board shows Malden has used 46 gallons per capita, the smallest amount of any city in the metropolitan.

BEDFORD

A special-down meeting is to be held in the town hall this evening.

NORWOOD

The Norwood Poultry Association will hold an open meeting in Fraternity hall next Tuesday evening. Professor Graham of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will deliver an address.

Orient lodge, A. F. and A. M., has elected: Worshipful master, George A. Smith; senior warden, Ezra Hubbard; junior warden, George F. Sumner; secretary, Edgar W. Metcalf; treasurer, Andrew C. Morrow; trustee, Le Forest H. Newman; chaplain, the Rev. Arthur H. Pingree; senior deacon, Martin Blasenak; junior deacon, Albin K. Parker; marshal, S. R. Smith; senior steward, Charles D. Savage; junior steward, Harold G. Metters; tyler, Walter D. Chickering; sentinel, Carroll H. Wood; organist, Frank B. Draper.

WAKEFIELD

The Men's Club of the Congregational church has reorganized and elected the following officers: President, Samuel K. Hamilton; vice-presidents, Harry M. Wheeler, William H. Cartland, J. Frank White; secretary, T. Frank Shea; treasurer, Albert W. Flint.

Millard Thresher, Miss Ruth Taylor, Miss Neuhm Christie, Miss Martha Dugan, Stanley Collinson, Ralph Belmont and Gray Brockbank have been appointed as the W. H. S. junior class assembly and reception committee.

MELROSE

At the meeting of the Aldermen Monday evening a conference between citizens, contractors and the city government will be held relative to establishing a stone crusher at Main and Sylvan streets.

The Horticultural Society will meet Monday evening in the public library to elect officers and arrange a schedule of exhibitions for the season.

LEXINGTON

Miss Crystal Waters, soloist at the First Parish Unitarian church, is to sing at a concert to be given in Bedford Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the Unitarian church.

The annual barn party, husking bee and harvest supper of the members of the Minute Man lodge, N. E. O. P., of this town and Bedford, will be held in Historic hall next Thursday evening.

WINCHESTER

At the annual meeting of the Mission Union of the Congregational church yesterday Mrs. Alfred J. Wallace was elected president.

The Deliberative Assembly will meet Tuesday evening at the high school and there will be an address by George C. Purington on "Practical Cooperation."

RANDOLPH

The class of '15 of the Stetson high school has elected: President, Timothy O'Neill; vice-president, Miss Mary I. Rae; secretary, Miss Gertrude F. Sullivan; treasurer, Joseph L. Dench, Jr.

Miss Sarah Q. Bracken entertained the members of the Colonial Sewing Circle at her home on Union street last evening.

QUINCY

Annie Louise David gave a harp recital in the Wollaston Congregational church Friday evening, under the auspices of the Wollaston Women's Club. She was assisted by Mary E. Hilton, soprano soloist.

Charles E. Decker, a newspaper man, has taken out nomination papers for councilman-at-large.

WEYMOUTH

The Lovell Corner Improvement Association has elected: President, Frederick S. Sampson; vice-president, John Inley; secretary, Frank N. Blanchard; treasurer, Miss Nellie N. Holbrook; executive committee, Mrs. Walter W. Pratt, Mrs. Ella A. Clark and James B. Smith.

CHELSEA

Dr. Murlin, president of Boston University, will lecture at the Cary avenue Methodist church Sunday night.

The 1912 class of the Williams school has secured Williams school hall for their first reunion, on the evening of Dec. 12.

DEDHAM

The nave of the new church of Christ church parish is nearly completed and the opening service will be conducted by Bishop Lawrence on Friday evening Dec. 5.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The annual inspection of Alfred C. Munroe W. R. C. was held yesterday and the inspecting officer was Mrs. Laura I. Smith of Attleboro department, senior vice-president.

NEEDHAM

The Men's Club of the First Congregational church will meet at the chapel next Monday evening. George C. Stearns will speak on "True Charity."

MARLBORO

Mayor Henry J. Gleason is the only Republican candidate for mayor. Thomas H. O'Halloran is Democratic candidate as also are Alderman G. Nieri and Florence A. McGill.

ABINGTON

The monthly meeting of the Board of Trade is to be held in Grand Army hall Wednesday evening.

C. F. Hovey & Co.

Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods Corduroys, Plushes, Velours

Faille Princesses in shades of Mais, Apricot, Cedar, Jade, Turquoise, Beige, Silver, Rose, Ciel, White, Ivory and Cream; 42 inches; \$3.00 quality, at, per yard\$2.00

Cashmere Meteor, Charmeuse Satin, Tango Crepe, Satin Broche and Crepe de Chine, this season's latest shades, 40 inches wide; the entire line to close at, per yard\$2.00

Taffetas—Plain, Changeable, Striped and Figured; 20 and 21 inches wide; \$1.25 and \$1.00 qualities; reduced to79¢ and 69¢

Bengaline (poplin weave), in shades of Spruce, Tan, Pastel Green, Silver, Amethyst, Apricot and White; 42 inches wide; \$4.50 quality. Now, per yard\$2.50

Crepe Meteor in a beautiful new line of colorings. Wine, Navy, Amethyst, Turquoise, Wistaria, Tanpe, Copenhagen, Violet, Light Blue, Yellow, Rose, Pink, Orchid, Silver, Apricot, Edison Blue, White and Ivory; 40 inches wide. A remarkable value, to be sold at, per yard\$1.65

Superior Dress Goods

The New French Duvetyn, in all the most wanted colors, 50 in. wide, at, per yd. \$5.50

Plaids and Checks in soft colors are in the front rank of novelties; 36 to 60 in. wide, at, per yard75¢ to \$2.00

Broadcloths can be had in any shade, as the variety outnumbers all others; 51 to 54 in. wide; at, per yard\$2.00 to \$3.50

Brocades in plain and two-tone effects, 45 to 54 in. wide, at, per yard\$1.50 to \$3.50

Bedford Cords embrace the novel ideas in brocaded effects, 50 inches wide, at, per yard\$3.50

Fall Styles developed in Mannish Worsteds are shown for the new cutaway suits, 54 to 60 inches wide, yard\$1.50 to \$3.50

Black Silks

Wide Wale Surah, 23-inch (black and navy); \$1.25 quality, at, per yard75¢

Black Chiffon Taffeta, border hand embroidered in white, 42 inches wide; \$9.00 quality, at\$6.50

Messaline Duchesse, 43 inches wide, at, per yard\$2.00

Satin Messaline, 35 inches wide, at, per yd. 89¢
Peau de Soie, 21 inches wide; reduced from \$1.50 per yard to\$1.00

Velvets

Black Costume Velvets, 42 and 44 inches wide, at, per yard\$5.50 to \$8.00

Velutinas and Velveteens (colors), at, per yard\$1.50

In Black, 22 to 44 in. wide, \$1.00 to \$5.00

Chiffon Velvet, 44 inches wide (colors), at, per yard\$5.00

Corduroys in a complete line of new shades, including white and black, at, per yard\$1.00 to \$2.50

Plushes, 44 inches wide, in black and colors, at, per yard\$6.00

DISTRICT MAKES GOOD RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS

SAN FRANCISCO.—Among the enterprises which the Haight and Ashbury district has assisted in accomplishing in less than 10 years, says the Examiner, are the following:

Built a city of 30,000 population from sand dunes occupied by a few ranches.

Built the Lowell high school, costing \$1,500,000.

Erected St. Mary's institution, costing \$1,000,000.

Erected St. Ignatius church, costing \$1,250,000.

Built the Polytechnic high school, at a cost of \$2,500,000.

Secured a branch of the public library.

Established the German Savings and Loan Society bank.

Built two class A theaters.

Made real estate values rise from 600 to 800 per cent in value.

COLORADO LEADS IN BEET CULTURE

WASHINGTON.—Evidence is given of the growing importance of Colorado as a sugar beet state in the agricultural year book for 1912, just issued, which places Colorado far in the lead of all states in sugar beets cultivated, yield per acre and in the tonnage of sugar manufactured.

The 17 factories operating in Colorado for the seasons of 1912 and 1913 handled 1,641,861 tons of beets, producing 214,010 short tons of sugar. The average yield per acre was 11.32 tons, against 11.07 for the previous season. The average yield for the entire country was 9.41 tons per acre.

The average price paid the growers in Colorado for their beets was \$5.94, the average for the country being \$5.82. The average sugar content was 16.19 per cent, as compared with 15.44 for the preceding season. This is slightly below the average for the country, which is 16.31.

BILL FOR ZOO IN ST. LOUIS PASSED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The measure creating a St. Louis zoological garden has passed the House of Delegates without a dissenting vote. All opposition to the bill vanished after a conference between representatives of the St. Louis Zoological Society and the South Forest Park Improvement Association.

The two organizations agreed upon a compromise whereby the zoo is to be kept north of Wells Drive, a distance of 700 to 1500 feet from Oakland avenue, the southern boundary of Forest park, says the Republic. The measure was amended to meet the demands of the improvement association. It originally defined the zoo boundaries to extend within 200 feet of the south line of the park.

PLAYGROUND SEASON CLOSES
All the teachers closed the playgrounds yesterday for the season. Football and other high school sports under the direction of athletic instructors will continue.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM WILL GET ALTMAN COLLECTION SOON

NEW YORK.—Executors of the estate of Benjamin Altman have reached an agreement with the committee appointed by the Metropolitan Museum of Art for the installment of the famous art collection left to the museum by Mr. Altman. It is announced by Director Edward Robinson of the museum that plans for its reception will be made immediately.

The first complete official list of the collection has been obtained. The November bulletin of the museum, which will be out in a few days, will contain illustrations of some of the most famous pieces. Among these are the two great Rembrandts, "The Man with a Magnifying Glass" and "The Lady with a Pink," which were among the only pictures ever publicly exhibited by Mr. Altman, and these he lent to the museum at the time of the Hudson-

Fulton celebration, where they formed part of the gallery of works of Dutch masters.

The Altman collection will be temporarily installed in the museum some time this winter, but not until after the installation of the Morgan collection, which will be some time in January.

With the account of the collection in the Museum Bulletin is given a portrait of Mr. Altman, views of his galleries as they are now, and there are also illustrated the Luca della Robbia "Madonna and Child," the Memling "Betrothal of St. Catherine," Duerer's "Madonna and Child with St. Anne," enamel triptych by Nardon Penicaut, a sixteenth century Spanish pax, and the "Rospigliosi Coupe," by Benvenuto Cellini, as well as the two Rembrandts; "The Youthful St. John," by Mino da Fiesole, and "Christ and the Pilgrims of Emmaus," by Velasquez.

KANSAS CITY HAS PLAN FOR MUSEUM

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The name of the Kansas City Historical Society has been changed to the Missouri Valley Historical Society of Kansas City, Mo., and its scope widened to correspond. This is preliminary to a campaign planned by the society to obtain a permanent home and museum to cost not less than \$100,000 where relics may be gathered, perpetuated and the writing of now forgotten events of pioneer times encouraged, says the Star.

STOCKTON SCHOOL SITE IS SELECTED

STOCKTON, Cal.—The new East Side grammar school will be erected on a site bounded on the east by East street, on the south by Lindsay street, on the west by Sierra Nevada street and on the north by Fremont street. The three sets of plans call for a one-story building without basement, a two-story building without basement and a two-story building with basement. These plans were referred to the building and grounds committee, says the Record.

SPECIAL SALE

GOWNS \$33.00

Students Help Lift Debt by Farm Work

Money Made on Places Near Buildings Where Pupils Are Taught Helps in Many Cases to Add to Facilities

PEOPLE ARE ACTIVE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Marked improvement, in many cases made possible through school farms, is evident in the rural schools of the 16 counties of this state under the administration of Dr. James H. Dillard. To operate such farms the whole community is sometimes called out by a recognized leader and given free work with plows or hoes. In other cases the farms are operated by school children with such help as can be secured from teachers and parents.

Explaining the purpose of these farms in the Southern Workman, Thomas J. Edwards, supervisor of the Tallapoosa county negro schools, says they vary in size from three to five acres, are usually planted in cotton and are needed to supplement the short school terms and the teachers' small salaries.

In some cases where the people have purchased two or three acres of land for school purposes, and have deeded this land to the state, they have been given from \$150 to \$200 by the state to be used exclusively for school buildings. Up to the present time the counties have devoted their money to paying the salaries of teachers and have not spent it for buildings or equipment.

The school farms have helped in meeting the expense of building and equipping schools. In 1908 the proceeds of \$75 made on the Hardaway school farm in Macon county were applied toward canceling the debt for the new school building; and the sum of \$60 made on the Clintonville school farm was used in paying the cost of repairs to the building. These schools have but one room.

The Beniah school received no money from the county, not even the teacher's salary. It is located in Lee county and was built by women, whose chief means of raising money for the building and afterward supporting the school was a school farm on which they made annually, for three or four years, from \$75 to \$150. A similar work among women is carried on in the New Canaan community, Chambers county, where the school farm is the chief means of supplementing the teacher's salary and lengthening the school term. On this farm three bales of cotton were raised last year. The term was lengthened, the teacher was paid \$48 a month and at the close of the school year there was still \$30 in the treasury.

Interesting things have also been done by organizing children into clubs. Three examples indicate what may be done in this respect. In 1910 members of the Pine Grove School Improvement Club of Macon County cleared the yard of briars, bushes and logs. The children made a kitchen garden and a flower bed, put out honeysuckle and California privet and grew 500 cabbage plants, many of which they sold to families in the community. The Shorters Improvement Club bought window shades for the school at a cost of \$4.45, paid a back debt of \$1.50, bought stove polish, crayon and a wash basin, put in five window panes and bought and framed 24 pictures at a cost of \$3.35. The club also paid for sewing materials and a bookcase, bought and set out California privet at a cost of \$2.19 and collected \$10 toward purchasing a teacher's desk.

The Zion School Improvement Club set out two dozen or more hedge plants, made a cabbage bed and sold plants, repaired the garden fence and planted the garden. The girls spent much time in sewing. They made window curtains and many useful articles for tables and for wear.

Results obtained in operating the Tal-

lappa county negro boys corn clubs for 1911-12 indicate the kind of improvement which should come to every farm-ers corn club. Thirty-eight schoolboys joined the club in 1912. Of this number 14 stayed in the contest to the end. On 14 acres of land an aggregate of 630 bushels were produced. The winner of the first prize harvested 97 bushels, 23 pounds of corn to the acre.

Describing what community cooperation is doing here, Clement Richardson,

head of the English department of the Tuskegee Institute, tells of a schoolhouse just built at Notsula. Ten years before the negroes had started a movement to build a schoolhouse. Several women gave \$2 apiece, bought \$26 worth of lumber and hauled it to a spot where the schoolhouse was to be placed. Then crops, politics and other things came to the front and the plan was dropped. After a decade the people started another movement for a schoolhouse. Ral-

lies, suppers, parties, plays in which local players took part, enabled the women to purchase more lumber. Nearly every man in the community reported for work. Not one hired person used a tool on the building. One man went out collecting contributions. From one person he got nails, from another more lumber, from another a paint brush, from others money. In six months the schoolhouse was finished and the seats, also made by the patrons, were put in. It was handed

over to the trustees with an indebtedness of about \$40.

But these people are learning a new lesson. Already they have launched a campaign for additional rooms.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

LACK OF ADJUSTMENT

Of course his bank account must feel, Betimes, a little jar When a man with a one-horse salary owns A thirty horsepower car.

ELUCIDATED

Uncle Abner—Lem Hankins' boy who is married and living in the city writes home he's building a fine new home with two bath rooms and a pool room. What do you reckon they're for? Uncle Silas—Why the bath rooms are for bathing and the pool room is where he goes swimming.

While the architects are supplying designs for skyscrapers that grow more and more artistic, there is a growing belief that it is possible for a city to have too much "high art" of a certain kind. It is quite probable that "the highest office building in America" has already been built, at least for some time to come.

OBVIOUS

His "Compleat Angler" clearly shows That as a fisher Walton knows Just how to do it, but alas! As a speller he is not first-class.

MODIFIED

"Did he marry her just because she had money?" "Oh, I should not like to put it that way. I think it is more likely that he married her because he, himself, did not have money."

TREMENDOUS

Say, wouldn't the income tax soon be The richest thing on earth if every man on a salary Were to get what he thinks he's worth!

INDIANA POET HONORED IN OHIO

CINCINNATI—James Whitcomb Riley, of Indianapolis, in response to a special invitation from all the civic and industrial bodies of Cincinnati, came here Friday, lunched with 200 business men, inspected the Chamber of Commerce and was warmly greeted at the University of Cincinnati.

A greeting from the public school children was carried out in music hall.

VANCOUVER GETS LAST PIPE ORDER

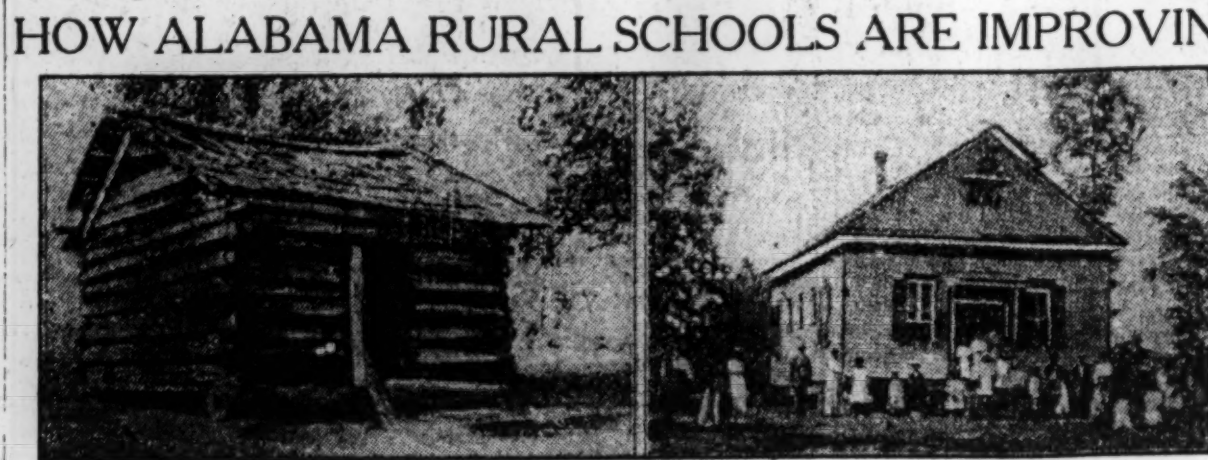
VANCOUVER, B. C.—The final consignment of steel water pipe contracted for by the city at the beginning of this year arrived from the Mannesmann Tube Company of Great Britain recently and is now being transferred to the city's Bridge street yards on scows, says the Province.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—A Marysville merchant has discovered that he saves money by shipping a ton of sugar to a Mexico county customer by parcel post, in 20-pound packages. There can be little doubt that the parcel post is susceptible of an expansion that is destined to make it a growing factor in the transportation problem. It would not be at all strange if the parcel post proves the entering wedge to ultimate government control and operation of all interstate transportation. If in the line of progress, it will come in response to a demand for whatever will best conserve the public welfare. Ridicule will not long enslave men to the methods and usages of their ancestors. We are leaping to break new ground and blaze out new trails in our commercial life as well as in the realm of educational and mechanical achievement. The people sooner or later will find a way to get to market without being fleeced. The parcel post will help.

TOLEDO BLADE—The Atlanta Georgian says that the work of the corn club boys is building Georgia "for a destiny greater than could have been hoped for 30 or even 15 years ago." Not only have the youngsters themselves added perceptibly to the state's wealth, but by the "spirit of emulation which their example stirs in older farmers" still more riches have been brought to the commonwealth. Great things are predicted by the Georgian when the club boys are men "and when they grow not one acre, but many acres of corn, and make each yield a bounteous harvest." In commenting the boys' corn clubs it is only fair to say a good word for the men who conceived the idea of such organizations and by their labor, perseverance and enthusiasm made them realities. These men belong to that "book farmer" school which many agriculturists still condemn as made up of visionaries. They are of that student class which many farmfolk sincerely believe know nothing of farm work. The corn club boys' accomplishments are not confined simply to making many ears of corn grow where few grew before. The boys are surely breaking down the last of the prejudice which has been entertained against farming the chief weakness of which, in many eyes, has been the fact that it sets down its experiences in writing.

BALTIMORE NEWS—Drama Leagues are spreading throughout the country, and nearly every city of importance has one of these organizations. The leagues are made up of people of both sexes interested in the advancement of the drama and in the moral worth of plays. Each play is viewed upon its arrival and presentation in a city and the censors, chosen by the club, send out a bulletin to the others advising them of its value and character. At first the bulletins were rather ridiculed by the regular critics; but they are now treated more seriously; and, in fact, they are more worthy of consideration. The



Type of old log buildings now being replaced by more modern structures

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

A new sheet metal department has been added to the Boston Industrial School for Boys. It has been in operation just two weeks and has 16 pupils. E. M. Longstreet is the instructor.

LINOTYPE INSTALLED

The new linotype machine that has been loaned to the printing department of the school has been put in position by Hannibal L. Hamlin, instructor, and the students in the department and is now ready for work. The delay was caused by the necessity of reinforcing the floor to carry the extra weight.

It is expected that now the Weekly News Item, the school paper, will resume issue. It is to be enlarged and it is hoped will be handsomer and even more interesting than it was before.

The printing department is doing increasingly difficult and artistic work. Most of it is commercial, so that the boys have training in actual business conditions. This year the department will print the Shuttle, gotten up by the girls of the High School of Practical Arts.

MAKING FURNITURE

The woodworking department of the Boston Industrial School for Boys, Andrew Russell instructor, is hurrying to finish sewing tables and other furniture for the new home of the High School of Practical Arts, which it is hoped will be ready for occupancy very soon. The tables are made with open tops so that books and sewing materials may be kept inside.

GEOGRAPHY VIVIFIED

Some boys and girls like geography, even though it is made no more illuminating than the lessons contained in the geography books. When they are taken to the shore, to the Fenway or to one of the small parks, or even out into the playground after a rain to find lakes and rivers, capes, promontories, islands and peninsulas, it becomes more real; but when, for instance, they are studying Japan and are taken to the Museum of Fine Arts to see the Japanese exhibit it becomes not only vivid but fascinating. Miss Reed of the Everett school took her girls there one day, and ever since she has been hearing of things they learned. One girl will tell her of the block printing done by the Japanese. It was told to the girl by one of the men in charge. The girls can tell of Mt. Fujiyama, which figures so prominently in Japanese art, of the

fine lacquer and needlework done by the Japanese, their exquisite carvings, the pagoda houses and of cherry-blossom time, and they can tell also why the floors of Japan are so very, very clean. It is because they must be fit for the Japanese ladies to sit upon them. These ladies wear richest silks and silk embroideries, and it is necessary to keep the floors spotless. One means of keeping the floors clean is the custom of removing the shoes that have been worn abroad before entering the house. These Japanese ladies even perform their toilet sitting on the floor, the girls have learned. A little table nearby contains the articles needed.

Some of this information was gained from the geographies, some from the museum and some from books the girls secured from the public library, when their interest had been aroused.

TOOLS ARE MADE

Members of the class in machine shop practice, Quincy school, have made so far this year 15 automobile screw drivers, 15 scratch awls for the Lyceum hall pre-ventilation center and one dozen iron chisels. It has shipped 100 angle irons to the Phillips-Brooks school, and has delivered 200 blue prints for use in special classes.

STENOGRAPHY INTRODUCED

Stenography is a subject newly introduced at the High School of Commerce. The boys are much interested in it.

The students are now receiving their marking for the December commercial work. The boys in advanced classes who secure the highest marks only are allowed to do this work. Merchants in need of extra help during the December rush apply to the school for helpers and these are assigned to them from among the best boys. As this gives the boys actual commercial experience it is accounted as a part of their regular school course. It is found valuable not only in giving the boy experience with trade conditions, but also in showing him the practical value of much that he has been learning. Not infrequently it serves to show him where he needs to strengthen his work.

PHOTOGRAPHING LEAVES

An interesting collection of blue prints has been made by W. P. McDonough's class at the Martin school. In their school walks and other walks taken by themselves independently, the boys and girls have gathered specimens of leaves and, bringing them to the school, have made blue print impressions of them, placing the leaves on the paper and setting them in the sun. Basswood, oak, sassafras, beech, dogwood, sycamore, tulip, maple leaves have been so treated. The blue prints, grouped and compared, show the distinguishing features of each leaf almost more clearly than the leaves themselves. In some instances the veining appears even more distinct in the print.

WASH BLOUSES WORN

A trim appearance is made by boys of grade IV, of the Eliot school. It is the custom in the North End for boys to put on heavy coats as soon as the cold weather begins, but the teacher of this class has induced her boys to wear the wash blouse. She insists upon their being reasonably clean, too. As a result the class is very attractive to look at, and it is wondered if the wash blouse may not be the coming fashion for boys in the North End.

The boys are expected also to wear neckties. This undertaking is more difficult to achieve, but it is helped on by marks on the board. These board marks are given each day to every boy in the school room for lessons, department and personal appearance. For every boy in the row to get a perfect mark is something worth striving for, and to lose it by not wearing a necktie is thought ignominious indeed. So neckties also may be said to be coming into fashion, but their immediate future is not so secure as that of the wash blouse.

Officers of the class of 1914, English high school, have been elected as follows: President, Charles A. McEllan; vice-president, Leeds A. Wheeler; secretary, William J. Coughlan; treasurer, Cyrus Mead; dance committee, William J. Coughlan, Roy W. Hall, William A. Monahan, Raymond Newcomb, Nathan Swartz.

GREENSBURG, IND., IS AT THREE RAILROADS' DIVISION POINT



Buildings of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Greensburg

GREENSBURG, Ind.—The county seat of Decatur county, Greensburg is a little city of 6000 inhabitants, located at the junction of three divisions of the "Big Four" railroad and is practically half way between Indianapolis and Cincinnati on the Chicago division of the same road. Excellent schools, broad, well improved and pleasantly shaded streets, a com-

plete sewer system, the wealth of the surrounding county and the culture and refinement of her citizens make Greensburg an ideal residence city.

The soil around Greensburg is particularly adapted to raising grain and the prize for the best corn raised in the United States was won by a Decatur county farmer this year.

SAILING VESSEL HAS WIRELESS

TACOMA, Wash.—For the first time in the history of the country a sailing vessel has received notice of her charter by wireless, what the cargo was and to what port she was destined to take cargo, says the Tribune.

The vessel that receives her charter by wireless is the big six masted barkentine, Everett G. Griggs, which loaded a lumber cargo at the Tacoma mill for Australia and sailed on July 7 from Tacoma.

ARGENTINA TO BUY AMERICAN HOGS

WASHINGTON—With the price of beef steadily increasing in Argentina, Alberto and Carlos de Ibarra, representing the government of Argentina and personal interests, have come to the United States to study hog raising.

A cheaper meat product is needed in Argentina, they said, because of the growing demand for and rising price of beef. They expect to purchase a large number of the best hogs they can find to ship to South America.

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We have added to our force of Custom Shirt Cutters a man who for years was connected with one of the finest establishments in New York City as designer of Men's Shirts, Pajamas and Bathrobes.

His exceptional ability as Fitter and Designer, together with our force of experienced fitters, enables us to execute all orders more promptly and better than ever before.

Advanced Spring samples for 1914 of Foreign Shirts are now being shown.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Retirement of Col. A. O. Brodie, adjutant general, from active service announced.

Each of following-named second lieutenants of cavalry, recently appointed from civil life, is assigned to regiment indicated after his name and will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander: A. J. Myer, Jr., ninth; G. P. Nickerson, fourth; R. A. Annin, fifth; D. G. Morrisett, twelfth; E. S. Blackwell, Jr., fifth; A. M. Prentiss, thirteenth; R. Hospital, thirteenth; T. Barnes, Jr., fifteenth; C. H. Hayes, twelfth; H. B. S. Burwell, twelfth; R. S. B. Hartz, fifteenth; C. B. Hazeltine, fourteenth.

Lieut. Myer and Burwell report not later than Dec. 15 to commanding officer, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty for a period not exceeding five days, then join troop to which they may be assigned.

Second Lieut. E. M. Owen assigned to fourth cavalry; proceed to San Francisco and sail on or about Jan. 5 for Honolulu, Hawaii territory.

Lieutenant Nickerson report not later than Dec. 10 to commanding general Philippine department, for duty not exceeding five days, then leave Manila on or about Dec. 15 for San Francisco to join his troop.

Lieutenants Annin, Morrisett, Blackwell, Prentiss, Hospital, Barnes, Hartz and Hazeltine report not later than Dec. 15 to the commanding officer, Ft. Myer, Va., for temporary duty not exceeding five days, on completion of which each officer will join the troop to which he may be assigned.

Lieutenant Hayes report without delay to commanding officer, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty not exceeding five days, then proceed to join troop to which he may be assigned.

Leaves: Capt. C. S. Frank, nineteenth infantry, one month, and Lieut. Col. J. E. Baxter, quartermaster corps, 15 days.

Navy Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) C. F. Pousland, detached command the Preble, to home, wait orders.

Ensign P. T. White, Ensign G. L. Dickson, Ensign G. A. Rood, Ensign F. A. Daubin and Ensign D. J. Friedell, detached the Ozark, to the Severn.

Ensign S. A. Manahan, detached the Tonopah, to command the Severn.

Naval constructor, J. A. Spilman, detached bureau of construction and repair; to navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Chief Boatswain A. O. Larsen, detached the Severn, to the Ozark.

Chief Boatswain William Spicer, Gunner J. P. Hancock, Chief Machinist A. T. Percival and Paymaster's Clerk C. A. Davis placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Nov. 8, 1913, in accordance with section 1453 of the revised statutes.

Paymaster Clerk R. A. Ames, appointed to navy yard, Mare island, Cal.

Lieut. Commander P. B. Dungan, detached the Saratoga; to home, wait orders.

Ensign G. B. Strickland, detached the Cincinnati, to the Pompey.

Ensign G. B. Whitehead, detached the Galveston, to the Pampanga.

Civil Engineer A. A. Baker, to naval station, Olongapo, P. I.

Civil Engineer A. J. Menocal, detached naval station, Olongapo, P. I., to temporary duty navy yard, Mare island, Cal.

Movements of Vessels

The Stringham arrived at Norfolk yard.

The Culgoa and the Brutus arrived at New York yard.

The Arethusa arrived at Port Arthur, Tex.

The Nashville arrived at Santo Domingo City.

The Iroquois arrived at San Diego. The Albany, from San Francisco to Bremerton.

The Chester arrived at Veracruz. The Birmingham arrived at Bahia. The Osceola arrived at Guantanamo. The San Francisco, the Patuxent and the Patapaco arrived at Key West.

Notes

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton takes over command of the United States reserve battleship fleet today at Philadelphia, the Tennessee acting as his flagship. He relinquished command of the Narragansett bay naval station at Newport, R. I., Friday.

The tug Potomac will tow the Severn to Cristobal, via Guantanamo, leaving Norfolk about Nov. 22.

The second division, submarine flotilla, Atlantic fleet, will leave Norfolk about Jan. 5, 1914, for its cruise to South Atlantic and gulf ports.

The Ontario will leave Norfolk soon for New York.

Torpedo boat Davis has been stricken from the navy register.

FEDERAL GRADING OF GRAIN OPPOSED

WASHINGTON—Relating to the proposed plan for federal standardizing of the grades of grain, the office of Representative James M. Curley of Massachusetts submitted Friday to Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture a brief against the innovation.

At present, says this brief, and for many years past the Chamber of Commerce and produce exchanges of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other seaports have maintained grain inspection departments, which have classified and graded shipments of grain. It is argued by grain merchants at Boston and other northern United States ports that this work has been done well and merchants abroad have bought their corn of seaboard inspections.

Mahogany 4-Poster Beds \$24.50

4-6 and 3-3 width, correct in design, heavy posts, and thoroughly finished.

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Fire Prevention Growing Fast

Building Laws Get More Attention While Town, City and State Organizations Study Best Methods of Curtailing Loss

WIRE GLASS IN USE

A Boston merchant, townward bound one morning, found himself scanning with interest the sky sign on the roof of a large wholesale business house. He began to picture the name of his own brand of goods flung so boldly above the house tops that all who ran might read. And forthwith he decided that the public should be given the same opportunity of learning of the virtues of his wares.

Arriving at the office, he summoned the head carpenter. There was a wooden sign, so high and so wide, to be built. Later the order for the lettering was to be given to the painters. And there the merchant considered the matter definitely and economically settled.

But a communication in the morning mail a few days later disabused him of this idea. To comply with the regulations the local board of underwriters informed him his sign must be of incombustible material. It also must be a number of other things. It must be four feet above the roof itself and its ends must be five feet from the sides of the building. It must not cover any windows. If it were to be over 200 feet square it must be of skeleton form. And finally, if the roof sloped more than 10 per cent he could not build any sign at all.

Whereupon the merchant clapped on his hat, hastened to his insurance agent and demanded the whys and wherefores. Explanations followed. A sign must be built so that firemen could pass around it and under it, if the occasion arose. A large solid sign would obstruct the play of the fire hose. If it were of wood it would form an extra fire hazard, not only to the building but to the city.

And as the agent talked on, pointing out that these regulations were but a single example of the careful guard that boards of underwriters, insurance companies and fire prevention associations are extending over all the towns and cities in the country, the merchant realized for the first time what a vast campaign in the interest of fire prevention was in progress.

Nor does the public, which usually associates the work of the underwriters with red patrol wagons filled with rubber blankets and fire extinguishers, realize the extensive work of these organizations. Fire protection has come to be a profession by itself. Carefully trained and high minded men are nowadays placed at the head of competent corps of inspectors and devote all their energies to this line of work.

Architects and builders are slowly entering into a new phase of their accountability. Just as the architect, whose primary impulse is that of an artist, has been compelled, in the interest of his clients, to master the technique of a builder, so now both architect and builder are called upon to protect their clients in the matter of fire hazard. And city and state boards of underwriters, state fire prevention associations and even national organizations are joining the campaign in behalf of the public welfare.

Year by year the regulations of cities and towns have become more strict, and with the advance of building construction, greater technical knowledge has been brought to bear on the subject. The simpler hazards are gradually being done away with. The shingle roof, for instance, is prohibited in the fire limits of almost every city. Now, the less obvious hazards are being guarded against. A few years ago the use of the bare iron beam was considered fire proof construction. Nowadays it is found that they should be properly protected, otherwise intense heat beneath may cause the beam to warp and buckle.

In approaching the problem presented by the protection of a whole city the experts are confronted with conditions that can only be remedied very gradually. The cities cannot be torn down and rebuilt of fire resisting materials. They must be protected as they stand. One solution for the protection of a wooden built district is to enforce the construction of a masonry cross of fire proof buildings across the city, thus dividing it into four separate sections.

The buildings in this huge fire wall must not only be built of brick, stone or concrete, but it is claimed, they must have metal window frames and wire-glass panes. It has been found that ordinary brick and stone buildings are valueless as fire stops, when the windows are of this glass and the window frames of wood. To be effective the fire must be kept out of them.

Another feature of the fire prevention campaign has been to arouse the people to another way of looking upon their fire departments. It is the mental habit of people to assume that the fire department exists only for the purpose of extinguishing flames. But the fire departments have large and undeveloped possibilities in prevention work. The experts point out that every fireman, from the chief down to the drivers and pipe men, should be regularly detailed for inspection work. It is said that three or four hours a week for each man, going into basements, attics, courts and alleys, keeping down accumulations of rubbish, locating the storage place of oils and explosives, would keep a city clear of its greatest hazards.

A more important result to be achieved by such an inspection service lies in the resulting education to the firemen as to the exact physical character of the city. To know exactly which passages ways are open and closed, to have a mental picture of the exposures, the windows,

openings, cornices and all the other details important in fire fighting, they urge, would greatly heighten the team work of the fire department.

An unusual activity is beginning to mark the work of the state fire prevention associations. Widespread publicity is obtained, especially in town meetings. In each town in its respective state, a meeting is held at least once a month and the cooperation of the newspapers, and town and fire officials and the townspeople are usually secured without hindrance.

After a town is visited, a report is drawn up, showing all the defective risks. A copy of this is sent to all the town officials, and a notice sent to the owner of each piece of property designated in the report. Another feature of this work is to hunt up the prominent men in each community and interest them in the work of the association. Often a talk with a single influential citizen will bring about a change in the attitude of the entire town.

Schools and colleges are also visited and the importance of the fire prevention work impressed upon students. Allegorical plays dealing with the subject of fire prevention have been prepared by the associations and their performance encouraged among the various educational institutions. Even the giving over of an entire day to the parades and pageants relative to the work is urged upon the various communities and a number of towns already list "Fire Prevention Day" among their annual holidays.

Investigations made by the National Board of Underwriters have focused attention on the influence of partisan politics on the municipal fire departments, and the establishment of fire officials who are not dependent upon election returns is advocated in every city and town. Under the new system, fire chiefs and fire marshals are dependent upon merit rather than political contingencies, and the public, it is claimed, receives the greater service.

The cost of maintaining a fire department is dependent largely upon the character of building construction prevalent in a community, and for this reason, also, the various organizations are urging better building regulations. In a recent government report on this phase of the situation, the geological survey said:

"A comparison of the average annual cost of maintaining fire departments in European and American cities indicates that the cost in European cities is 20 cents per capita, and in corresponding cities in the United States \$1.53 per capita, or seven and one half times as great. It is reasonable to assume, that when building construction in the United States shall have reached a condition similar to that in Europe our annual cost on this item alone may be reduced from more than \$25,000,000 to \$3,000,000, or to less than one seventh of the present total."

The United States government is the owner of buildings costing more than \$300,000,000, and is spending each year more than \$20,000,000 in new buildings. It is the policy of the government not to insure its buildings against loss of fire, but to reduce the risk of fire. Did it insure, its annual premium would amount to more than \$800,000. Calculating that it can take no unnecessary risk in these buildings, the government, through its scientific bureaus, has made searching investigation into the combustible character of materials for use in construction work, and these investigations have not only been of immense value to the government but, as their results are free to all, have benefited the whole country.

To state them briefly, these results have attracted attention to the necessity of developing cheaper fireproof materials, so that property owners may be encouraged to construct buildings that will better resist fire, and they also have shown the necessity of better building codes in cities, and especially of a better enforcement of the codes already enacted if the present great fire losses are to be diminished. Investigations point to the fact that fireproof buildings will be constructed at less expense in the future than in the past, and that the difference in cost between fireproof and inflammable buildings will soon cease to be an encouragement to flimsy construction.

Thus throughout the country, in city and village, the reformation work in the interest of fire prevention is going on. It is working for the passage and enforcement of improved building ordinances; for the perfection and carrying into effect of comprehensive plans for the removal of conflagration conditions; for the upbuilding of departments of public safety fully equipped with modern apparatus, and administered by trained and permanent forces; for the enactment and enforcement of ordinances which will safeguard explosives and combustibles; and for the installation of separate high pressure water systems for fire service where conditions warrant.

MISSOURI GETS ROAD MACHINERY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Frank W. Buffum, state highway commissioner, announced recently he had obtained as gifts from manufacturers several thousand dollars worth of road implements to be used on Missouri roads, says the Times. They are to be devoted to improving cross state highways.

Mr. Buffum plans a great roadworking procession across the state, and back across again and again as long as the machinery hold out. The machinery is to be relayed from road district to road district.

BOSTON SYRIANS ORGANIZE FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT

Club Leaders Say People Need to Learn to Come Together and Cooperate, a Privilege New to Them

CITIZENSHIP IS SOUGHT

A new step for the welfare of the Syrians in Boston has just been taken by a group of 75 Syrian men who have



(Photo by W. W. Foster, Richmond, Va.)
DR. WADIE COURIE
President Syrian-American Club of Boston

opened clubrooms at Oak and Hudson streets to be known as the headquarters of the Syrian-American Club of Boston. The rooms are to be open to members

every evening, and on Sunday evenings meetings will be held for discussion of the wisest ways of carrying out the objects for which the club was organized.

These objects are "to promote the feeling of unity among the Syrian-American citizens, to teach them their duties as such, and to help the Syrian immigrants in general, morally and socially." The leaders realize that this is a comprehensive program and are not yet sure just how it is to be worked out. However, they are sure that the program is necessary, and the first thing that they plan to do is to find a suitable place where they can call the Syrians together for public meetings. This is a problem indeed in a district where there are no large halls, and interested on-lookers will watch to see how it is solved. For solved it must be, since getting the people together is, as the club realizes, the first essential to concerted action for progress.

Getting together is exactly what Syrians are not accustomed to doing. They are not used to societies or organizations, never having been allowed to have them in their home country. Thus it has come about that although large numbers of them have congregated into a colony in Boston they have lived for the most part as individuals or families. Because of this, declares the president of the new club, they have done almost nothing for the betterment of one another or of the colony as a whole.

They need to get together, they need to be told how to become citizens, they need to be given opportunity to learn English from teachers who will instruct them as if they were adults and not as if they were primary school children. The club hopes to bring these things about because the members believe that for real progress it is essential that every nationality should do as much as possible for itself and not depend upon help given by Americans.

The members belong mostly to the mercantile class. They are either citizens or have declared their intention of becoming such. The officers are: President, Dr. Wadie Courie, a recent graduate from a southern college; vice-president, M. Malouf; secretary, Philip K. Nofel; recording secretary, Abraham Zine; treasurer, Elias Seff. Alfred Rose is honorary vice-president.

SMITHSONIAN 1912 REPORT CONTAINS ESSAYS ON MANY THEMES BY WORLD EXPERTS

WASHINGTON—The Smithsonian report for 1912 has just been issued by the government printing office. It has the usual general appendix containing a select series of essays of special value to teachers and all others engaged in the diffusion of knowledge, as well as to those who desire to keep abreast with modern scientific thought. The new volume contains 38 separate papers, each of which deals with some important phase of study. These are issued as separate pamphlets as well as components of the volume.

Among these papers is one by C. V. Boys on experiments with soap bubbles, in which the subject is treated both from an artistic and a utilitarian point of view. The original article was a lecture delivered before a French society and was given with some hesitation by the author who apprehended that its seemingly slight value rendered it scarcely presentable before so learned a body. Nevertheless, Mr. Boys succeeds in illustrating several laws and principles by his bubbles; namely, tension, capillarity, rigidity, viscosity, mobility, reflection, etc. Methods are explained for making large bubbles, in which Plateau's liquid is used, consisting of a solution in water of oleate of soda with glycerine. Several remarkable facts are related, including the blowing of one bubble within another, creating bubbles of gas which float and explode when brought in contact with fire, and possessing electrolytic action.

Those singular birds of the Antarctic region, the penguins, are well described and depicted by Dr. L. Gain of the Charcot expedition.

An article of interest to another circle of readers is one by Willy Pastor on the music of primitive peoples and the beginnings of European music.

W. J. Humphreys, professor of meteorological physics in the United States weather bureau, contributes an original article which will be of interest and of practical value to aviators and students of mechanical flight. This is an illustrated paper entitled "Holes in the Air," which means, the author tells us, the various places in the atmosphere where the conditions, so far as flying is concerned, very much resemble actual holes or vacuities.

An account of the expedition to the south pole is given by the eminent explorer, Roald Amundsen.

Three out of four places on board. Announcement is made by the Public School Association of its two candidates for the school committee, Michael H. Corcoran and Dr. David D. Scannell. Mr. Corcoran is just completing his first term on the board. He is a graduate of the Boston evening high school and is a member of the firm of Clement, Soule & Co. Dr. Scannell served on the school board for the three-year term expiring in 1911. At that time he declined to run again but said he might do so later. Dr. Scannell is proposed to succeed Dr. Thomas F. Leen, who declined a second term. The only opponent to these men so far is Dr. Frederick L. Bogan of Dorchester, who is running independently.

WRECKERS BUSY ON GREAT LAKES

PORT HURON, Mich.—Many wreckers are at work on salvage from the great storm. Latest reports of the damage suffered by shipping on the lakes estimate it at \$5,000,000, while the list of persons lost has grown to 256.

Prices of eggs decline in two of the big markets. NEW YORK—Decline of 10 cents a dozen on the fancy fresh kind and 3 cents a dozen on cold storage stocks affected the wholesale egg market here today.

Pure white, just-laid eggs declined from 65 to 55 cents a dozen and the rich brown went down from 55 to 45 cents a dozen. Storage eggs declined from 30 to 28 cents.

PHILADELPHIA—The price of eggs dropped 3 cents a dozen wholesale on Friday, the first recession for weeks. Sixty cents a dozen was the top price for eggs on Friday. This downward tendency is attributed to the new law which makes it illegal to keep eggs in cold storage after Dec. 1, of each year.

WASHINGTON—Production of eggs in the United States has increased steadily in 14 years. The price of eggs also has moved steadily upward. Department of agriculture officials declare that storage is responsible for the high prices.

Figures issued by the census bureau on Friday show that in 1899 American hens laid 1,293,602,000 dozen eggs, which was 17 dozen for every person in the country. Ten years later, in 1909, they produced 17.3 dozen per capita, while this year it is estimated they will produce 17.7 dozen per capita.

As to prices in 1899 eggs sold at wholesale in New York, highest price, at 36 cents; in 1904 at 47 cents; in 1908 at 55 cents; in November, 1912, at 60 cents. Last month they were 55 cents.

SPECIAL SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE

An old and well-known New York Oriental Rug commission house recently dissolved, one of the partners continuing the business along somewhat different lines, and the other partner retiring

As a result of this re-organization and re-adjustment of stock we purchased 53 Oriental Rugs in carpet sizes, at prices averaging fully 50% less than regular, and we give our customers the benefit of this great discount.

The quality, colorings and designs especially adapt them for use in Hotels, Clubs and Offices as well as in private Residences.

Read these sizes over carefully and see if you cannot take advantage of this great price-saving opportunity.

Herati Design—This famous all-over Persian design in soft shades of browns and blues is suitable to use in any room in the house, especially if hard service is required.

Value	Sale Price
11.11 x 9.0 ... \$375.00	\$195.00
12.2 x 8.11 ... 375.00	195.00
15.5 x 8.11 ... 465.00	250.00
11.10 x 9.3 ... 375.00	200.00
12.5 x 9.2 ... 375.00	210.00
12.5 x 9.4 ... 375.00	210.00
12.10 x 9.0 ... 375.00	210.00
13.4 x 8.11 ... 450.00	250.00
15.0 x 9.1 ... 450.00	250.00
12.3 x 10.0 ... 425.00	220.00
12.4 x 9.0 ... 375.00	200.00
12.4 x 9.1 ... 375.00	200.00
12.0 x 9.2 ... 375.00	200.00
15.2 x 9.1 ... 450.00	250.00

Gorevan Design—A bold handsome rug in shades of blue, brown, green and ecru.

Value	Sale Price
13.11 x 9.7 ... \$375.00	\$235.00
13.9 x 9.9 ... 475.00	240.00
13.7 x 9.8 ... 375.00	230.00
12.1 x 9.3 ... 400.00	200.00

Serebend Design—The well known shawl pattern on a rose field and typical border, with ivory band. A fine rug for the den, library, dining room, living room or hall. Thick, heavy and serviceable.

Value	Sale Price
13.0 x 10.6 ... \$500.00	\$250.00
14.11 x 9.10 ... 500.00	260.00
16.4 x 9.9 ... 550.00	280.00
12.4 x 8.10 ... 400.00	190.00
11.1 x 8.3 ... 300.00	160.00
12.2 x 9.6 ... 400.00	200.00
12.4 x 9.1 ... 375.00	205.00
12.9 x 9.1 ... 375.00	210.00

Indian Designs—There are several typical Indian designs with shades of rose, brown and blue predominating.

Value	Sale Price
17.1 x 9.0 ... \$525.00	\$260.00
15.1 x 8.11 ... 375.00	235.00
14.9 x 9.10 ... 450.00	255.00
12.11 x 10.0 ... 450.00	230.00
12.0 x 8.8 ... 375.00	190.00
13.10 x 9.0 ... 475.00	240.00

Two-Tone Browns—These rugs have a plain field and two-tone border and adapt themselves readily to the modern scheme of decoration where soft tones are needed. Note the low prices.

Value	Sale Price
14.11 x 12.3 ... \$225.00	\$225.00
12.7 x 9.9 ... 150.00	150.00
14.6 x 12.0 ... 300.00	300.00
10.0 x 10.0 ... 125.00	125.00
14.6 x 12.0 ... 300.00	300.00

Saruk Designs—The quality is exceptional and the designs and colorings superb. There are only three rugs in all.

Value	Sale Price
12.0 x 8.10 ... \$375.00	\$190.00
14.0 x 10.2 ... 450.00	255.00
14.1 x 10.1 ... 450.00	250.00

Khiva Designs—In regulation shades of ox blood red and dark blue, especially adapted for use in the den or hall. Note the low prices.

Value	Sale Price
9.4 x 8.10 ... \$100.00	\$100.00
14.8 x 8.11 ... 165.00	165.00
12.0 x 8.11 ... 135.00	135.00
11.10 x 8.8 ... 130.00	130.00
15.0 x 11.0 ... 200.00	200.00

Bring your dimensions with you and sample of your wall paper if possible

JOHN H. PRAY & SONS CO.

646-650 Washington St., Opp. Boylston St.

FEDERAL MEDIATION BOARD HOPES FOR RAILWAY PEACE

Settlement of Disagreement on Sunset Lines Is Proposed by Government Commission—Men to Be Asked to Return to Work at Once

WASHINGTON—After conferring by wire with Southern Pacific officials at New York, the federal mediation and conciliation board announced this afternoon that it is hopeful of settling the Sunset lines strike at an early date.

The board's proposal was to make an arrangement calling off the strike at once, pending a compromise of the strikers' grievances.

NEW ORLEANS—Except for two transcontinental passenger trains, one arriving and one leaving here on Friday, traffic on the Southern Pacific railway in Louisiana was tied up by the strike of engineers and trainmen.

From Houston, Tex., President W. B. Scott of the railroad announced that besides two transcontinental passenger trains operated today between El Paso and New Orleans, passenger service was maintained between Dallas and Beaumont, Houston and Galveston and Houston and Victoria, Tex.

The train arriving here Friday morning was manned by the road's division officials from Lafayette, La., a division terminal, and the same crew took out the west-bound train shortly before noon.

Planters, sugar refiners and other business men who appealed to President Wilson learned with pleasure that he was exerting his good offices to secure mediation early. The Southern Pacific traverses the richest cane section probably in the United States.

Local Southern Pacific officials say they examined 33 engineers who applied for work.

The officials said the Switchmen's Union of North America was offering men to the company. Three switching crews are in the Southern Pacific yards.

NEW HAVEN NAMES COMMITTEE FOR ITS VALUATION

Executive Branch of Board of Directors Arrange to Help the Federal Government on System

NEW YORK—The executive committee of the board of directors of the New Haven railroad appointed a physical valuation committee on Friday to act with the federal authorities in determining the physical value of the New Haven system.

Vice-President Buckland, H. L. Ripley and H. H. Koerber comprise the committee.

Similar committees, it was announced, will be named later by the Boston & Maine, Maine Central and New York, Ontario & Western railroads.

Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven, was elected president of the Rhode Island Company, the Connecticut Company and the Central New England Railroad Company.

Other officers of these companies were re-elected also at meetings held by the various directorates Friday afternoon.

The executive committee of the New Haven, it is announced, will meet again in this city Nov. 18, but no action will be taken on the dividend until the second week in December.

ARCHITECTS CLUB TO REVIEW WORK

WASHINGTON—The Washington Architectural Club at 1317 H street Northwest, plans to review architectural drawings and photographs.

Steps are being taken to get all architects in the city to have an exhibition of the drawings of an individual architect or architectural firm, for at least a week or two, which will be succeeded by drawings of another architect, says the Herald.

TACOMA TO HAVE NEW ELEVATED

Permit granted to the Seattle-Tacoma Olympia Railway Company by the city council to construct an elevated line between Eleventh street and Puyallup bridges across the middle waterway to the tidewater, upon the filing of a \$2000 bond and the promise of the corporation that the line would be in operation within six months from the date on which the construction was begun. The bond was asked for the purpose of insuring the municipality that in the event the system proved a failure enough money will be on hand to raise it, says the Tribune. One feature which greatly appealed to the commissioners is the rate advanced by the company of 30 tickets for \$1.

BOY SCOUTS PLAN MEETING ATLANTA, Ga.—The boy scouts of Atlanta will hold a tournament at Ponce de Leon park on Nov. 29, one of the largest ever held by a state organization of its kind, says the Constitution.

CONVENTION PLACES CHOSEN ATLANTA, Ga.—Thomasville, Ga., in 1914, and San Francisco in 1915, have been selected as convention cities by the National Nut Growers Association, says the Constitution.

Among the Women's Clubs of the State

Three new clubs will be presented to the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs when it holds its autumn meeting in the town hall, Whitman, next Monday. They are the Political Science Club of Lynn, Mrs. Adelaide Jones, president; Harvard Women's Club, Miss Alice Bigelow, president, and the Tadmuck Club of Westford, Miss Sarah W. Loker, president. Mrs. George O. Jenkins, head of the Whitman Woman's Club, will extend a greeting to the state federation, to which Mrs. George Winslow Perkins, its president, will respond. Addresses are to be given on "Fashion: Its Causes and Results; How Far Shall We Follow It?" by Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson, and "Shopping Hints," by Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman. Action to proposed amendments to the by-laws will be taken. Prof. Scott Nearing will speak on "Financing the Family."

By invitation of the Roxbury Club of Roxbury, the literature and library extension committee will hold a conference in the parish house of the Immanuel-Walnut Avenue Congregational church, corner of Dale street and Walnut avenue, on Thursday. The program includes "The Scum of the Earth," read by its author, Robert Haven Schuchler; "Library Work for Foreigners," an address by Miss J. Maud Campbell; "How Can Contemporary Literature Be Presented to Women's Clubs Effectively?" Mrs. True Worthy White; "Interpretative Reading of Poetry," Miss Frances Nevin; "Plans for Drama Study," Miss Alice Spaulding, and "How One Class Presented Our Subject," Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney.

"Community Welfare" will be discussed before the members of the Boston City Federation at their meeting in the Dorchester Woman's Club house next Tuesday afternoon. Addresses will be given by the Rev. George L. Cady and others.

Political science committee members of the Dorchester Woman's Club discussed the question of suffrage at their meeting last Tuesday. Mrs. Edward B. Wilder, second vice-president, introduced Mrs. Maud Wood Park and Mrs. Pfeiffer, who spoke for and against suffrage, respectively. Mrs. Arthur Merritt, the president, told of the future plans of the committee. Later in the day a meeting of the department of social service was held. The Rev. Levi M. Powers addressed the gathering on "Some Things Americans Can Learn From Germany."

Art department members of the Hephart Club of Somerville had charge of the program at the meeting of the club last Saturday. Mrs. Cyrus E. Dallin of Arlington lectured on "The Making of a Statue." An informal reception and social followed. On Nov. 25 in Unitarian hall, W. L. Hubbard will give the first of six lectures on the opera arranged in connection with the Somerville Woman's Club. The subject will be "Madame Butterfly."

On Monday afternoon the Brightelmston Club of Brighton will meet in the clubhouse on Cambridge street, Allston. Mrs. Mitchell, the president, will conduct the business session. Then follow a program of music and a lecture by Mrs. Marion Booth Kelly on "Woman's Place as a Citizen." On Tuesday evening under the auspices of the club John Kendrick Bangs will lecture in the Congregational church, Quint avenue, Allston.

The fourth meeting of the year of the Lynn Outlook Club was held last Monday evening and took the form of a lecture on "Indian Songs, Legends and Stories," by Pe-ahm-e-Sweet (Floating Cloud). The lecturer was in Indian costume, sang Indian songs and performed Indian exercises gracefully.

Tuesday evening the North Shore Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "The Turmoil in Turkey," by the Rev. Edwin Hallock Byington, son of a missionary, and recently returned from a visit to Turkey. Mr. Byington spoke on the political situation and showed photographs taken by himself in Italy, Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey, noting typical features of the countries.

Lynn's Atalanta Club held a meeting last Tuesday when the Rev. James H. Holden gave a lecture recital on "Dunbar, the Poet of Promise." Mr. Holden sketched the career of Dunbar, spoke of the necessity of making a study of him in order to understand the ideals of the negro, and read poems of the poet as illustrations of the traits of the race. Miss Louise Dodd played the mandolin and Miss Irene B. Wright sang some of Dunbar's songs.

At the last meeting of the Lynn Starr Club, held Wednesday afternoon, Miss Mary C. Wiggins, executive secretary of the Consumers League of Massachusetts, spoke on "Our Duties as Shoppers." Miss Wiggins traced the development of the league, emphasized its work in factory inspection, and pointed out the duty of individual consumers. At the opening of the gathering two reports on the annual meeting of the federation were read and a vocal solo was rendered. The hostess of the afternoon was Mrs. Nellie C. Anderson.

The last meeting of the West Roxbury Woman's Club, held Tuesday, was under the civic department, and Dr. Meyer Bloomfield, director of the vocational bureau, spoke on the "Start in Life of German and American Children." Dr. Bloomfield contrasted the upbringing of

American and German children, American, Scottish, English and German schools with special reference to Munich and spoke of the success of compulsory vocational schools. He also gave a detailed description of the industrial museum in Munich.

At a recent meeting of the Roslindale Community Club Mrs. Emily A. Brown of Melrose spoke on "Women's Clubs and Education." Mrs. Brown spoke in praise of the legislative work in regard to the teachers' tenure bill and urged especially the necessity of better newspapers and abolishing comic supplements. She mentioned the fact that 40 clubs now have home and school associations and that the federation will furnish outlines of study to any branch clubs, recommending for this year local and national history. She spoke of the educational value of moving pictures if properly censored and urged that "peace



MRS. EMILY E. B. BROWN
Melrose woman who spoke before Roslindale Community Club

day" be advanced in the schools and the children instructed in the necessity of the peace movement. In connection with the personal duty of clubwomen Mrs. Brown urged that they visit the schools not as parents but as clubwomen, interested in every child, and mentioned the desirability of undertaking to found scholarship funds for students. Mrs. Brown considers that children should be prepared for citizenship by the study of political science. The Community Club is now making definite plans in regard to the new municipal building, inasmuch as the appropriation of \$136,000 was recently granted by the city.

The opening meeting of the year of the Brookline Morning Club was held recently, the new president, Mrs. D. P. Small, presiding. Mrs. Sarah H. Pike gave a most delightful lecture on "Japan."

At the last meeting of the West Roxbury Tuesday Club Tuesday, Mrs. Larz Anderson spoke on "Diplomatic Life in Belgium and Holland," describing in detail the work of the embassy in Brussels and Tokio, court functions and her trip over the trans-Siberian railway. Mr. Anderson was a guest of honor.

Ex-Regents (D. A. R.) Club is to hold its first meeting for the season in the Hotel Lenox Nov. 19. A reception will be given to Mrs. George W. Perkins, president of the state federation and a luncheon held in the rose garden. Marion H. Brazier is president of the club.

John Paul Jones chapter, D. A. R., meets next Wednesday afternoon at 1768 Beacon street, Brookline. Mrs. E. Parchert is to be the hostess. There will be music and a social.

The regular meeting of the Anne Adams Tufts chapter of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution will be held at the home of the regent, Mrs. George H. Carleton, 37 Benton road, next Monday afternoon.

West Newton Woman's Educational Club tendered a reception to its new president, Mrs. G. W. St. Amant, at her home, Hawthorne avenue, Auburndale, last Friday. The president was assisted in receiving by Mrs. George C. Phipps, honorary vice-president; Mrs. G. D. Byfield, Mrs. I. T. Farnham and Mrs. Arthur B. Munroe. The ushers were Mrs. Charles E. Conant, chairman of the reception committee, Mrs. Charles L. Anderson, and Mrs. Thomas M. Elwell. The house was decorated with flowers and palms. The music, arranged by Mrs. Sidney B. Sargent, was furnished by a trio of students from the New England Conservatory of Music.

Mrs. Ralph M. Kirtland has been appointed chairman of the Massachusetts society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the children's department of the bazaar to be given at the Frances Willard Settlement, Chambers street, Dec. 5 and 6.

At a special entertainment in Associates hall, Arlington, next Friday afternoon, under the direction of the Woman's Aid Association of that town, Mrs. Evelyn Fletcher Copp will give an illustrated talk on "The Creative Power of Children in Music," and readings will be given by Roseth Knapp Breed. Mrs. E. Nelson Blake will sing and Mrs.

Edwin D. Starbuck give pianola selections.

Mrs. Elizabeth Foster Rice gave a fine interpretation of "Friend Hannah" at the last meeting of the Thought and Work Club of Salem. It was president's day and a large number of guests were present. The glee club added to the charm of the gathering. Mrs. B. A. Lee was hostess and was assisted by a number of ladies in the social hour which followed the entertainment.

"Old Books" was the title of the lecture given before the Deane Winthrop chapter of the D. A. R. last Wednesday by the Rev. E. S. Otto of the Methodist church, in Winthrop.

Havrah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston Opera House will deliver opera talks next week, covering four of the operas in this season's repertoire with musical illustrations by Floyd M. Baxter, pianist. "Tales of Hoffmann" will be given on Monday afternoon before the Monday Club of East Weymouth and Wednesday evening before the Girls' Club of Portsmouth, N. H. "Madama Butterfly" will be given on Saturday afternoon before the Watertown Women's Club, at Watertown; and on Saturday evening before the Thought and Work Club of Salem. "The Jewels of the Madonna" will be given on Friday afternoon before the Quinshipaug Woman's Club of Milford, and on Friday evening in Worcester. "Monna Vanna" will be given Tuesday afternoon before the Tuesday Club of Jamaica Plain.

"A Trip Through Great Britain" will be the topic of the year's study for the Kensington Park Study Club of Arlington, which opened its 1913 and 1914 season Tuesday afternoon with a meeting in the home of Mrs. William A. Forbes on Jason street, Arlington Center. Mrs. Theodore Everett, the recently elected president, presided for the first time, and opened the afternoon with a brief welcome to the members. Mrs. Gaylord Goldsmith told of the ocean trip across the water from New York to Liverpool. Mrs. Frank W. Hewitt read a paper on "Side Trips to Chester and Haverland," while Mrs. Hall gave papers on "The Trip From Liverpool to London," and "The First Impression of London." Mrs. Coll T. Flint concluded the afternoon's literary hour with a paper on "The History of London." Miss Alice Homer played several piano selections during the afternoon. Refreshments were served by the hostess.

A feature of the third meeting of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club in the Concord town hall, last Monday, was the report on the Alcott House in that town, as given by the honorary president, Mrs. Henry C. Rolfe. It followed the business meeting, at which the president, Mrs. George Minot Baker, presided. The speaker of the afternoon was the Rev. William Sleeper, who gave a lecture on "The Balkans." The meeting was in charge of Miss Howe. "Home Talent Day" will be observed by the club in the town hall, Nov. 24. Mrs. Charles H. Towle being the chairman of the meeting.

The November meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held last Saturday in the chapter house at Concord. Mrs. George Minot Baker presided. Miss Susan B. Willard, regent of Old Colony chapter at Hingham, was the guest and speaker of the afternoon. She gave a talk on "Major Simon Willard, military general and founder of towns." A social hour followed, at which Miss Martha P. Baker and Mrs. John L. Morse acted as hostesses. During the business session the chapter voted to pay \$200 more on the mortgage that still exists on the chapter house, leaving but \$800 more to be paid. Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Baker gave an informal report of the October state conference, and the regent, Mrs. Baker, was appointed a member of the national committee of the Children of the Republic by Mrs. Story, president-general of the D. A. R.

Old and New Club of Malden on Tuesday afternoon voted to endorse the candidacy of Miss Emma L. Fall, a member, for the school committee. Mrs. Forrest E. Benjamin offered the motion endorsing Miss Fall's candidacy which was unanimously adopted. Thursday many of the members attended the sessions of the registrars of voters and their names were placed on the voting list. Ten new members were elected. The speaker was W. L. Hubbard of the Boston Opera Company, whose address on the "Tales of Hoffmann" was instructive. Floyd Baxter, pianist, assisted Mr. Hubbard in illustrating his address.

Friday Club of Everett had as speaker at its meeting yesterday afternoon Alton E. Briggs, secretary of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, who spoke upon the subject of New England's food supply. The afternoon was in charge of Mrs. Mattie E. Battles, chairman of the department of science and economics. Club refreshments followed and Mrs. Battles was assisted in serving by Mrs. Grace P. Coburn, Mrs. Blanché M. Kimball, Mrs. Mary L. Howe and Mrs. Ethel S. Lea. The next meeting will be held Nov. 26 in charge of the art and literature department, Mrs. Flora L. Black, chairman. W. L. Hubbard of the Boston Opera Company will be the speaker and songs will be rendered by Leverett B. Merrill.

New Century Club of Malden had as speaker at its meeting Monday afternoon Mrs. Harriet L. B. Darling of Brookline who gave a lecture on "Short Cuts in Housework." The afternoon was in charge of the department of economics of which

Mrs. Minnie A. Decker is chairman. Eight new members were elected. They are Mrs. Emma W. Evans, Mrs. Minnie Fox, Mrs. Eleanor McRea, Mrs. Ella D. Snow, Mrs. Mildred L. Soule, Mrs. Isabella M. Turner and Mrs. Grace S. Quimby. A group of songs was rendered by the club chorus and a social hour followed, those assisting in serving being Mrs. Ella D. Allen, Mrs. Alice L. Bell, Mrs. Nellie H. Boies and Mrs. Hattie C. Johnson. The next meeting will be held Nov. 25 when Henry Warren Poor, head of the art department of the Boston Normal Art School, will give a stereopticon address on "Famous Paintings."

Thought and Work Club of Malden and Melrose met Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Percy Ring in Melrose, when an entertainment was furnished by Miss Ruth Hersey, Miss Evelyn Pratt and several children. Miss Dorothy Ring assisted the hostesses in serving refreshments. An entertainment will be given Dec. 1 under the direction of Mrs. Hubert Enslin.

Malden Ladies Charitable Society was entertained Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Samuel Hoberman and plans were completed for the annual assembly to be held Dec. 2 in the auditorium. At the conclusion of the business session refreshments were served by the hostess.

The Woman's League of West Medford held its annual bazaar Tuesday and Wednesday in the vestry of the West Medford Congregational church. Mrs. Ella S. Bean and Mrs. Elizabeth Hook were in charge of the affair. An entertainment was given each afternoon and evening with a luncheon. Committees comprising about 100 members of the league had charge of the tables.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester met Monday afternoon in the town hall when the Rev. Charles R. Brown, dean of the Divinity School of Yale University, gave an address on "Russia and Its People." He discussed the government and character of the people at length. Russian music was furnished by Karel Havlicek, violinist, accompanied by Miss Mary French. Thursday afternoon the class in architecture met for the first time this season and Miss Mary Sanderson was leader. Thirty members of the club are planning to attend the state federation meeting next Monday at Whitman.

Miss Anna M. Bancroft of Hopedale, national president of the Woman's Alliance, was the speaker at the meeting of the Winchester Woman's Alliance Tuesday afternoon. An informal reception and club refreshments followed the meeting.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club, at its meeting, Wednesday afternoon, prepared a petition to be forwarded to the mayor and board of aldermen at their meeting Monday evening protesting against the construction of tenement houses on Sylvan street opposite Pine Banks park. At the close of the business session Mrs. Jean A. Page, chairman of the department of education and domestic science, introduced Miss Flora McDonald who gave an address on interior decoration as well as urging the members to assist in beautifying the city. The next meeting of the club will be held Wednesday afternoon in Corinthian hall, in charge of Miss Grace M. Toothaker, chairman of the department of history and travel. The speaker will be Mary Cushman Palmer, who will tell of the "Sea Islands of South Carolina" and sing folk songs of the islanders.

Karshish Club of Malden was entertained Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. William P. Bailey on Summer street and addresses were given by Mrs. Tenney Morse on "The Maya of Wonerland"; Mrs. W. A. Jackson on "The Sky-scrapers of Yucatan" and Mrs. E. L. Kimball on "From Yucatan to the Isthmus." Refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Charles N. Peabody of Hawthorne street will be the next hostess of the club.

"All Night in East London," a lecture by Harry Phillips, brought to members of the Kosmos Club of Wakefield, at their last meeting, a story of the speaker's observations and experiences as a social worker in the East side of London. Miss Madeline Peckott of Reading gave a program of piano music. Mrs. Edith M. Montague, the president, has appointed Mrs. Annie L. Cox, Mrs. Florence L. Bean and Mrs. Emily Freeman Howes as a committee to report on a plan to provide story-telling for children at the public library reading room in the town hall on Saturday mornings. Next Friday

afternoon, James A. Cruikshank will give an illustrated lecture on "A Tramping Trip Through Europe." Victrola music will be heard.

Mrs. Riberot Dutton of Avon street entertained the Book and Thimble Club of Wakefield, Monday afternoon. Mrs. Bessie C. Coon gave a current events review and Mrs. Helen Walton read a paper, giving a review of "L'Aiglon," by Edmond Rostand. Mrs. Harry C. Fuller also contributed a paper on the career and works of Gibson. Mrs. J. Lewis Coon of Fairmount avenue will be the hostess next Monday.

Members of the T. T. O. Club of Wakefield met Tuesday afternoon to hear Mrs. Greenleaf A. Goodale, wife of Brigadier-General Goodale, U. S. A., retired, tell of her trip to the Mohonk conference at Mohonk Lake, N. Y. The latter part of the afternoon was given over to current events, reviewed by Mrs. Edwin K. Blaikie and Mrs. Hiram D. Pearson. Mrs. Emma F. Howland will give a book review at next Tuesday's meeting with Mrs. Selim S. White of 101 West Chestnut street.

The Nineteen Hundred Five Club of Wakefield had two meetings this week—one on Monday evening, when Eugene S. Jones, official photographer for the Boston & Maine railroad gave an illustrated lecture at his home on West Water street, and another on Thursday when Mrs. Charles E. Montague of Richardson avenue entertained, the program being in charge of the literary committee. On Monday evening, Mr. Jones described a trip around New England, showing principally views of the beauties of the White mountains and Lake Winnepesaukee region. At the Thursday evening meeting, Miss Lillian Smith, chairman of the literary committee, reviewed the career of Robert Louis Stevenson and Mrs. Ruth Gowen Fiske read some of his children's poems. Miss Florence M. DeLand gave selected short stories from Stevenson. Miss Eliza Coburn, Miss Mildred Hawkes, Miss Amy Butterfield and Miss Mary F. Prescott had charge of the social part of the meeting. The year books were distributed and contain the following program: Dec. 4, musicale with Miss Gertrude Tingley, Greenwood; Dec. 18, art and science meeting, with Mrs. Marjorie Griffiths; Jan. 8, current events evening, with Miss Addie L. Newman; Jan. 29, guest evening in Flanley hall; Feb. 19, social and "Washington Party," with Miss Ethel Goodwin; March 12, literary evening, with Mrs. Christian C. Whitton; April 2, musicale, with Miss Mary A. Gleason; April 23, social meeting, with Mrs. Edith Chellis Howe; May 10, art and science meeting at art museum, Boston. The club has taken up a new line of work this season, appointing a philanthropic committee. This committee, including Mrs. Alice D. Potter, Mrs. Edith C. Howe and Mrs. Grace R. Bent, are raising funds to aid a Boston institution. Other committees appointed for the season are: Music, Miss Ethel Redfern, Miss Gertrude Tingley, Miss Helen Stark, Miss Mary Prescott, Miss Mary Gleason; current events, Miss Esther A. Johnson, Miss Ruth Abbott, Miss May Marshall, Mrs. Bertha M. Lockhart; literature, Miss Lillian Smith, Mrs. Edith C. Howe, Mrs. Ruth G. Fiske, Miss Ethelyn Patten; art and science, Miss Amy L. Butterfield, Miss Evelyn M. Boardman, Miss Flossie Brown, Mrs. Ruth Parker Wells; social, Miss Alice Wiley, Miss Camilla Moses, Miss Camilla Draper, Mrs. Marjorie M. Griffiths.

Members of the Stoneham Woman's Club heard at Tuesday afternoon's meeting, readings from "The Lady of the Decoration," given in Japanese costume by Miss Hetty Dunaway. Incidental music was played on the piano by Miss Mabel Vaun. The literature department, Mrs. Maude Hibbs, chairman, had charge of the afternoon.

The second meeting of the Somerville Teachers Club was held Tuesday evening, when Mrs. Robert M. Reed gave a talk on "Indian Basketry and Blankets, the Art of Coloring and Weaving." She illustrated her talk with specimens of the work of various tribes. Miss Margaret Fay rendered selections on the violin. The calendar for the remainder of the season will be as follows: Dec. 9, an opera talk, "Tales of Hoffmann," Havrah Hubbard, pianist; Jan. 13, guest night, "An Irish Story-Telling," Seumas MacManus, music, Alena quartet, refreshments; Feb. 10, open meeting, violin recital, Hildegard Brandegee; Mrs. Irene Osborne Grant, accompanist; March 10,



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THE LATEST IMPORTED
Head Dresses and Hair Ornaments
FOR EVENING AND OPERA WEAR

Corsage Bouquets

Comprising Gold and Silver Roses, large White or Black Velvet Roses and Poppies; also Orchids, small Corsage Flower Trimmings, etc., etc.

Just received direct from France a shipment of

Smart Small Neck Pieces and Scarves

of Marabout and Marabout and Ostrich combined, exactly the articles most worn in Paris today. Popular in price, viz.,
\$3.98, \$4.98 and \$6.98 each

TEMPLE PLACE—21 to 27 WEST STREET—33 to 37

"Neighborhood Work." Mrs. Eva W. White of the Elisabeth Peabody house, Boston, speaker; April 18, a Kipling reading, F. Spencer Baldwin; May 12, annual meeting.

At the meeting of the Newton Highlands Monday Club this week, at the home of Mrs. W. C. B. Robbins, Mrs. Seward W. Jones read a paper on "Governor Winthrop." A paper on "The Problem of Slavery," by Mrs. J. F. Polard took up the greater part of the afternoon. It was followed by a sketch of William Cullen Bryant by Mrs. Wm. M. Mick. Mrs. Chariton D. Miller read two of Bryant's poems and Mrs. F. S. Fairchild sang "Old Black Joe," with violin obligato by James Armstrong. The next meeting will be held Monday with Mrs. Susan M. Kerr, 37 Glenwood avenue.

Newtonville Woman's Guild held its first meeting of the current events class at the Central church parlors Tuesday morning, under the leadership of Mrs. Leila C. Pennock, first vice-president of the state federation. Mrs. Pennock will conduct the class the second Tuesday of each month for the course of six lectures.

Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea addressed the Newton Social Science Club at the second meeting of the season held Wednesday morning. She spoke of the progress the world has made toward peace, and also remarked that through modern inventions, countries of the world are coming too near each other for any possible benefit from war.

"Italy, the Land of Enchantment," was the subject of an illustrated lecture given by Arthur R. Peck, before the Newton Center Woman's Club, Thursday morning.

Next Thursday and Friday evenings the Lend-a-Hand Club of Lynn will give a show, "The Prince and the Butterfly," at the Lynn Women's Club house. The show will be under the direction of Mrs. Anne D. Downing. The leading roles will be taken by Mrs. Florence G. Atherton, who will be the prince; Miss Dorothy L.

(Continued on page thirteen, column two)

\$25,000 Sale of Rugs and Carpets

Each year we present a Rug and Carpet opportunity that for value is not equalled anywhere in New England. While in the past the sale has proven phenomenal, this year's event will clear all others, because of the extent and variety of merchandise and beauty of patterns. The following are fair examples of the many bargains that exist.

9 x 12 Tapestry Rugs.....	\$9.95
9 x 12 Seamless Tapestry Brussels.....	12.50
9 x 12 Seamless Velvet.....	19.50
9 x 12 Seamless Wilton Velvet.....	27.50
Others to 55.00	

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings
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2260 WASHINGTON ST.
and "The Beacon," Central Sq., Camb.

BENS DORP'S
ROYAL DUTCH
COCOA

Use less than ② in quantity because you have twice as much in quality

Always in Yellow Wrapper Sample on Request

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GARDEN VILLAGE IS PROMISING

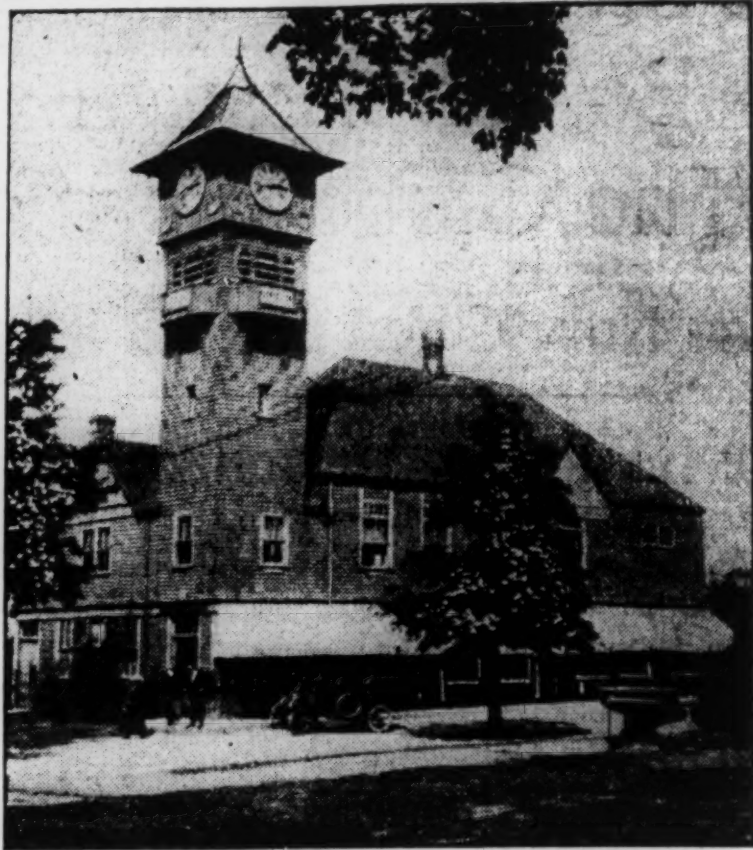
Community Development Project
for East Walpole, Mass., Is
Expected to Provide Houses
and Gardens Below Usual Cost

PLAN SAID TO EXCEL

WALPOLE, Mass.—A "garden village" in the midst of a town, operated by a group of townfolk, and offering homes and lots to prospective settlers almost at cost price is the unusual scheme of development that is to be inaugurated in East Walpole, and it is believed that the outcome will be watched with no little interest by other New England communities that are looking to their immediate future.

To accomplish this plan, a wide stretch of well wooded land near the center of the town is to be opened up and marked out into about 250 or more lots arranged about carefully designed, winding roads. After sites have been set aside for public buildings and for a large community garden the lots are to be offered to desirable home-seekers and houses will be erected at wholesale prices. In this way it is expected that a large and thriving community will be added to the town and an attractive phase of development brought about by the use of constructive foresight.

"Neponset Garden Village," as it is to be called, although planned by private enterprise, is to be carried out simultaneously with a most comprehensive replanning of the Walpole group of towns, which involves the improving of all the streets, the construction of a large central playground covering eight



East Walpole Center and postoffice

homes and gardens, each complete and satisfactory in itself, but each made to contribute to the welfare and good appearance of the neighborhood as a whole. There will be a liberal provision of playgrounds, recreation centers and parks for the free enjoyment of all. Sites for social halls, schools, churches,

terms, with an assurance of light, air, sunshine and agreeable surroundings. There is good reason to believe that all this can be done for a price that will not exceed, usually, \$2500, or a rent of about \$15 a month. Convenient methods of easy monthly payments, with a very small initial deposit, will be the means employed of placing the opportunity for these small, attractive homes within the reach of all. The reservation of a tract for allotment gardens will enable any resident of the village to lease an extra half acre or more for a vegetable or fruit garden at a purely nominal rate.

"What is being done in Walpole in town planning and housing can be done in other Massachusetts towns and small cities, provided the same conditions prevail. These conditions are an awakened community interest, inexpensive land, the elimination of speculative profit on land, cooperation between town authorities and private individuals, recognition in advance of the needs of the future, mutual confidence and respect between employer and employee, and a practical, sensible method of procedure. Evidently Walpole is not content merely to check unfavorable and undesirable phases of town development; the town itself and its best citizens, both rich and poor, are intent upon getting the full benefits of far-sighted and constructive work in town planning.

"I am familiar with the so-called garden city and garden suburb developments in England and in Germany, and I have seen many of the best housing schemes in the United States, but I know of nothing, either here or abroad, which seems to me on the whole so satisfactory and practical as this village plan for East Walpole."

etc., will be reserved, and the streets and roads will be laid out and improved in accordance with the highest possible appropriate standard.

"The greatest benefit, however, will come from the fact that a family will be able here to secure a well located plot of ground at cost, without paying any speculative profit, and to build here a single family house under wholesale

PLAYGROUND AT EAST WALPOLE



Commodious field where people of section hold games

acres, provision for preservation of the finest natural features, and the beautifying of the town approaches.

The playground is to be laid out in connection with the Bird school on Washington street, in East Walpole, and when finished it is expected to be a model for similar recreation grounds. It will provide a large, level area for football, baseball and other field sports, a smaller ground for a baseball field for the small boys, a terrace for swings, sand gardens and the like, and a number of pleasant, park-like areas for the use of adults.

Walpole Center, East Walpole, South Walpole and the intermediate country are to be included in the general improvement plan with a view to the three communities being brought together in a harmonious whole. Roads are to be widened, straightened, extended and connected with the main streets and thoroughfares. The streams, ponds, woods and high places are to be utilized in the planning of parkways and pleasure grounds and a general betterment of protection and housing conditions initiated.

In explaining the features of the plan, John Nolen of Cambridge, the landscape architect in charge of it, designates the proposed "garden village" as modeled directly on what seems to be the most practical and satisfactory of any plan that has yet been tried in England, Germany or the United States.

"Housing conditions will be directly affected by the scheme for laying out the Neponset Garden Village," he says. "This is now a beautiful tract of undeveloped land, well wooded and well watered, comprising over 100 acres. It has been generously offered for a development under a good plan for single family houses and gardens. It is hoped that it will be a full-fledged partnership enterprise, managed and conducted by the residents in the village for their own benefit."

"An ideal community is promised, using that term to denote a provision for modern, convenient, inexpensive

HOMES IN SOUTH WALPOLE CENTER



Streets and residence are well kept and attractive

R.H. Stearns and Company

ANNUAL AUTUMN SALE

Begins 8:30 A. M. Monday, Nov. 17th

This is our Annual Catalogue Sale, which, for a peculiar reason, is more important than ever this year. You may not now remember that the weather all through the month of October was by some considered the worst for the retail dry goods business that has been known in many years, and while our sales for the month showed a gain over the largest previous October, we believe this was not generally true. This weather condition led some manufacturers and importers to think it wise to make contracts with us for the best goods that are made, at exceedingly low prices, to be ready for this sale.

This Sale Includes

SUITS, GOWNS, COATS AND
WAISTS FOR WOMEN
MISSSES AND CHILDREN

Also

Hosiery
Gloves
Underwear
Household Linens
Blankets
Muslin Underwear
Italian Silk Underwear
Infants' Wear
Fancy Table Linens
Corsets

Negligees
Silks
Dress Goods
Handbags
Neckwear
Jewelry
Upholstery and
Curtain Fabrics
Christmas Ribbons
Millinery

If you have not received a catalogue of this Sale, it will be well worth your while to ask for one on the Street Floor as you come in. It goes into minute details, and will help you to take full advantage of the opportunities offered.

If you have not a charge account with us, it will be well worth your while to make yourself known to our Credit Department with a view to establishing such an account. It will be useful during this sale and in many other cases.

R.H. Stearns and Company

Lexington First Parish Unitarian church Thursday night. Mrs. Louise H. Putnam of Harvard, Mass., presided. Mrs. Robert H. Davis, the national alliance secretary, spoke on "Our Great Opportunities." The meeting was in charge of the vice-presidents, Mrs. Francis E. Ballard and Mrs. John Mills Wilson. "Cheerful Letter day" will be observed by the local alliance on the afternoon of Nov. 20.

"Home day" will be observed by the Sudbury Woman's Club in that town next Wednesday afternoon, and besides a thimble party, the program includes a spelling bee and music. Refreshments will be served. Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird" is to be read at the club on April 15 by Miss Edith Chapin.

Mrs. Eulalie Fairfield was the guest of the Littleton Woman's Club in the vestry of the Littleton Unitarian church last Monday. She was introduced by the vice-president, Mrs. Mary L. Packard. Mrs. Fairfield read an original paper on "Brontës Charlotte and Emily." Miss Grace Davis sang a vocal number, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Alice Prouty. Mrs. Grace Lawrence was appointed delegate to the national conservation congress to convene in Washington Nov. 18, 19 and 20. Mrs. Mary A. Brown, chairman, and Mrs. Elizabeth W. Flagg, comprising the music committee, had the musical part of the afternoon in charge. A current events meeting will be held Nov. 24 under the direction of the Rev. Oliver J. Fairfield.

The first regular meeting of the West Concord Woman's Club took place at Concord Junction, Nov. 7, and the speaker was Mrs. J. W. Ferguson. She told the "Story of Mary Bright," a tale of child labor in Massachusetts. During the past year a number of new members have been admitted into the club. Under the direction of the music committee a musical afternoon will be enjoyed Nov. 21.

Over 200 members and guests attended the November meeting of the Maynard Woman's Club last Tuesday in the Masonic hall, Maynard. The afternoon opened with a business meeting, after which the president, Mrs. A. L. Morse, introduced as the speaker Otto C. Selzer, who gave a dramatic reading of "Israel Zangwill's 'Disraeli.'" During the meeting Percy Dunlop of Maynard gave piano solos. At the business session, Mrs. Morse, president; Mrs. O. S. Fowler and Miss Mary E. Reilly were named as delegates to the state federation meeting in Whitman, Monday. The educational committee held a meeting in the high school Thursday afternoon.

The November meeting of the Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be held next Thursday in the home of Mrs. George H. Jackson on Parker street. The regent, Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby, will preside.

A special evening meeting was held by the Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance in the vestry of the West Acton Baptist church last Monday after-

noon. Mrs. Annie Russell Marble was the guest of the meeting. She gave a talk on "Sifting the Wheat in Current Literature." A musical program was furnished. Mrs. Grace L. Crockett of Lexington will give a talk on "Hawaiian Life, Literature and Music," when the club meets again on Nov. 24.

When the weekly study sessions of the Follen Study Club at East Lexington were resumed Thursday evening the club continued the reading of Olive Schreiner's novel, "entitled 'The Story of an African Farm.'" At the next meeting, Thursday, the same book again will be studied.

A social meeting was held by the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club Wednesday in the home of the president, Mrs. Frank Alton Noyes, on Paul Rever road, Arlington Heights. Owing to the conference of the federation clubs of the International Sunshine Association at the Parker House, Boston, the regular meeting is to be postponed next week, and on account of the holiday, no meeting will be held on the following week. The next club meeting will take place the first Wednesday in December.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Friday Social Club of Arlington Heights next Friday at the home of Mrs. Edward Sherman Crockett on Wachusett avenue, the ladies will sew in preparation for the "Rainbow bazaar" to be given by the club in Crescent hall, Arlington Heights, Dec. 3.

HISTORY CLUBS TO AID COMPILATION BY UNIVERSITY

NORMAN, Okla.—Joseph B. Thoburn, newly appointed instructor in history in the University of Oklahoma, has worked out in detail a plan whereby history in the state may be collected and preserved, says the University News-Letter.

Mr. Thoburn's plan is to organize cooperative history clubs in the various high schools of the state to work in conjunction with the department of history in the university. The clubs will collect local historical material, such as the name of the town or city, for whom or for what it was named, by whom and when it was named; names and dates of arrival of first settlers; date and location of the first public buildings, post-offices, schools or churches erected, building of railroads and other similar material.

INDIANAPOLIS TO HEAR LECTURES

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Free lectures in public library assembly halls during the winter are being arranged by the public library commission, says the News. The commission is sending letters to librarians all over the state recommending lectures of this kind, and the letter contains a list of lecturers for this purpose.

B. Altman & Co.

announce the following Sales of special
interest for Monday, Nov. 17th:

An Extraordinary Sale of Imported Hand-made Laces

at unprecedented price reductions, as follows:

Real Carrickmacross and Milanese Laces,
heretofore \$4.50 to 28.50 per yard
at \$2.25, 2.75 3.25 to 14.00

Lacet, Princess and Hand-embroidered Laces,
heretofore \$1.75 to 18.50 per yard
at 95c., \$1.25, 1.65 to 7.50

Crochet Laces, Irish and French makes,
heretofore \$2.25 to 11.50 per yard
at 95c., \$1.25, 1.50 to 5.50

Applique Laces, heretofore \$1.45 to 2.00
per yard at \$1.10

Also a Limited Quantity of Lace Allovers
comprising:

Crochet Laces, Irish and French makes, heretofore \$12.50 to 18.00 per yard . . at \$6.75

Princess Lace, heretofore \$5.00 & 10.00 per yard at \$2.25 & 4.50

Bruges and French Venise Laces, heretofore \$12.50 per yard at \$4.85

A Special Offering of Reversible Velour Portieres

of superior quality and in a variety of attractive color combinations, among which are Delft and brown, rose and green, gold and olive, red and green; also brown with brown, green with green, blue with blue, etc., at the exceptional price of . . . per pair \$11.75

Other Special Sales for Monday will consist of:

Black Dress Silks; Women's Silk Plush Tailor-made Suits and Black Velvet Hats; Men's and Women's Hosiery; Imported Hand-made Filet Lace Table Covers, Scarfs, etc.; Household Linens; Girls' Imported Dorothy Dresses; and Little Children's Imported Hand-made Dresses and Body Skirts.

Reduction Sales of Women's High-cost Coats and Wraps and Misses' and Small Women's Dresses and Tailor-made Suits are now being held.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

CITY TO HAVE POLICE MATRON
REGINA, Sask.—The police commission has instructed the mayor and chief of police to appoint a police matron. The matron will be housed in the attic of the city hall, according to the Leader. She will care for all women prisoners.

COAL WAGON SCALES SOUGHT
DENVER, Col.—Commissioner Thum will ask the city council to consider an ordinance requiring the coal companies doing business in Denver to install wagon scales in every wagon used for delivering coal, says the Times.

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TESTIMONY ALL WITH ARBITERS IN CAR DISPUTE

Both Sides Will File Briefs With Board in 14 Days and It Will Take Five More in Which to Review These Papers

FINAL STAGES BEGIN

Both sides concerned in the Elevated controversy concluded their testimony before the special arbitration board in Ford hall today and agreed to file briefs with the board within 14 days. Five days will be consumed by the board in looking over the briefs and on Dec. 5 arguments will begin. It was pointed out that 200 exhibits had been introduced during the hearing and that the testimony covered 7000 pages.

Principal among the witnesses was Gen. William A. Bancroft, president of the road, who was placed under cross-examination by John P. Feeney, counsel for the Boston Street Carmen's Union.

Mr. Feeney cross-examined President Bancroft as a witness for two hours, receiving only the assurance that the present financial condition of the road did not warrant any advances.

Mr. Feeney asked Mr. Bancroft to explain the duties of J. Otis Wardwell, a legal adviser for the company, whose salary was said to be \$25,000 a year, and the witness said that Mr. Wardwell had been retained for legislative purposes for the past four years. He admitted that Mr. Wardwell had not appeared at any hearings of the Legislature so far as he knew and had done very little work during the time he had been engaged.

Mr. Feeney—Something has been said about the Elevated officials' salaries. Do you think the officials' salaries are fair and square?

Mr. Bancroft—Yes, in a general way. An official is paid according to his worth. I think the salaries are fair.

Q.—Do you take charge of the officials?

A.—I have charge of the officials, but not their salaries. There are 800 officials, of which 700 have risen from the ranks. I would say this, every salary has been carefully considered so as to do justice to all concerned.

Q.—Have you any men in the service whom you could dispense with?

A.—I assume that a readjustment of the officials could be made, but I am not able to answer that question now. I should be glad to consider it, however.

Q.—In 1907 the salaries of the officials were greatly increased. Have the salaries of the employees increased in proportion?

A.—You cannot pay organizations of men as you pay officials. Some may be worth more than others. The officials of a street railway company are paid by the company what it considers they are worth. It is just as much a question of business principle to us as it would be to you to invest \$100,000 and expect to get \$125,000 out of it. We have gone the limit on salaries. In our case three parties are concerned—the public, the servants and the stockholders. The stockholders are the only ones not receiving compensation.

Q.—Do you think the workmen receive as much on your's as on another road?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Supposing the road was financially well off and decided to give the men an increase of 25 per cent this year. Next year there would be a drop in the returns. Do not think the men are still entitled to the increase if they do the same work in the same hours under the same conditions?

A.—Capital demands a fair compensation as well as labor.

Mr. Feeney asked him if he considered that the men should lose because the company wanted to spend \$1,500,000 on the strike. To this the witness replied that they certainly should not.

Q.—If you had that \$1,500,000, would you give the men the increase?

A.—I think not.

Q.—Should the men have a voice in the management, both in the lean and the fat years?

A.—They have always had it as much as possible.

Henry H. Lyons, clerk of the executive committee, testified as to his duties and his salary which was given at \$10,000. David E. Lannigan, a petition agent for the company in Cambridge, Arlington, Waverley, Belmont and Watertown, outlined his duties and stated his salary at \$3400. John H. Lee, who looks after locations and permits in the city of Boston, brought forth a ripple of laughter among those in the room when he said he thought his salary was \$3000 a year.

MEN ASKED TO HELP ROAD

Cooperation in carrying out the requirements of the Boston Elevated Railway Company is urged in an appeal just issued by the Boston Street Carmen's Union to employees at all the car-barns for their guidance in handling the heavy traffic of the holidays.

"MOTHER" JONES HERE

"Mother" Jones is in Boston today in readiness for a mass meeting tomorrow evening at the Franklin Union where she is to discuss the conditions that exist out in Colorado, where the coal miners are on strike.

MILITIA LEADER IN DENIAL

Adjt.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, issues a statement in which he denies erroneous statements alleged to have been made in connection with the action of the National Guard Association at the annual convention in Chicago in October.

MRS. PANKHURST WELCOMED BY BOSTON CROWDS

(Continued from page one)

Emily Pearson, Mrs. Lewis Johnson, Miss S. Webster and Miss Agnes Ryan.

The news of the arrival spread quickly through the station, and men, women and children gathered around as she made her way to an automobile. She proceeded at once to the Hotel Somerset. Her visit to Boston is part of her lecture tour of the United States, which will close on Nov. 25, when she leaves for England.

Miss Joan Wickham, who accompanied Mrs. Pankhurst on her trip to the United States, arrived in Boston late last night and told of letters received from nearly every city where Mrs. Pankhurst has lectured saying she has aroused great enthusiasm in suffrage circles. The meetings so far held, she says, have been largely attended and most cordial. In Hartford recently she says more than \$1000 was raised in fifteen minutes for the suffrage movement.

When asked why they came to America Miss Wickham said: "We came partially to get money but especially to give you our side of the question. All you hear over here is the side our opponents give to the newspapers and we feel that it is unfair for you to judge without hearing our case. If we can't prove to you that you would do the same thing in the same situation, the other side has gained a point. The work for the vote in England is not mere rebellion against law and order, as many seem to think. It is like the crusade of the old time, and a sacred thing to us. Your conditions here are much better than in England."

At the meeting in Tremont Temple this evening the English suffrage hymn, "The March of the Women," composed by Dr. Ethel Smyth, will be played. Mrs. Pankhurst will speak on "The Need for Enfranchisement of Women" and give a brief outline of the development of the movement.

For the drop curtain at the back of the stage a huge purple, green and white banner bearing the words "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God," presented to Mrs. Pankhurst by New England suffragists, will be used. Gardner Hale, president of the Harvard College Men's League for Woman Suffrage, will be on the platform, in addition to the others previously mentioned, who include Mrs. F. H. Williams, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mrs. T. P. Curtis, Miss Caroline Reilly, Miss Helen Todd, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Samuel McComb, Mrs. Mary Hutchinson Page, Miss Mary Gay, Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell, Mrs. J. P. Marks, Prof. Lionel Marks, Mrs. H. S. Luscomb and Miss Joan Wickham.

Witter Bynner will preside, and read one of his poems, entitled "There is a Woman in England."

A luncheon will be given for Mrs. Pankhurst at the Hotel Somerset on Sunday at 1:30. She leaves Boston Sunday night, spending Monday in New York and then going on to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. At the luncheon the 50 guests will include Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Amelia Hollingsworth, Mrs. H. S. Luscomb, Mrs. Mary Hutchinson Page, Mrs. Walter Channing, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mrs. Gertrude Newell, chairman of the luncheon committee and official hostess; Mrs. F. H. Williams, Mrs. T. P. Curtis, Mrs. E. D. Hasbrouck, Mrs. E. B. Townsend, and the Misses Florence Luscomb, Mary Gay, Ruth Willis, Mary Willis, Elizabeth Gray, Agnes Ryan, Marjorie Bedinger, Louise Murdock, Margaret Jacobson, Elizabeth Marot, Emma Baxter.

Whether Miss Christobel Pankhurst's book shall be sold in face of the opposition of the anti-suffragists, the Boston suffragists have left with Mrs. Pankhurst to decide, expressing themselves as willing to sell them if she so desires.

AGORA SOCIETY AT WELLESLEY READY FOR ANNIVERSARY

Organization Which Studies Social and Political Subjects Will Have Faculty as Guests

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The Agora will celebrate its twenty-first anniversary this evening at the society house. The faculty members of the society, Miss Emily Balch, head of the economics department and president of the Woman's Trade Union; Miss Mary Caswell, secretary to the president; Miss Alice Waite, dean of the college; Miss Lila Mead, librarian; Miss Edith Moore of the art department, and Miss Mary Calkins, head of the philosophy department, are to be present.

The Agora Society was founded in 1892 by a group of girls desirous of studying social and political subjects, there being at that time no Wellesley clubs of that nature. The study of the society this year is the problem of the child between 10 and 14 years. The vice-president of the society, Helen Nixon, '14, of Boston, has charge of the work.

The Wellesley Hills Suffrage League and the Wellesley College Equal Suffrage League will unite forces Monday. A joint meeting will be held in the Wellesley town hall at 7:30 p. m. to hear Mrs. Rheta Childs Dorr speak.

Tomorrow evening in the Houghton memorial chapel, the Rev. Hastings Rashdall will give an address.

CHURCH TO HAVE ANNIVERSARY

DEDHAM, Mass.—The two hundred seventy-fifth anniversary of the First Unitarian church will be observed Sunday.

MEXICAN REBELS CONTROL JUAREZ; AMERICANS SAFE

(Continued from page one)

had gained positions of strong advantage before resistance could be organized by General Castro, the Huerta commander. For two hours the firing in the streets continued, and then, at 4:15, the Constitutionalists captured the custom house. Occupying this as his headquarters, General Villa sent detachments out to capture the approaches of all river crossings into El Paso, to prevent any fugitives from escaping to the American side.

General Castro and a small part of his command retreated to the Juarez police station as soon as the custom house was taken and attempted a resistance from there.

The city was captured at 4:30, although firing continued until shortly after 5 o'clock.

As soon as the fighting began the rebels cut all telegraph and telephone wires between El Paso and Juarez and these were out of commission for several hours. Later, however, when the city had fallen, they restored the wires and telephoned the result of the fight here.

During the firing, General Hugh Scott, commanding the United States troops on border patrol duty here immediately took command and sent special street cars to Ft. Bliss to get more soldiers. Cavalry, commanded by Maj. R. E. L. Mitche, were sent to the international bridges and patrolled the streets along the riverfront. Members of the fifteenth cavalry, who arrived Friday morning, made up these detachments.

Villa later declared the Constitutionalists forces formally in control of Juarez and established a city government.

It developed this afternoon that three Americans were killed during the battle. That 150 soldiers were killed and about 300 wounded on both sides during the night fighting was shown at noon.

DEALINGS WITH HUERTA STILL ON SAYS SEC. BRYAN

WASHINGTON—Negotiations between the United States and the Huerta government have not been terminated, Secretary Bryan said today.

"We are continuously in communication with Mr. O'Shaughnessy," he said, and while he thought best not to make public the contents it is certain that a new note of some kind has been sent by the administration to Charge D'Affaires O'Shaughnessy for transmission to General Huerta. Whatever is reported today from Washington about the message in this note may be regarded as pure speculation.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy will remain in Mexico City indefinitely, Mr. Bryan said. Mr. Lind will remain in Veracruz until further notice. Dr. William Bayard Hale's whereabouts are known to the state department, but nothing further is made public in this direction.

The state department has not heard authoritatively of the representations said to have been made to General Huerta by Sir Lionel Cargill, the British minister, to the effect that the United States is in earnest in demanding Huerta's withdrawal and that Great Britain approves this demand. It is regarded as a natural development, however, and undoubtedly true.

Secretary Bryan preferred not to say whether the administration would regard as a compliance with their demand a resignation by Huerta to the new Congress which assembles today, or a resignation in favor of one of his followers, but from what the President and Secretary Bryan have said emphatically in the past about the necessity for removal of Huerta and all he stands for, it is doubtful that this would be satisfactory.

The President has said he would not recognize the acts of the new Congress. Then unless the old Congress is permitted to reassemble or Huerta eliminates himself and his cabinet unconditionally thus permitting the old Congress to assemble of its own accord, the only outcome satisfactory to the United States would appear to be the building of a totally new government from the ground up, initiated by a citizen leader who can gain sufficient citizen support to start a tentative government and hold a free election.

There is no news for the public from the constitutionalists' camp of Dr. Hale. It is doubtful that recognition of the constitutionalists as the Mexican government is contemplated. More likely it is that this government is studying the effect of giving arms and ammunition to Carranza in the hope of thus driving Huerta out if he refuses to step down by request.

KANSAS TO TEACH ROAD BUILDING IN MAIL COURSE

KANSAS CITY—A school for road bosses is to be established at the Kansas Agricultural College, says the Times. The state board of administration sent an instruction to W. S. Goarhart, state highway engineer, to begin the preparation of a correspondence course in road building, to be open to every road overseer in Kansas.

"The course will be conducted entirely by mail until we know how much of a demand there is for it," says Chairman Hackney, of the board. "Later, if there is a demand for it we will establish a short course in road building at the college, where practical exhibitions of road building will be given."

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91 FEDERAL STREET

BOSTON WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR ARMOR MILL SITE

Secretary Daniels Will Inquire Into Local Availability if Congress Votes to Establish a Government Plant for Work

MANY PLACES OFFERED

WASHINGTON—Boston will be one of the places considered for the government's armor plant if Congress makes the appropriation, Secretary Daniels of the navy department, said today. Since he made known his desire that such a plant be constructed the secretary has been besieged with plans and proffered sites in dozens of cities, but he regards the site as a minor consideration.

Encouragement for the project has been brought to the secretary by influential members of Congress and he hopes that his request will be granted at the next session.

If it is and the question of location is left to the navy department, Secretary Daniels will either go in person or send a representative to look over the sites offered in the most favorable locations. Labor, in which regard Boston stands high in the esteem of the secretary, will be an important determining factor. Area, transportation and accessibility to fuel and iron sources are other considerations. Ports on both oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi and Ohio rivers and Lake Erie have sought the factory.

MUNICIPAL MART ADVICE EXPECTED FROM INQUIRERS

NEW YORK—The mayor's market commission is expected to recommend in its forthcoming report that the city establish a system of municipal wholesale terminal markets in the five boroughs. This will comprise one of the first practical moves in an official way for the cheapening of the cost of distribution of the city's food supply.

This announcement was made Friday night by President Cyrus C. Miller of the Bronx, chairman of the commission, at a mass meeting in Cooper Union, which was called to consider the question of the city's food supply, and its high cost through the present inadequate methods of distribution and sale.

It is intended to do away with many of the middlemen who now contribute to the high cost of living, but it is not the intention to eliminate the small dealers, retailers and other distributing agencies that deal directly with the public.

DELTA U. ALUMNI DINE
Members of the New England Alumni Club of the Delta Upsilon fraternity held a semi-annual dinner in the Boston City Club last night.

EARLY STUDY IS URGED TO IMPROVE COLLEGE ENGLISH

William R. Castle, Who Is Investigating Conditions at Harvard, Advises Paying More Attention to Writing in the Secondary Schools to Better Conditions

"To improve the college man's English I believe I will have gathered enough evidence to cause some move to be made so that requirements for admission in English composition will either be stiffer or high schools will be obliged to give more practice in composition writing."

"Harvard has already made one step toward an improvement in the students' English in the English A course, which is prescribed for all freshmen. Here the English department works in cooperation with the government and history departments, and much practice is given to the men in writing on these subjects. This project is working out very well, and I think similar steps will have to be made in the future in the high schools, through changed requirements from the college, by which more attention is given to the writing and expression of the men, so that no longer will we be obliged to admit that the Englishman writes with more style and grace than our college men do."

"Now, this should not be the case. Usually there is some reason for it in an improper training in the secondary school at which the man prepared. In fact I believe that right here at the secondary school is the root of the whole matter."

"In the high schools I find that the men do more reading than writing, and the whole process is considered a bore. My idea is that if a man were given compositions to write on current topics he would both enjoy his composition and also be getting a practice in his English which would be shown to a clear degree when he enters college, and the college would get a much higher standard of English in examinations from men who have had extensive practice with the pen. If a little more time were spent on the man's expression rather than on mere cramming the book material into the man's head, we would find a great change in the college man's English. So I believe to attain the improvement of composition writing in college, more practice in the subject in high school must be made and the college will demand more of this in the future."

Senator James P. Timilty of Boston, Democrat, and Representative Winfield F. Prime, Republican, are expected to call to order the first gatherings of the senators and representatives when the Legislature convenes. This function is performed according to custom by the senior member-elect of each branch. Senator Timilty was a member of the 1911 Senate and Representative Prime served in the House in 1890.

PERU MINISTER IS COMING HERE

Word comes from Washington that Fredrico A. Pezet, minister of Peru, and his wife, Mme. Pezet, are coming to Boston to witness a performance at the Toy theater next week, in which their son, A. Washington Pezet, is to be an actor. From here the minister goes to several nearby cities to deliver addresses.

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FEDERAL WORKERS UNION URGED AT LABOR CONVENTION

Plans Taken Up to Organize Employees in Postoffice, Immigration and Customs Branches

SEATTLE, Wash.—Delegates to the American Federation of Labor in a recess period yesterday held a meeting to consider the formation of a national union of federal employees, taking in all employees of the postoffice, immigration and customs service, and in general clerks and employees under civil service rules who are not embraced by the mechanical unions.

There is a general understanding among federation delegates that the national administration is not opposed to the formation of the proposed union.

HOBART COLLEGE HAS CIVIC PRIZES

GENEVA, N. Y.—A member of the board of trustees of Hobart College has established a prize to be competed for by those interested in the study of social problems in Geneva. The prizes, one of \$10, and a second of \$5, are open to competition to all the undergraduates at Hobart and will be awarded on a basis of ability shown to get at the facts and the manner of presentation, says the Times.

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FLYING TO BE MADE POPULAR

Aeronautical Society of New York Plans Passenger Trip Facilities at Oakwood Heights Beginning Next Spring

LEE S. BURRIDGE TALKS

NEW YORK—If certain plans of the Aeronautical Society of New York are carried out it will be possible next spring for those of the public who are interested in flying to visit the society's aerodrome at Oakwood Heights, Staten Island, inspect the various makes of flying machines there, learn something about the technique of aviation and for a fee

who are working out actual problems of flying. In this connection it is interesting to note that William S. Luckey, the winner of the recent race around Manhattan island, before taking up aviation, spent 20 years or more as a trunk manufacturer. He is a studious type of man, not at all the reckless type of aviator.

"There is nothing," said Lee S. Burrige, a former president of the society, "which looks so easy as flying and which when entered into presents so many and such intricate technical problems."

"As the case stands at present the progress of flying in America calls for greater cooperation, for more financial help and, especially, for the standardization of the knowledge about aero-

nautics which we already have. There is too much scattered effort. One man here and another there gets an idea and goes to work, each in his own way, and perhaps with limited time and resources, and the likelihood is that both men are wasting their efforts over something which already has been tried out.

"Flying receives better support in Europe than in America because, in the first place, continental governments are military and everything possible is being done to develop the 'fifth arm,' as they call the flying machine, and in the second place, because there is over there a distinct class of sportsmen who have means and leisure and are eager to achieve reputations as daring and skilful aviators."

"If some man or group of men should establish an endowment fund for the advance of flying in America, would it be of help?" was asked.

"If we had such a fund at the present time and it were placed in competent hands," replied Mr. Burrige, "it would be the means of making enormous progress."

The past presidents of the Aeronautical Society of New York include Hudson Maxim and Thomas A. Hill. Among its present officers are W. Irving Twombly, Louis R. Adams, William J. Hammer, Hugo C. Gibson, Capt. W. I. Chambers, U. S. N., Ernest D. Anderson, Lewis B. Compton and Ernest La Rue Jones. Membership is practically open to all interested and the dues are \$10 a year, with no initiation fee. Among the speakers at the public meetings are Garrett P. Service, Prof. D. W. Hering, Emil Berliner, T. R. MacMechen and Capt. Theodore Utmak.



Engineering Societies' building, Aeronautical Society's home

of a few dollars take a passenger trip through the air in an aeroplane or over the water in an air-boat.

America's earliest organization to give consistent support to the study of aviation, it is claimed, was the Aeronautical Society of New York. The society at present has about 500 members and maintains permanent headquarters in the Engineering Societies' buildings on East Thirty-ninth street, where weekly meetings are held and twice a month popular lectures are given. It has a technical committee which answers inquiries and gives the latest information obtainable to inventors, aviators or possible purchasers of flying machines. The field at Oakwood Heights is easily accessible from New York and is a fairly good one for its purpose. In addition to the hangars already constructed there it is proposed to erect a repair shop. Through cooperation the shipping charges on parts used in construction can be greatly reduced.

Air-Boat Promising

The aerodrome is close to a quiet stretch of water, with a low-lying shore, where air-boats can maneuver. The members of the society are greatly interested in the air-boat, which they expect to take the place of the motor boat in sport, and for which many see an assured commercial future. It is claimed that there is no danger whatever connected with the flying boat, and a great speed can easily be maintained. The aerodrome is not only for the public but also for the use of aviators and inventors

CLARKSBURG IS MANUFACTURING CITY

Home of Stonewall Jackson in West Virginia Grown Into Railroad Center, Besides Having Some of Largest Factories

ZINC PLANTS FEATURE

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—While statistics give this city about 16,000 population, there are fully 36,000 people residing in Clarksburg and the suburbs connected with it, consisting of three or four incorporated towns.

Situated in the Monongahela valley, Clarksburg is the county seat of Harrison county and a center for the Baltimore & Ohio railway. It is widely known as the native place of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, the Confederate leader. Three branches of the Baltimore & Ohio radiate from Clarksburg, while the main line runs through the city and one road runs from here up into the mountains—Weston and Richmond, Va. Another line goes to Benwood on the Ohio river and to Chicago, while still another goes from Clarksburg by way of Fairmont and Morgantown to Pittsburgh, Pa. In addition to the accommodations afforded by the Baltimore & Ohio, this city is served by the Monongahela Traction Company, which connects with all the cities and towns for 60 and 70 miles around. Clarksburg, with its suburbs, the

nearest of which are Northview, Broad-ook, Adamston, Wisconsin, Grasselle, has many factories of different kinds. The Grasselle Chemical Company has two of the largest zinc plants in the world; the Phillips Sheet and Tinplate Company employs 1000 men; the Na-

is also one of the most productive coal and gas belts in America.

In Clarksburg there are numerous churches and modern public schools, including three large school buildings in the city proper and a high school and business college. The Masonic temple



Building on left with flagpole Stonewall Jackson's birthplace

national Carbon Company of Cleveland, O., has a plant here. Other industries here include 10 glass making plants, some of which make bottles and others window glass and one of which makes fancy colored glass, a large pottery, two flouring mills, the Standard Oil Company's tool works, several brick and tile making plants and two foundries. This



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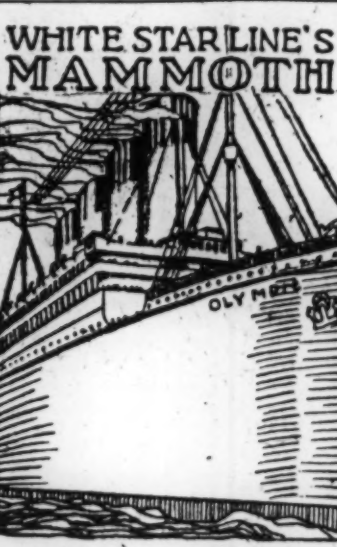
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INNER TUBES SHOULD BE TAKEN CARE OF PROPERLY

The Pneumatic Automobile Tire Is an Envelope for the Air Pressure Without Any Tensile Strength, the Latter Being Furnished by the Casing

"A pneumatic automobile tire is an envelope for the air pressure it retains," says F. A. Henderson, manager of the adjusting department of a large tire manufacturing company. "The casing provides the tensile strength necessary to sustain the internal pressure and to resist road wear; the function of the inner tube is to provide an air-tight lining for the casing. The casing is the more expensive but this does not prevent the by-no-means considerable saving that a few simple precautions with the tube will return."

"It ought to be borne in mind that the tube is the most delicate part of the tire and that to yield the highest efficiency it ought to be treated to correspond. The tube in itself has comparatively no tensile strength; it simply flattens itself out against the inside of the casing. If ever the casing becomes too weak at any point, the tube blows out; in itself it cannot restrain the pressure of the inside air cushion."

"To insure good tire service, the motorist takes precautions against tire trouble. The first problem is to so take care of the casing that it will successfully protect the inner tube. The motorist also will be interested in knowing the things to do to avoid unnecessary trouble with his tubes."

"One of the fundamentals is proper selection. It is a matter of no little consequence to select from the many styles now on the market, each having apparent advantages to recommend it, the type which best satisfies the essential requirements for reliable service. As the function of a tube is that of an air-tight lining for the casing the most satisfactory tube is one that not only fulfills this requirement best, but which retains its air-tight property longest. To remain air-tight the tube must be elastic, as in service it is subject to continual flexing."

"In general, there are two classes of tubes on the market—pure gum and compounded. The compounded tube is usually thicker than the pure gum type and increased thickness is desirable because it decreases the susceptibility to pinching and puncturing. Pure gum tubes are usually not built as thick because of the extra and essentially unnecessary expense this would involve. But the extra thickness of the compounded tube introduces more disadvantages than this one advantage can compensate for."

"Originally a compounded tube is air tight and highly elastic. But it can't retain these qualities long. The inorganic compounds it contains not only are good conductors of heat, so increasing the tendency to heat, but are themselves capable of deteriorating the rubber, especially when heated. In service there is a natural tendency to heat and the pure gum tube resists this tendency, being harder to heat and in addition, is not so easily injured by heat. This is very important in its effect on repairs. It is difficult to repair a com-

pounded tube satisfactorily. Its adhesion to pure gum vulcanized repairs is not perfect and the heat necessary to cure the repair, seriously injures the part of the tube affected. For a short time a compounded tube may give good service, but the pure gum tube is the only type capable of all-around consistent service."

"First of all, the immediate conditions should be considered. The inside of the casing should be clean. If any dirt is present it chafes the tube, weakening it sometimes to the yielding point. Suppose, as often happens, a nail or a stone finds its way inside the casing. When the tube is inflated, it is flattened against the inside of the casing by the pressure and it is forced with equal pressure against these foreign substances. Frequently they cut the tube before it is fully inflated."

"Besides the inside of the casing, the tube also comes into contact with the rim between the beads of the casing. The rim accordingly, also should be clean and smooth. The chief damage from rims, however, arises from their tendency to rust. Rust, aside from making the rim rough, eats into the tube. Perhaps the most effective way to deal with this is to paint the rim with graphite paint. Flaps to be placed between the rim and tube offer protection from the rim and rust, and are of advantage provided the user is careful not to pinch his tube between the edges of the flap and the bead of the casing."

"For the repair of punctures and blow-outs, it is necessary frequently to remove the tube from the casing. For this reason the tube should never be permitted to stick to the casing, something it ordinarily has a tendency to do. This is obviated by the generous use of French talc."

"The cause of more tube trouble perhaps than all other causes combined—pinching. Again and again, the motorist has been surprised when driving his car carefully on the best of roads, to have an explosion announce a blow-out on one of his tires, which, after his examination, proves to be an internal one. The casing has not been cut and bruised; it is in perfect condition. Still the tube, without apparent cause, has split for the space of a foot and is worthless."

"The cause is to be found in the tire's history a short time previously. The last time the tube was removed from the casing and then applied again, a small part of it was caught between the rim and the bead. On being inflated, too much strain was centered at this pinch. The weakening was gradual but the eventual blow-out certain."

"Because of the manner in which regular clincher casings are applied to their solid rims, pinching at the edge of the bead is more frequent in the use of this type than any other. The elastic bead must be stretched over the side of the rim with a tire iron and care is necessary to prevent a pinch. The tire iron itself, if not carefully used, is likely to damage the tube."

CARE NECESSARY IN WASHING OFF AUTOMOBILE

Water Should Never Be Directed Against the Polished Panels Under High Pressure, or Mud Removed When Dry

PROPER USE OF BRUSH

One would imagine that the process of washing a car after use would be one in which there would be no possibility of a mistake being made. From observation, however, it is quite evident that some car washers, amateur as well as professional, certainly have not grasped the elements of the process when considering the subsequent appearance of the car.

You would imagine from the sparing way in which water is used by some car washers, that this commodity was most expensive. The great secret, if it can be so called, in washing a car is to use plenty of water. Of course, it is preferable to wash a car immediately after it comes in from a run, when the mud, if there be any on it, is still wet.

In such a case the panels and wings should be splashed over with water from a hose, if the latter be available, but the force of the water issuing from the hose should be a minimum. Some washers seem to think it is correct to use a very high pressure of water in the hose and let it issue directly upon the panels. The effect of this is to cause the minute portions of grit found in the mud, to scratch the varnish.

The stream of water should not be aimed directly upon the panels in this way, but almost parallel to them at a low pressure, so that the water in falling merely by gravity should carry with it the loose particles of grit. The first particles are not, however, removed without the aid of a sponge, says Motor Print, but when possible the sponge should be operated with one hand while a constant stream of water from the hose at low pressure is directed so as to run down the panel from a point above the sponge, the hose being held in the other hand. If a hose be not available a soft sponge and a pail of water must, of course, be used, but even in this case it is foolish to be sparing with water.

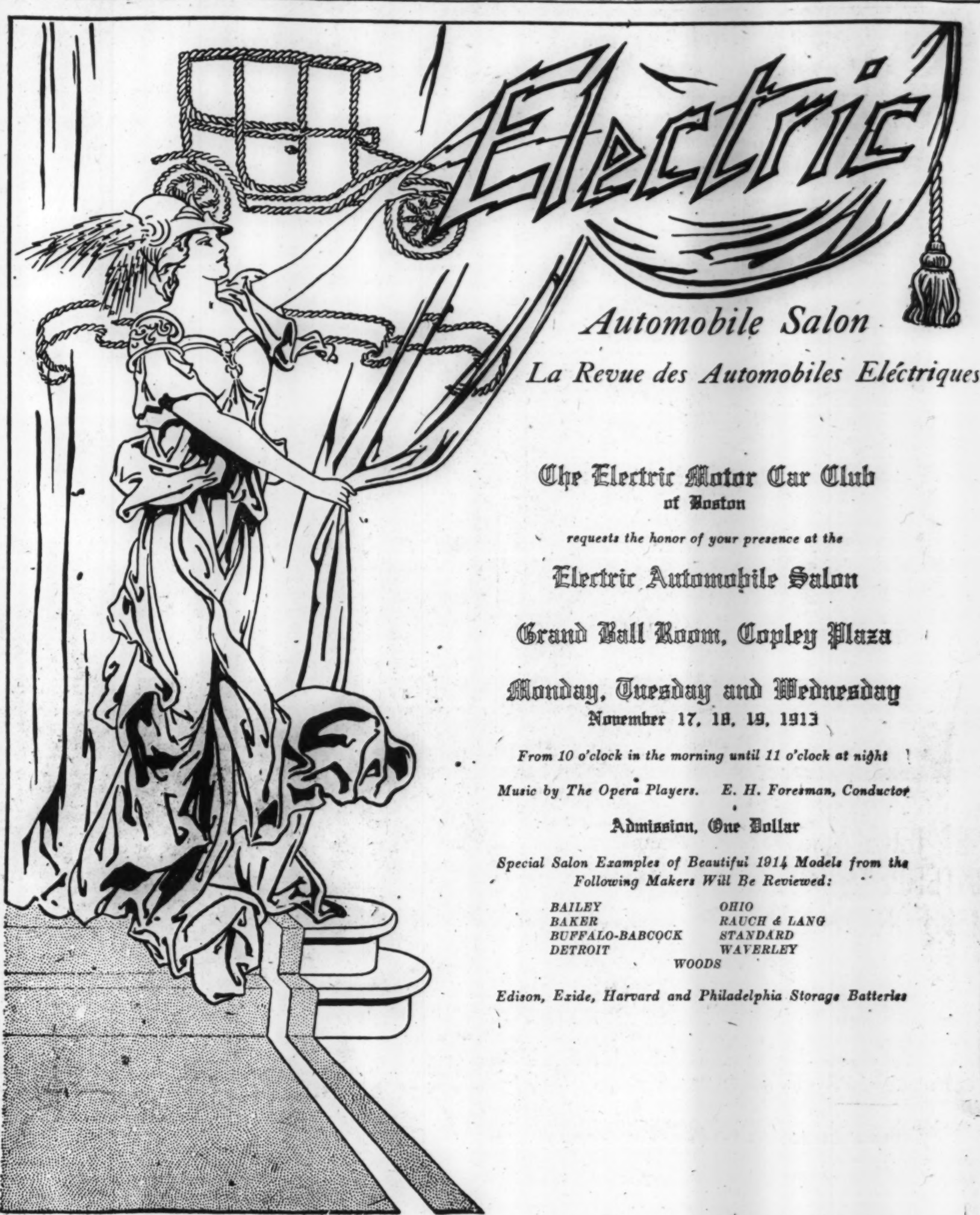
In beginning to wash a car body with a sponge and a pail of water the sponge should be dipped into the pail so as to pick up as much water as it will hold and squeezed out at the top of the panels so that the water can, as in the case of the use of a hose, merely trickle down the panels to carry with it the loose dirt. If the car has been put away unwashed, and the mud be dry before washing operations are begun, it is bad policy to attempt to remove the mud immediately. It should be thoroughly soaked first with plenty of water from a hose or sponge, and twenty minutes to half an hour is not too much time to give the water to soak into the dirt before an attempt is made to remove it.

Of course, it is not always convenient to allow this length of time to elapse, but usually the period can be utilized by proceeding with some other operation of the cleaning, such as polishing the lamps. When the dirt has become thoroughly soaked the course recommended above should be followed. That is to say, plenty of water should be used either with a sponge or from a hose, and the mud washed off rather than wiped off. It must be borne in mind that even with a sponge full of water, if this be drawn over a dirty panel a scouring effect is produced. The grit will cut into the varnish just as much whether it be wet or dry, so that in removing it every endeavor should be made to allow merely the flow of the water to carry the dirt away. In dealing with the underside of the mudguards there is not the necessity, of course, for this care, for in this part there is usually no varnish to spoil.

When every trace of dirt has been removed from the panels by the method proposed, the sponge is no longer required, but a large chamois leather which has previously been rinsed again and again in clear water. After wringing this wet leather so as to make it as dry as possible, it should be shaken and the panels very carefully wiped over to remove the surplus water. This operation may be gone over two or three times, and the best effect will be obtained when after wiping over the panels and wringing out the leather in a pail of clean water, no discoloration of the water occurs.

A well varnished panel should require no polishing other than the one naturally given it by the wet chamois leather. It is only poor varnish and scratched panels which require the use of specially prepared polishers, or revivers as they are sometimes termed. It will be noticed that no mention has been made of the use of a cleaning brush. A brush should only be used on such parts as wheels, axles, running boards, and the underneath of the wings and other parts where there is no high finish, and where usually the mud is thrown up so violently that the grit itself in alighting scores the varnish. In cleaning these parts a brush may be used.

There are many special car-washing brushes on the market at the present time, and much time and labor may be saved if one of these special brushes be used. The old-fashioned carriage brush serves some purposes, but when comparatively inaccessible parts are required to be dealt with a brush with an extension handle is preferable. As with panel washing, so in the case of the parts where a brush is used, plenty of water should be applied, and a soaking period allowed if time can be spared. In cleaning the wheels and the other parts where the brush is used there is no objection to the water being directed upon the



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STATE ARMORY FOR COMPANY E OPEN AT ORANGE

Governor Foss and Staff, Many Military Men and Others Present at Exercises Dedicating New Structure

MANY GUESTS THERE

ORANGE, Mass.—The members of company E, assisted by Governor Foss and staff, many military men throughout the state, out-of-town guests and townspeople, dedicated their new state armory on East Main street in Orange Friday evening. The state furnished the armory at an expense of about \$60,000, and the structure will serve the company well for many years to come.

During the afternoon the New Home band gave a concert in the armory. At 4:30 there was a meeting of the officers of the second regiment, and visiting women guests were entertained by Mrs. R. H. Anderson, Miss Florence P. Cady and Mrs. Perley J. Wheeler at the latter's home on East Main street. At 5:30 dinner was served at the Putnam house to Colonel Goetting of Springfield, John H. Schoonmaker of Ware, Colonel Hayes of Springfield, F. H. Sprague, F. L. Grout, F. A. Dexter and Capt. H. L. Doane.

At the same hour the officers were given a dinner in Memorial hall. Governor Foss and staff were met at the station by the band and company E, and escorted to the Putnam house for dinner, after which they were escorted to the armory. The dedication festivities began with a concert by Bryant's orchestra. This was followed by the dedication exercises and a short reception to Governor Foss.

REPUBLICANS NAME MR. MORSE

MARLBORO, MASS.—There was a lively contest for mayoralty nomination at the Republican caucuses between Mayor J. Henry Gleason and former Mayor Walter Morse last night. The total result was: Morse, 314; Gleason, 178.

WOMAN'S MISSION BOARD MEETING ADJOURNS SESSION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Final sessions of the woman's mission board were held Friday. Miss Mary Childs reported for the credentials committee that there had been a registration of 25 members of the executive committee, 18 missionaries, 79 delegates, ex-officio, and 168 regular delegates. Every branch was represented, and 15 of them had full representation. Miss Maria P. Lyman of the Pacific board of women's missions spoke. Miss Sarah L. Day, treasurer, reported the total sum received at this session for the golden anniversary fund was \$15,319.

WOMEN MISS VOTE IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Contests to be decided at the Republican caucuses Tuesday in wards 2 and 10, brought out a big registration of women voters, until it was learned that they could not participate in the caucuses. Through the efforts of the Equal Franchise League of Worcester, the women were urged to go out and elect a representative from their own ranks.

The ruling as to the right of women at caucuses was made about 15 years ago, by the attorney-general, who said, however, that they could sign nomination papers and vote at elections for a member of the school committee.

FUSION IS FORCED ON PROGRESSIVES

BROCKTON, Mass.—Despite the fact that the Progressives declined to unite with the Republicans in the municipal election to defeat the Democrats, the Republicans last night forced the Progressives into a fusion by nominating in the Republican caucuses 13 of the candidates named by the Progressives in their caucuses Wednesday night.

ORDAINED IN BROCKTON

BROCKTON, Mass.—The last of the services in connection with the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the First Congregational church was held last night, when the Rev. Rupert Simonds of this city was ordained.

BOARD OF TRADE OF PROVIDENCE IS REORGANIZED

John P. Farnsworth Is Head of Chamber of Commerce Which Was Formed by Business Men—New Organization Launched

NAME TO BE CHANGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Recommendations of the reorganization committee, which virtually converted the Board of Trade into the Providence Chamber of Commerce, were adopted unanimously last night. As the name must be changed by the Legislature, the organization will continue under the old name until the General Assembly has taken the necessary action.

John P. Farnsworth of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendering Company was chosen president, Henry A. Carpenter of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, first vice-president; Arthur L. Aldred of the Gladding Dry Goods Company, second vice-president; James E. Thompson, cashier of the Phenix National Bank, treasurer. The secretary is to be chosen by the board of directors.

The constitution states that "the objects and purposes of this chamber shall be to advance the commerce, industry and civic welfare of all Providence and vicinity and that under no circumstances shall the policy or attitude of this chamber be identified with politics or religious differences."

Provision is made for a committee of 100 which shall be chosen from the trades and professions represented in this community, the committee to be composed of units of three from each trade and profession. Henry A. Carpenter is chairman of this committee; A. L. Aldred, chairman of the retail merchants' committee; James E. Thompson, chairman of the finance committee.

The reorganization of the board of trade began in June. Clarence A. Cotton of Detroit was engaged as organization adviser. Mr. Cotton made a report of his findings to the board of directors late in September. A committee of nine members, of which Henry B. Deming was chairman, was appointed to consider Mr. Cotton's report. The committee's report recommended the reorganization.

TEACHERS ASK FOR MORE SALARY

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Campaign has been started by the public school teachers of Fall River for an increase in wages, the recent action of the school committee in framing recommendations which provide for increases for principals amounting approximately to \$6000. A meeting of the teachers interested was held this afternoon at the West school.

The teachers take the stand that their work has been materially increased this year under the revision of the courses of study. They insist that their wages are considerably lower than those paid in New Bedford and other cities.

FIRE BOARD MEN ARE SUSPENDED

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Dominick F. Corrigan and Alphonse Legendre, members of the board of fire commissioners, Mr. Corrigan being chairman, were Friday afternoon suspended by order of Mayor James H. Kay, to take effect immediately. This action results from the commission calling for the resignation of William C. Davol, chief of the fire department, for the good of the service.

REAR ADMIRAL LOWERS FLAG

The flag of Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, for a considerable length of time commandant of the Narragansett bay naval station, was hauled down Friday morning. A salute of 13 guns was fired. He goes to Philadelphia.

NOMINATION IS DECLINED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Louis H. Buckley, former president of the common council, has declined the Progressive nomination for mayor.

NEW DORMITORY IS DEDICATED

BEDFORD, Mass.—The new Nellie E. Cook dormitory at Llewellyn lodge, a branch of the Frances E. Willard settlement, is dedicated this afternoon.

PORTLAND PARTY NOMINATES

PORTLAND, Me.—Wilford G. Chapman was nominated by the Republicans for mayor Friday.

CRAFTSMAN BUILDING SERVES THOSE ESTABLISHING HOMES

(Continued from page fourteen)

It is a 12-story building. The first three floors are devoted to salesrooms. The ninth is a workshop; the tenth carries the Craftsman offices; the eleventh is a clubroom and the twelfth a restaurant. The restaurant is under the direction of a Japanese steward and is supplied with milk and vegetables from the Craftsman farm of 800 acres at Morris Plains, N. J. All cakes, pies

interior decorations, home equipment, garden ornaments and landscape architecture and home furnishing. Each floor has been laid off in exhibition spaces which are taken by manufacturers. The Craftsman agrees to furnish attendants to take care of the visitors, to supply general lighting and keep the exhibits in order, also to furnish exhibitors weekly with the names and addresses of visitors who have been interested in their products, to furnish a general catalogue and to spend in advertising the exposition one third of the rental.

On the eighth floor will be carried such building material exhibits as cement, hollow tile, plaster, metal lath, woods, wall board, flooring, roofing, insulating, hardwood doors, etc. The seventh floor is to show interior decoration, wall covering, wood-paneled, parquet flooring, floor wax, paints, stains, enamels, etc. Home equipment, including fireless cookers, incinerators, refrigerators, kitchen cabinets, electrical devices, heating apparatus, lighting equipment, vacuum cleaners and the like are to be displayed on the sixth floor. The fifth is devoted to gardening. On the fourth floor will be shown furniture in model rooms, period styles, arts and crafts, china, glass, etc.

The plan of cooperation has been worked out carefully, although the enterprise is not on a small scale, and with the intention of being of real service to the home-builder.

SETTLEMENT HOUSE FOR NEGROES OPEN

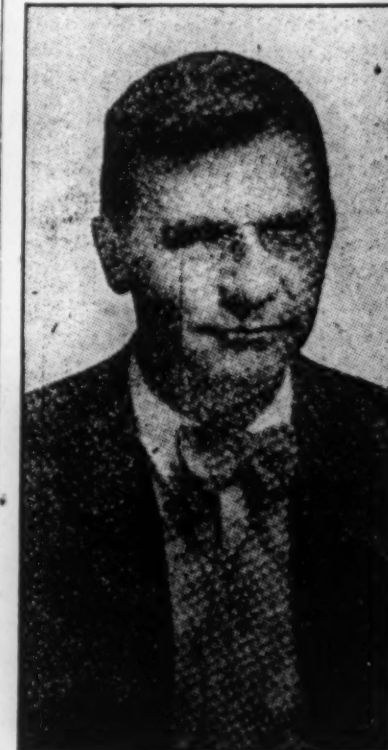
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—An institution that is destined to be the first settlement house in New England for the exclusive use of persons of the negro race was opened in this city Friday when the new St. John's parish home for working girls was given its house-warming.

MRS. PANKHURST SPEAKER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, speaking in Infantry hall last night, told her hearers that the methods being used by her followers were not as vigorous as those pursued by the American colonists in the revolution.

DR. GOLDEN IS CANDIDATE

TAUNTON, Mass.—Dr. Michael C. Golden has announced his candidacy for mayor. Mayor Fish was renominated at the caucuses.



GUSTAV STICKLEY

and other desserts, as well as the rolls, are made on the spot. Several large round tables in the restaurant have been reserved for the noon hour by business men and their associates in the neighborhood. The clubrooms include a dressing room for ladies. Not the least appreciated features of both the restaurant and the clubrooms are the fireplaces, the harmonious coloring of the walls and the indirect lighting.

It is, however, in the floors from the fourth to the eighth, inclusive, that the home-builder, both in and out of New York, is certain to be interested. These floors will offer a complete all-the-year-around exposition of building materials,

News of the Automobile World

DETROIT HAS AUTO CLUBHOUSE ON THE LAKE

DETROIT, Mich.—Motoring out Detroit's famous Woodward avenue, the tourist soon reaches Oakland county, one of nature's beauty spots. Excellent roads lead through several charming villages, and past the beautiful rural homes of many of Detroit's business and professional men.

Leaving the main thoroughfare and journeying on in the cool shade of forest trees, which property owners thoughtfully preserved along these highways, one reaches, after a trip of nearly 30 miles, the lovely lake region of Michigan; here

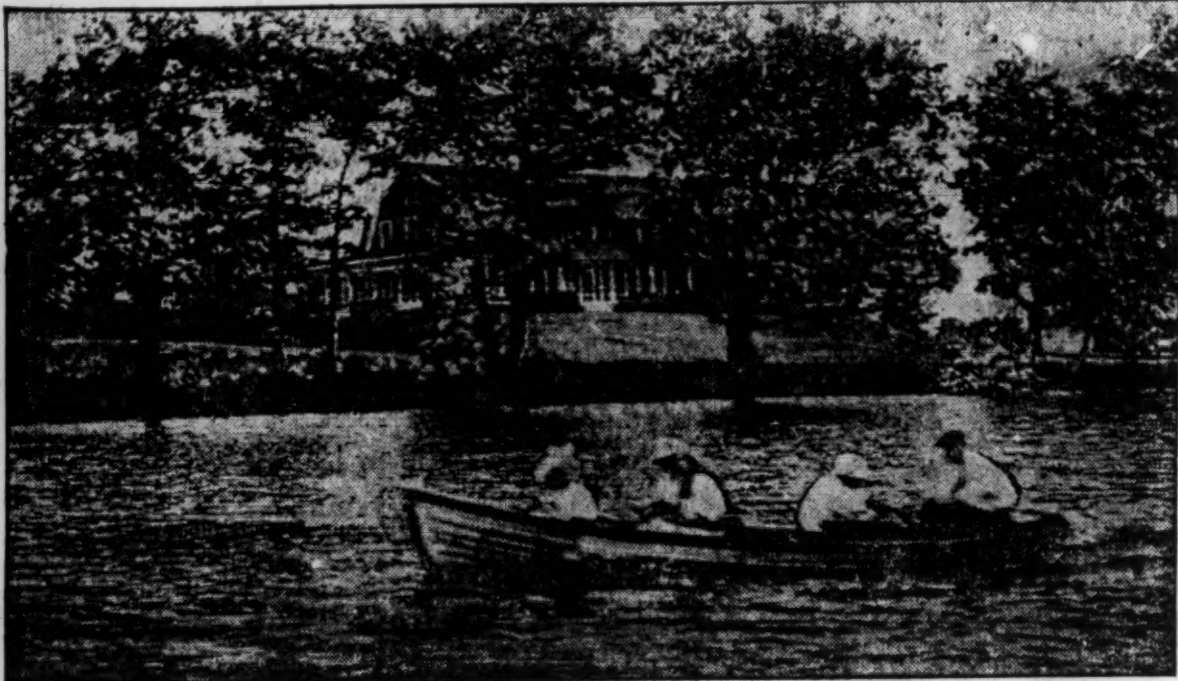
are lakes large and lakes small, singly, in groups, and in chains. It is said there are several hundred lakes in this county, but a few more or less could not enhance nor detract from the beauty of this region.

On the shore of Pine lake the Automobile Club of Detroit has built its charming home and on each visit of its members and their friends, is added further proof of the wisdom of their choice.

Well kept lawns surround the clubhouse; the shrubbery and flowers adding their beauty and cheer. Wide verandas are on three sides, and these with their comfortable furnishings, afford a resting

place long to be remembered: vistas of rural life charm the eye, while odors of wild flowers and the sound of waves lapping on the nearby beach lull to rest. Out on these verandas are served the excellent meals for which the automobile club is justly famed. Inside are ample parlors, reception and reading rooms, comfortably warmed by open wood fires. On the floor above are numerous sleeping apartments affording every modern luxury and convenience.

It is but natural that many members enjoy week end visits to this place of charm in preference to more lengthy and less frequent visits elsewhere.



Home of the Automobile Club of Detroit on shores of Pine lake

CONSIDER PLANS FOR 1914 LOCAL MOTOR CAR SHOW

Big Demand for Space in Pleasure Vehicle Exhibition—Already Coming In—Cycle Cars and Motorcycles Represented

TRUCKS COME SECOND

Although the 1914 Boston automobile show will not take place until the middle of next March Manager Chester I. Campbell is already at work on the preliminary plans. The demands for space are coming in and as Mechanics building was filled to the limit last fall, it is going to be a difficult proposition filling the needs of the many automobile exhibitors who are desirous of being represented.

Practically all of those who exhibited in the 1913 show are anxious to get their old spaces and some of them are asking for more. In addition to these, there are a number of new exhibitors who would like to have some space allotted to them and Manager Campbell is now busy trying to figure out just how many he can accommodate.

For years the Boston show has held a high place in the automobile industry. It is regarded as a show for all New England, and those interested in automobiles from that large section of the country never fail to make at least one trip to the exhibit. Realizing this, all of the leading makers of automobiles and accessories display their new models there.

This year the cycle car has been attracting much attention, and with a view to giving Boston automobilists a good chance to see the leading makes of these cars, Manager Campbell has had a representative in the West interesting the makers in the exhibit. He has also had a representative at the Chicago motorcycle show, and is assured of some good exhibits in these two-wheelers.

So important is the motor truck considered in the development of new industries and, in fact, in the development of all New England, that the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association has unanimously voted to hold another truck show immediately following the pleasure car show.

The exclusive motor truck show last year proved a revelation to the business world. It showed the wonderful progress being made in the transportation lines—of the ease in which vast tonnage is handled and the surprising reduction in time and expense. No one who passed among the great "powered steeds" realized that the power which was harnessed up in those mighty steel frames amounted to over 1,000,000 horsepower. No one who visited Mechanics building last March could fail to realize the importance of the truck exhibition to the industry as a whole.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

Nearly 50,000 people saw the national motorcycle, bicycle and accessory show at the Coliseum in Chicago last week. The show was a concrete illustration of the great progress that has been made in the motorcycle and bicycle industries, and the display was a revelation both to the trade and the public.

At the beginning of the 1913 season there were 5314 motorcycles in the county of London, England. And according to J. L. Griffiths, American consul in London, this number will be practically doubled by the close of the year. Motorcycles are used in almost every class of business in London, and especially do the newspapers find the two-wheeler of value.

Every Saturday and Sunday the Ontario Motor League sends out a squad of motorcycle scouts to patrol the country roads and make report to the league of those who exceed the speed limit. In many sections of the United States these motorcycle patrolmen are also proving very valuable.

So effective has been the work of the summer motorcycle inspectors employed this summer by the Automobile Legal Society of Massachusetts that the association is planning to increase the force next season. These riders not only patrolled the highways to regulate speed but proved handy men to motorists in trouble. In many instances they gave first aid to motorcycle riders and automobilists by assisting in repairs, or by getting in touch with a garage. These men have also gathered valuable information concerning the roads of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

Arrangements are well under way for the second national motorcycle road race of the season, which is to take place Dec. 25 on the grand prize automobile course at Savannah, Ga. The event is of national-wide interest as riders from all over the country have signed up to participate. Like the Elgin event, all classes of cyclists are eligible—board track, dirt track and road riders. The run will be 300 miles, and an award of \$500 will be given the winner.

NEW JERSEY AUTO INTERESTS WILL ASK FOR CHANGES

Automobile and Motor Club Has Prepared Requests Which Legislative Committee Will Submit to Commissioner

TOURING PRIVILEGE

NEWARK, N. J.—That a determined effort is going to be made during the coming winter to have a number of changes effected in the automobile laws of this state is already apparent. Motorists in the entire state as well as those in the immediate vicinity of this city are much interested in the plan. The New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, the third largest motoring organization in the country, has come out strongly for a number of changes.

In a set of resolutions, adopted by the legislative committee of the organization, to be submitted to Job H. Lippincott, state motor vehicle commissioner, who is arranging for a bill to be submitted to the incoming Legislature, the club asks for free touring privileges for non-residents, the elimination of a personal tax on vehicles and other reforms as follows:

"An unlimited touring privilege in New Jersey, said privilege to be granted to bona-fide tourists only, the commission to devise a method whereby a tourist is defined as one who does not take up residence in the state over two weeks.

"That there be no increase in the present registration fees except in the case of heavy trucks, in which case a fee should be devised commensurate with the weight of the truck, and that a law be passed eliminating the present personal property tax on motor vehicles.

"That a flat fee of \$3 be charged for all operators' licenses, irrespective of the horsepower of the motor vehicle, and also that the drivers of motorcycles be compelled to take out such operator's license under the same conditions as the operator of an automobile.

"That the maximum speed limit as now in force be continued, abolishing all intermediate speed restrictions other than that the vehicle should be driven at all times with due regard to the public safety and condition of traffic, and also that the maximum speed limit of trucks of two tons' carrying capacity, or over, should be restricted to 15 miles an hour."

JUSTICES BUY GIFT FOR MISS WILSON

WASHINGTON—Chief Justice White of the supreme court has purchased a large silver centerpiece which is to be sent to Miss Jessie Wilson from the members of the supreme court of the United States. It is carved, bowl-shaped and stands about nine inches from the base, with a raised silver wire flower holder on the top. The base forms four little bowls for flowers.

CYLINDER WASHERS FROM PAPER

Stretch a sheet of thick brown paper taut over the cylinder base plate or whatever part needs a washer, and tap the paper lightly with a very small hammer all around the outline of the part that needs packing. The light blows will cut the paper against the metal, and a perfect washer, with accurately shaped and registered bolt holes, can be made in a very few minutes.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

The demand for space in the coming Chicago Automobile show is so large that General Manager S. A. Miles has announced that unless more space can be obtained than that furnished by the Coliseum and first regiment armory it will be necessary to limit the space that each exhibitor can have.

Los Angeles, Cal., automobile dealers received 1250 cars during the month of October, as against 1000 for the corresponding month in 1912. This is a 25 per cent increase.

The Denver, Col., state highway commission has started action toward the establishment of free camping sites along the roads throughout the state for the accommodation of tourists. Commissioner Erhart expressed the thought that in a year or two all the available camping sites will be fenced in. The board acted upon a hint from him and passed two resolutions, one urging the Colorado representatives in Congress to secure camping sites on federal tracts and the other urging cities and towns of the state to establish such sites near their limits.

The Manhattan Automobile Club of New York intends to play an active part in the technical field. An announcement is made in the first number of the club's house organ that the technical committee of the club has for the last six weeks been drafting rules for a contemplated series of performance tests of motor starters and lighting systems. Present plans contemplate two series of certified performances.

The Ft. Worth (Tex.) Automobile Club is after a building site of not less than 75 acres for a clubhouse. The committee is advertising for bids for such a site between 15 and 20 miles from Ft. Worth on one of the cardinal or subcardinal roads. Two sites formerly were submitted, but no action was taken on either.

The Kitsap County Automobile Club, with headquarters at Bremerton, Wash., have elected the following officers for 1914: W. D. Peters, president; S. Miglavacca, first vice-president; L. P. Davis, second vice-president; George Miller, third vice-president; W. B. Poulson, fourth vice-president; George L. Shaffer, secretary; F. J. Leahy, treasurer.

An intensive membership campaign is being conducted by the New York state affiliated motorcycle clubs. The campaign is to extend from Oct. 1, this year, to July 1, 1914, and the club that secures the greatest number of new F. A. M. members in that time will be awarded a handsome player piano. The minimum number of new members on which the prize will be awarded is 200.

The Elmira Automobile Club of Elmira, N. Y., is now in its new quarters on the second floor of the building, at 210 East Water street. The move was made that the club might have quarters more centrally located, so that touring motorists and others could easily locate the club rooms, where road maps and other data are obtainable. The club has a membership of 500.

Directors of the Hoosier Motor Club, Indianapolis, recently voted to abolish the initiation fee and to reduce the dues to \$10 a year. This was done with a view to increasing the membership.

Colorado has 13,000 motor cars and 1800 licensed chauffeurs, as shown by the records in the office of secretary of state. The fees for this year amount to approximately \$60,000, nearly all of which will go into the road funds of

the state and the various individual counties. Denver has about 5000 of the 13,000 cars thus far reported. The motor vehicle tax law, the first law requiring an annual state licensing of machines in Colorado, has been in force a little more than three months.

According to New York automobile laws the fee charged for registering old cars is not as large as that for new ones. After a car has been registered for four successive years, the fee is reduced one half.

Peugeot's keenest rival, Louis Delage, who raced him to a stand-still in European racing events this season, may invade the United States next year in quest of his American speed laurels, won at Indianapolis, also. Albert Guyot, who for 16 laps led the French grand prix at Amiens, has been named as probable representative. He is to have the car which won the Grand prix at Le Mans, establishing a new European road racing record of 76.8 miles an hour. Peugeot's best performance for the year was 72.2 at Amiens.

The three day reliability run for automobiles which the Motor Dealers Contest Association of New York has had under consideration will be held Dec. 3, 4 and 5. It will be called the "500 mile New York reliability run." On the first day the route will be over Long Island roads, the second day to Westchester and Connecticut and the third day to Poughkeepsie and return. Each night of the run the contesting cars will be garaged in New York.

A rapid growth is being noted in the number of automobiles owned in Ottawa, Canada. There are now over 900 cars owned by residents of that city.

Chicago is to have a motor speedway second to none in the world, according to a report circulated in the motoring circles. According to the story, several prominent Chicagoans have obtained a large tract of land just west of the city and will construct a two-mile speedway. According to the men concerned, the land for the oval has been purchased and construction work will be started next spring.

Dr. H. M. Rowe has been reelected president of the Automobile Club of Maryland. Dr. Rowe has piloted the club the past three years, during which time it has grown steadily. Vice-President A. B. Gardner, Jr., was reelected, as were Secretary H. M. Luzzius and Treasurer T. G. Young. Dr. Rowe, T. G. Young, J. S. Bridges and H. N. Abercrombie were selected as the board of governors.

With men from Providence, Worcester, Lowell and several other New England cities and towns as well as some from New York, the joint meeting of the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston and the Electric Vehicle Association of America at the Hotel Thorndike Friday was one of the most successful of its kind ever held in this city. The first of the evening was devoted to an informal reception. President F. W. Smith of the national association delivered an interesting speech. Other speakers included J. A. Hunnewell, chairman of the New England section, E. S. Mansfield and L. D. Gibbs.

LEAKY GREASE LUBRICATORS

By cutting a washer from a stout piece of leather, so that it will fit tight into the barrel of a leaking grease lubricator, the trouble may often be overcome. The best way to cut the washer is to place the head of the lubricator on the leather, and then tap it lightly with a hammer, thus getting an impression of the exact size of the head of the barrel.



All-Weather Treads

A Goodyear Innovation

Both for Dry Roads
And Slippery

Don't Ride Wet Roads
Without Them

Here now is a tread which combines the advantage of the smooth and the anti-skid.

A tread for all wheels and all seasons. Economical, enduring, flat and smooth-running. And yet an anti-skid, when needed, with a bulldog grip.

It is double-thick, and made of rubber toughened by a secret process. Immensely wear-resisting. So thick that the blocks are very deep. So tough that the blocks last for thousands of miles. They never all wear off.

The surfaces are flat and broad. The blocks are in alignment. So it runs like a plain tread. No vibration as there is with irregular projections.

The edges are sharp and they stay sharp. They are placed at an angle of 45 degrees to face the skidding direction. No other device has ever offered such tenacious grip to every sort of road.

The blocks widen out so they meet at the base. Thus the strains are distributed over the fabric just as with smooth-tread tires. With separate projections the strains are centered at small points in the fabric. That is what made anti-skids short-lived.

Yet this All-Weather tread, with all these advantages, costs less than the average anti-skid.

No man who makes a five-minute comparison will accept an old-type anti-skid. And no careful motorist, especially in winter, will go without this protection.

Let us convince you. Before you buy another tire, inspect this All-Weather tread.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber concern which uses the Goodyear name.

Toronto, Canada Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities Dealers Everywhere Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber

Boston Branch, 61 Brookline Ave.
WORCESTER, MASS., 671 Main Street. Phone Park 915-416

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads

This All-Weather tread is a winter essential. No other anti-skid is so efficient, none so economical. This tread now outsells our plain tread with users. It ought to be universal.

This tread has brought another advantage to Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires. Now we have four exclusive features, any one of which is big enough to win you to these tires.

First, these tires can't rim-cut. With clincher tires almost one in three are wrecked by this one ruin.

Second, these are the only tires which are final-cured on air-filled tubes, under actual road conditions. This is done to save the countless blowouts due to wrinkled fabric. It is done at an extra cost to us of \$1500 daily.

Third, these are the only tires in which hundreds of large rubber rivets are formed to prevent tread separation.

And now, in addition, these tires alone bear these All-Weather treads.

Just think of these savings—no rim-cuts, fewer blowouts, less tread separation. And now all the savings of this All-Weather tread.

These savings have made the Goodyear tire the most popular tire in the world. It far outsells any other.

You are bound to come to them, as have hundreds of thousands. But now is the time to adopt them—now when this All-Weather tread is so necessary. For your own sake, come and inspect them. They will end a large part of your tire annoyances.

PLANS FOR ELECTRIC AUTO SALON ALMOST COMPLETE

Plans are now practically completed for the electric automobile salon which is to be held in the Copley-Plaza next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and the event promises to be a great success. It will be the first exclusive electric automobile show ever held in this country or abroad and the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston is working hard to make it successful from every point.

Great preparations are being made by the Copley-Plaza for the event. The large ballroom is to be used for the display of the cars and the decorations are expected to be among the best ever shown at an automobile exhibit in this city. An attractive musical program has been arranged with an orchestra under the direction of E. H. Foreman rendering both classical and popular selections.

Nine different makes of electric vehicles are to be displayed. There will be 24 models in all and in addition to this there will be exhibited four different types of electric batteries. A novel feature of this show will be that no souvenirs are to be given out.

Special attention has been given to providing parking space for the electric cars in which owners come to the salon. The streets on two sides of the square in the rear of the Copley-Plaza have been reserved, and when an owner leaves a car in the parking space it will be taken at once under the supervision and protection of the committee in charge.

RAILROAD REQUEST PUT UP TO PEOPLE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Congressman George F. O'Shaunessy forwarded letters yesterday to commercial organizations in the state asking if they favor the request of the New Haven road to be allowed to continue its ownership of steamship lines.

Mr. O'Shaunessy says that, in his opinion this is a question in which the patrons of transportation lines should voice their opinion as to what stand they will take on this important question. He further states that this is a most opportune time to consider the matter, and urges civic bodies to take advantage of the opportunity.

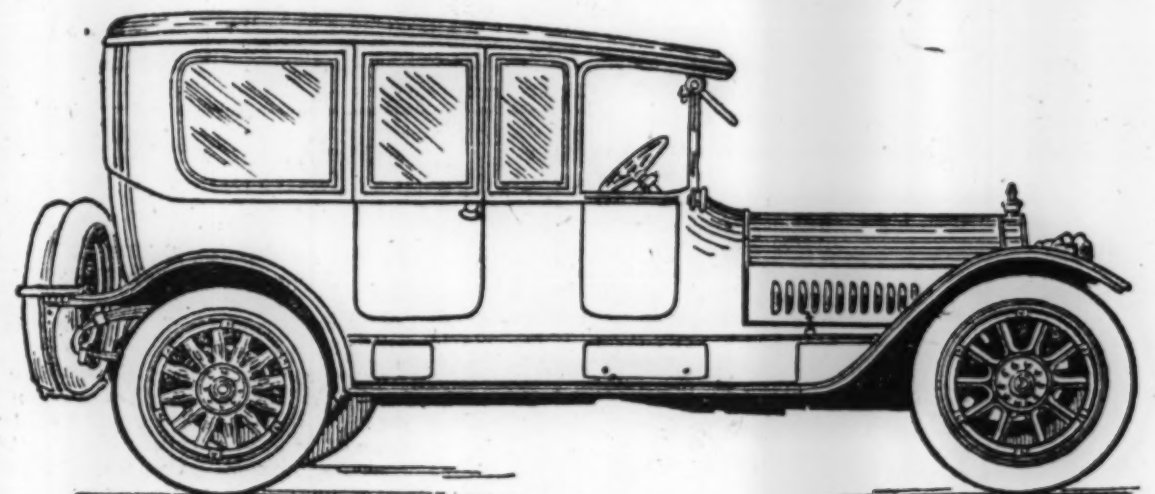
STERLING WILL CELEBRATE ROAD

STERLING, Ill.—The good roads committee of the Sterling and Rock Falls Commercial Club is arranging for two meetings Nov. 19 to celebrate the anniversary of Lincoln's address at Gettysburg and to boom the Lincoln highway. There is to be a mass meeting in the opera house at Sterling in the afternoon and another in Rock Falls in the evening. Business men will observe the day and special exercises are scheduled for the schools.

A. R. Pardington, vice-president of the Lincoln Highway Association, will be one of the speakers. Will F. Miller, secretary of the good roads committee, has the details in charge. Sterling and Rock Falls were represented at Clinton at the celebration dedicating the route of the highway.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
Nov. 15.....From 4:33 p. m. to 6:35 a. m.
Nov. 16.....From 4:32 p. m. to 6:36 a. m.
Nov. 17.....From 4:31 p. m. to 6:37 a. m.
Nov. 18.....From 4:31 p. m. to 6:39 a. m.
Nov. 19.....From 4:30 p. m. to 6:40 a. m.
Nov. 20.....From 4:29 p. m. to 6:41 a. m.
Nov. 21.....From 4:28 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Nov. 22.....From 4:27 p. m. to 6:43 a. m.

Order Your Limousine Now



Seven Passenger 6-Cylinder Limousine

Stearns-Knight Closed Cars

With all the latest improvements in design and details of appointments, may be had on either the Four Cylinder or Six Cylinder chassis

J. H. MacALMAN, 96 Massachusetts Ave.

Specializing in Suits, Coats, Wraps, Dresses, Gowns

An Important Week in the Departments of Garments

Concerning garments of fine *quality*, Chandler & Co. are one of the very largest handlers in New England, and with a magnitude of business worthy of consideration, some of the most exclusive, high class manufacturers confine to them practically their entire sale in Boston.

Large buyers of fine merchandise *at full prices* have the first choice of fine merchandise *at less than full prices*.

Now the certainties of the season are determined on—Now the varieties are the greatest and the values are the greatest.



Specializing in Misses' Dresses

Beautiful Party Dresses of chiffon, crepe de chine and crepe meteor, made with lace tunic and chiffon over-drapes.

Values \$35 to \$50

All 25.00

Specializing in Misses' Suits

For Monday a lot of about forty—they are of imported velveteen and broadcloth, including fur trimmed models. Only three or four of a style.

Values 35.00 to 50.00

ALL 25.00

7.50 to 15.00 Waists and Blouses for 5.50 and 7.50

About one hundred in the lot—not a large quantity but qualities which Chandler & Co. are glad to purchase at any time. Crepe de chine, lace, stripe silks, nets and chiffons—some fur trimmed—the laces are the soft filmy kind so much in demand. The chiffons are in combination with plain and plaid silks. The silks are in dress styles and suit colorings.

Five Specials in Neckwear

SLEEVELESS GUIMPES—Fine Tucked Net, hand embroidered Dutch Collar, button trimmed front with narrow frill. Value 2.50. Price 1.50

SLEEVELESS GUIMPES—Plain Net with Medici Collar, double frill, front button trimmed in white, Paris shade, and white with black picot edge. Value 1.50. Price 1.00

FICHUS—Of Shadow Lace, hand-embroidered Dutch Collar, plain net folded ends, with Medici frill and Monks Collar attached. Value 4.50. Price 2.95

FICHUS—Hand-Embroidered Dutch Batiste Collar, plain net folded ends, with Medici frill. Value 3.00. Price 1.50

MEDICI COLLARS—Plain Net; real Mink fur trimmed. Value 4.50. Price 2.50

Brocaded French Silks

HALF-PRICE Double width—the most beautiful silks for evening gowns, dinner dresses, reception dresses, opera and evening wraps that are imported. All are in brocaded designs on crepe, poplin and matelasse weaves.

Every piece made in Lyons. 1.95 & 2.45

Values 4.50, 5.00, 6.50 to 8.00

Imported Brocaded Velvets. Value 12.50, for 7.50

Imported Brocaded Velvets. Value 13.75, for 9.75

Imported All Silk Ottoman. Value 2.00, for 1.25

Imported Black Silk Faille. Value 2.50, for 1.50

Room Size Oriental Rugs

Chandler & Co. have found by comparison that by purchasing these large rugs abroad in the London and Constantinople market they can save their customers from \$75.00 to \$150.00 and in some cases \$200.00 for a single rug.

They are now holding a Special Sale of these large rugs, and the price comparisons in this advertisement are their economical methods of purchasing with the usual methods.

Mahal	12.0x9.0	190.00	145.00	Bihar	19.2x11.0	1000.00	875.00
Minor	12.3x9.10	200.00	125.00	Amritsar	12.0x9.2	175.00	125.00
Turkey	13.7x9.9	265.00	195.00	Persian	15.9x12.4	450.00	325.00
Bihar	13.2x8.3	500.00	345.00	India	14.2x11.10	225.00	125.00
Gorevan	11.5x9.8	125.00	85.00	Sarak	12.3x8.5	500.00	350.00
Gorevan	11.8x9.10	120.00	85.00	Persian	17.3x11.7	385.00	295.00
Mirzapore	10.2x7.0	55.00	35.00	Persian	10.8x5.8	225.00	175.00

Specializing in Coats

Comprehending all kinds—wool coats, silk coats, velvet coats, cloth coats, fur coats. The models shown were never more becoming, the tailoring and workmanship never better.

Specializing in Suits

Comprehending all the better grades—velvets, broadcloths, bayadere materials, diagonals, poplins, Bedford cords and suitings. Many recent reproductions of original imported models.

Specializing in Dresses

Comprehending all kinds—for evening and opera wear, dancing dresses, bridge dresses, reception and dinner dresses, street and afternoon dresses.

Specializing in Wraps

Of silk plush, plain and brocaded chiffon velvets, broadcloths, charmeuse and brocaded silks. The linings are most sumptuous—the trimmings of furs most luxurious.

Suits, Coats, Dresses

Values 35.00, 45.00 to 55.00

Prices 25.00 to 35.00

Specializing In Fur Coats

Mole, Hudson Seal, Karakul, Persian Lamb

Some were purchased last summer at a saving of nearly one half; others were made to order about one month ago from our own purchase of skins, every unnecessary profit being eliminated.

The original models after which these coats were made, and costing two or three times as much as the reproductions, were by some of the greatest makers in Paris.

Chandler & Co. believe that as much care should be used in the selection of the proper style of a fur coat as in the most expensive opera gown. QUALITY is the first requisite and then STYLE.

	Value	Price
Hudson Seal Coat	300.00	150.00
Hudson Seal and Fitch Coat	350.00	150.00
Opera Wrap in fine Caracul and Black Fox	850.00	400.00
Leopard and Ermine Coat, Special at		265.00
Broadtail Coat with Ermine Collar	500.00	295.00
Scotch Mole Coat	400.00	275.00
Original Model in Mole and Seal	700.00	375.00
Hudson Seal and Pointed Fox Coat	300.00	200.00
Near Seal and Mole Coat	150.00	95.00
Natural Raccoon Coats for men	140.00	95.00

French Marabou

Collarettes
Shawls
Stoles
Muffs

Trimmed with satin ribbons, silk tassels and fringes, also

Marabou and Ostrich

Neckpieces and Muffs

3.00 to 12.50

Monday a Great Hat Sale

Model Hats

Values 38.00 to 65.00

All \$25

These are the importations of Chandler & Co. They were selected because of their unusual style features in order that Chandler & Co.'s milliners might secure new ideas and new adaptations.

In point of style, quality, workmanship and beauty of outline they are works of art.

ALSO

Hats at 7.50

Worth 12.50 to 15.00.

Tailored and semi-dress styles—many suitable for misses and young ladies.



Fur-Trimmed Hat 45.00

Plumed Hats

Values 38.00 to 45.00

All \$25

All new and all made up specially for Monday's selling. Chandler & Co. take great pride in these hats.

They surely have been remarkably successful with them—and deservedly so, as the plumes are of a quality usually seen on much higher priced hats.

ALSO

Hats at 15.00

Worth 25.00 to 30.00

Semi-dress and dress styles—Beautiful trimmings of fur, novelty French fancies, ribbons and stick-ups.

MONDAY—A Special Showing of Fur and Fur-Trimmed Hats

In Seal, Civet Cat, Fox, Opossum and other fashionable furs. A specialty is made of matching fur hats, fur sets and fur wraps.

Pure Silk Bloomers

This one lot only. Glove silk, reinforced gusset, medium and extra length. White, pink, sky, gray, and twenty other shades.

A special value at

2.59

Emb. Glove Silk Vests, Special at 1.95

Wadded Silk Kimonos

Wistaria design, hand emb. Full length—the silk embroidery is done in the most fascinating shades.

Regular Value 13.50

8.75

Wadded Silk Jackets

Lined with silk in contrasting colors, fancy cuffs and sleeves, pockets—many are beautifully embroidered.

Values 3.75 to 5.00

2.50 and 2.95

Unprecedented Selling of Real Lace Curtains, at 5.00

The original purchase of Real Thread Arabian Laces from which these curtains were made was an enormous one—in fact thousands of yards. The quality is identical with laces used in 8.50, 10.00 and even 12.50 curtains. The designs are most attractive, and being made to Chandler & Co.'s order are exclusive with them.

Black Silk Hose Three styles, three weights, pure thread silk—all silk lisle, lisle-lined top and sole, wide top, 1.50 and double silk garter top, all silk with cotton sole. 1.15

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1913

Hawaii a Land of Liquid Sunshine, Yet a Bit Like Alps

Roads From Honolulu, Part City,
Part Garden, Lead to High
Viewpoint at Pali and Among
Rare Fields in Lowlands

VEGETATION RICHEST

By W. D. McCrackan
HONOLULU, T. H.—Land, and the trade wind bowling the ship along! At last the islands of Hawaii are in sight and Honolulu will soon be an accomplished fact instead of a mere hope. Then from the distant land a strange messenger approaches through the air. Is it a heron, a gull, or a fish hawk? It is none of these, but just itself, a curiosity to those who are familiar with bird life on the Atlantic only—a long neck and beak at the prow and a long split tail at the stern make it a unique navigator of the air, called by the sailors the marlin-spike.

This bird prepares us for the fact that on Hawaii nothing is quite like anywhere else. It is a land of sunshine where it rains nearly every day; its islands are mountains which dip their feet in the surf and wrap their heads in the clouds; its sweeps of pale green verdure, on inspection, become fields of sugar cane, higher than a man's head; its flowers grow mostly on the trees; its shores bask in balmy breezes, and its uplands are swept by harmless hurricanes; it spreads forth a bold display of color, yet remains gentle and modest; the trail of the tropics crosses it, volcanic action has made it, and the blight of the lava has marked it, on the top-most peak of one of its islands, the Pali, a cross-station superbly placed in the Pacific, fit for great accomplishments, marked for great deeds.

The ship is docked, the ultramarine of the ocean rollers has merged into bright blue, then green; the brown boys have swum around the ship and dived for pennies; we are in the embowered streets of Honolulu, driving to our hotel.

Now come the first impressions of tree and flower. What is this royal shelter tree, shaped to give shade and covered with a gorgeous bloom of crimson? The Poinciana Regia seems to mark the very climax of audacity in color, a spontaneous burst of fiery blossoming. Then the pink shower! Was ever tender pink so delicately trailed from the branch? The yellow shower scatters its gold with noble largeness; the banana trees rustle their ragged leaves, standing like mandarins who are out at the elbows and are waving their arms clad in broken ends of silk; and the palms mark the landscape in every direction, posing for the artist at all angles, now in serried ranks beside the road, now in single specimens filling out the corners of pictures or rising on their pearl gray trunks far above the surrounding foliage they flaunt their feathery fronds against the sky line.

Surf Riding Rare Sport

So to the beach for the surf riding! Conditions at Waikiki are ideal. As the ocean roll reaches the reef which surrounds the island, the lower portion of the roll touches bottom, and the upper portion tends to topple over. The equilibrium of the ocean wave has been disturbed and a beginning of the surf-wave has been made. The inclined plane in front of the crest becomes the recipient of two forces, one in the general direction of the shore and the other acting downward, due to the falling tendency of the crest of the wave. Any object floating on this inclined plane, and having the requisite momentum of its own will be driven forward at great speed, if it is kept away, ahead of the crest of the wave. The surf rider, in a canoe or on a board, seems in the act of sliding down hill but never reaching the bottom. Surf riding is "the tobogganing of the sea."

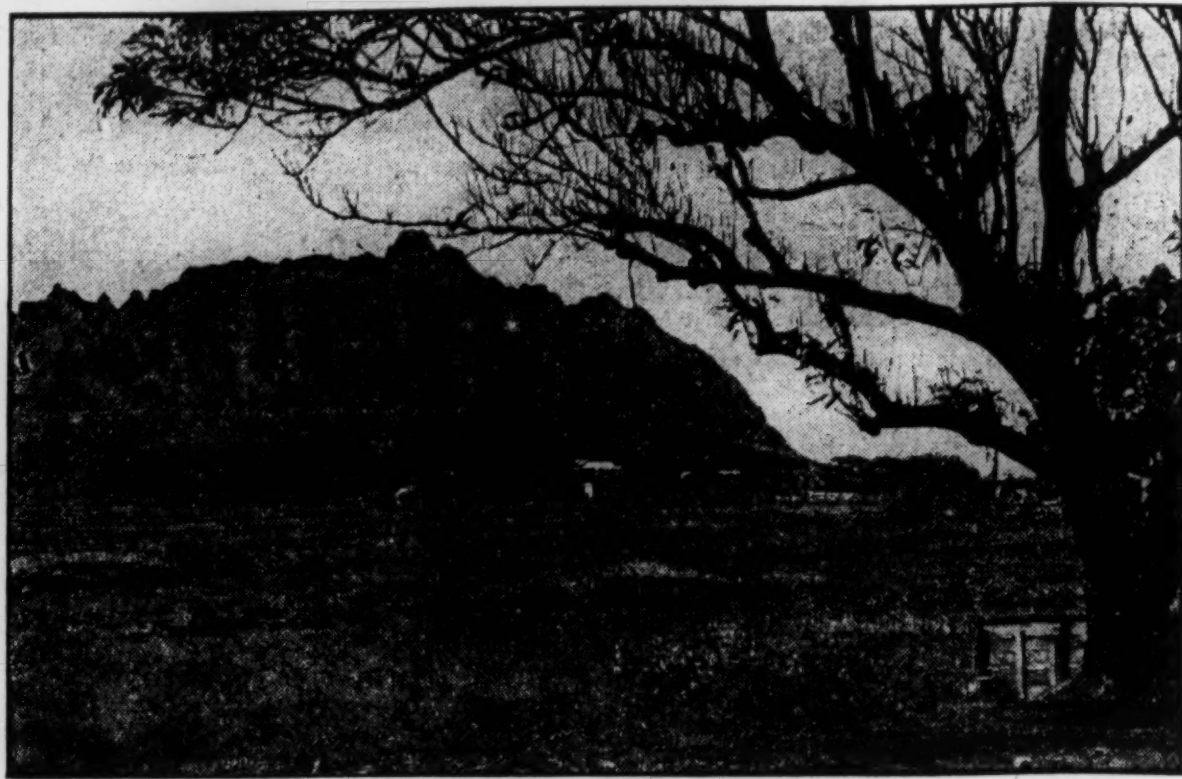
It would seem joy enough to lie flat on a board and ride head foremost down the water incline in a whirl of sea foam, but the accomplished surf rider must needs stand to his task and poised with arms outstretched like a rope dancer or a bareback rider in the circus, slides erect to his triumph. He stands in superb equilibrium like a bronze statue worthy to have been modeled by a classic sculptor and to have adorned the courtyards of Pompeii or Herculaneum.

You see there is no antagonism between the surf rider and the sea—they cooperate in the rush ahead. Let the wave do its work, and he'll do his. Let him stand alert, watchful and joyous, minding his own balance, and every effort of the wave can only do his bidding. He is master, his fearlessness and confidence in the benign wave earn him his triumph. The onrushing waters, like mountains in motion, the curling manes of sea horses tumbling and roaring about him contain no threat for the rider who knows his power and trusts the kindly impulse of the sea.

Yes, in a superabundance of joy and exuberance of prowess, the boldest of them all catches up the boy riding behind him, lifts him to his shoulders and together they rush forward chased by the crest of the surf, always ahead, in a tremendous elemental race for the shore.

Beauties Manifold

On Hawaii one is reminded of Tennyson's reference to a land "where it is always afternoon," a land circled by the murmur of the everpresent surf. Yet the balm of the atmosphere is not al-



(Photo by A. R. Gurrey, Jr.)

Characteristic Hawaiian mountain formation, seen from road leading from Honolulu around island

lowed to produce languid lethargy. If need be, there is the sting of the pelting rain to awaken the lazy. If the lowlands invite sleep, there are always the mountains to produce activity and the combination of shore and mountain makes for vigor and peace.

Therefore, some morning take the road that leads around the island of Oahu by way of the mountain pass called the Pali. The road rises from flat roofed, arched Honolulu, part city, part garden, into a valley framed with green slopes. The city street merges into a country road, bordered by brilliant fields of grass, smooth as velvet. A shower sweeps across our faces; the sun dries the silver rain, we are passing through what is known on the islands as liquid sunshine. Then from the head of the valley, the redoubtable Pali, a terrific gust of wind tears down upon us. Are we in the tropics or the Alps? The fitful gusts become a veritable hurricane, a monster draft drawn by the trade winds through the eye of a mountain needle. Suddenly the top of the pass is at hand. A lofty tooth of rock rears itself on our left, in front is the edge, the brink of a noble precipice and below lies a scene never to be forgotten.

In one sense the view from the Pali sums up the characteristics of the whole island, reveals in one glance the best which Hawaii affords of sea, mountain and plain. From this vantage ground in the heights, amid the roaring wind, we looked down upon a stretch of tropical magnificence, slumbering beneath. It looks like a world in the making. Its contours hint at primeval mystery. As it lies at our feet its weird forms seem to have been fashioned by a giant hand playing with the plastic lava before it cooled. Here monster fingers pinched out the mountain ranges and ribbed them up and down, there the flat of the hand smoothed over the rolling table lands and modeled the jutting islands.

At the Pali the contrasts which form a chief charm of the island strike the eye with special significance. On the pass is the stern volcanic world; below lies the broad expanse of fertile land; up above is the twisted, gnarled mountain bush, in the plain the cocoa palm, the sugar cane and the pineapple; the dripping precipice is beaten by wind and shower, the sandy beach is caressed by the incoming tide. The dark, moist green of the mountains sets off the dry, pale green of the sugar plantations.

Around the Shore

Now onward and downward into the lowlands? The road is like an Alpine one and presently there begins a journey around the shore of the island in which every turn means a surprise, every bend in the road forces an exclamation.

Now we travel by great meadows where horses and cattle graze, where the European skylark soars and circles and sings against the cliffs of black lava. At another time we pass through a tiny

village at the head of a bay or skirt a fishing settlement on the beach, or journey for miles through sugar cane, or follow the pineapple fields rising and falling in great billows over the land. Again it is the rice fields which catch

our attention. There they lie in great flooded rectangles, placid ponds, mirroring sky and coursing cloud. Every stage of this rice culture has its own beauty, from the time when the first little whips of green peep timidly above the

GIRLS ARE GIVEN VALUABLE TRAINING

Women's Educational and Industrial Union Fits Many for Positions, While Useful Work Is Achieved in Activities

VOCATIONAL INQUIRIES

To the twentieth century college girl has been accorded the privilege of turning the proverbial feminine fondness of asking questions into a useful profession. The Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston offers both paid and honorary fellowships to college girls who wish to make this their profession for a year or two, and it goes without saying that they have no difficulty in securing candidates. In fact, some applications have begun to come in already for next year.

To be paid for asking questions may sound utopian, but such a conclusion is not based on a knowledge of what the profession involves. As directed by the Boston union it means that after the student has graduated from a college of good standing where she has held a satisfactory record in economics, history or sociology, she shall devote all her time for one year or one half her time for two years to research. That means of course that not only must she ask questions; she must also record the answers, faithfully, fully, and accurately.

Delving into Industry

It is seven years since the research department of the union had its origin. The results of its first investigations have been published and those of later years are to follow. Research has been conducted along many lines. The last four years investigations have been made to collect facts regarding industries in which women are employed for the manufacture or production of women's apparel. First the dressmaking field was studied, then followed studies of millinery, machine-made clothing, the boot and shoe industry, and so-called home work.

Research each year is conducted by the same general method, of which the investigation of the boot and shoe industry may well serve as a type.

Three paid fellowship young women, together with the director of the union research department, undertook this task. First they made a study of the census to find out known facts. Then they all went together to visit shoe factories. Here some questions were asked, but

they were only such questions as would be asked by any group of visitors going through a manufacturing plant for the first time. Most of the time in the factories was spent in observation; the young women watched to see how the machinery was run and took notice of what parts of the work were comparatively easy and what parts called for more intelligence, skill, and speed. They noted what kind of workers were assigned to the various tasks, and they also made it a point to observe whether any provisions were made for the welfare of the employees. The condition of each workroom was observed as to its ventilation, light, cleanliness, space, etc.

After the visits to the factories had been completed the committee went over the information they had secured and chose three type centers for detailed study. These were Brockton, Lynn and Marlboro. Each young woman was then assigned to one of these places and went by herself to study the situation.

Questioning in Earnest

It was now that the task of asking questions began in earnest. Each employer was questioned as to how he secured his women workers, both those who were experienced and those who were learners, what kind of training employees had had previously and what kind was to be preferred. Information was sought also as to the dull season adjustment, and provisions for both overtime work and home work. Questions were likewise put to the employees in the noon hours but most of this phase of the work was reserved for personal visits to the homes.

Employers were good enough to supply the questioners with names and addresses of employees. As a rule the visits to the home proved very satisfactory. In introducing herself the questioner would state that she was making a study of the boot and shoe industry with a view to getting information that would lead to a bettering of conditions, or that would at least make it easier for future workers to enter the factory with better preparation.

The response was nearly always friendly, partly, no doubt, because of the tactful way in which the questions were put. The employees felt that the information they gave was to serve some useful purpose and did not object to telling what their questioner wished to know. Incidentally they told more than the questions called for and gave glimpses of conditions in the home that perhaps might not have been revealed in any other way.

That the researchers went about their

work, through the period of adolescence of vigorous, joyous, vernal green to the final ripening into a tawny yellow, ready for the reapers.

We pass taro terraces where great leaves like lily pads turn in the breeze or a black water buffalo draws a plow through the ooze. Suddenly the road comes out upon sand dunes like those bordering the North sea, or upon grassy downs like those of England. Without warning we find ourselves enclosed between high bushes and seem on a New England country road. In a field the mynah birds are seen sitting on the backs of cows while the latter lie afield chewing their cud. Groups of palms surround low lying houses, an outrigger canoe has been drawn ashore and a brown man stands immovable in the water, net in hand, waiting for mullet.

Like Story Book

Surely we are traveling through some story book of long ago. Ah, I have it! This is the shore where Paul and Virginia were cast up by the sea. That grove over there sheltered them at night, that spring gave them to drink, and they ate of the strange fruits hanging in bunches from yonder tropical trees.

In the afternoon we cross a great table land and descend upon Pearl harbor, then, through seas of sugar cane, reenter the outskirts of Honolulu. Once more the Poinciana Regia raises its crimson parasol over the crouching houses, pink and yellow showers dapple the lawns, oleanders stand in lofty rows, and hibiscus hedges mark the limits of the gardens. The busy people of Honolulu, their day's work done, are homeward bound, the

beauties of this special day have gone into history. More cannot be crowded into daylight hours, so the night blooming cereus waits for the dusk and bides its time. If the visitor to Honolulu in June is fortunate, he may see this plant trailing its length along the wall burst into a thousand pendant cups of white, lustrous and shining in the gloom, thus giving a crowning proof of Hawaii's inexhaustible, never ending supply of beauty.



(Photo by A. R. Gurrey, Jr.)

Inland stream bordered by palms and other picturesque growth

GOVERNMENT PREPARING TO OFFER FREE PUBLIC READING COURSE IN AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON—Interest in agricultural education is now so great and so many persons are inquiring about it that the government is issuing a bulletin giving in compact form a large variety of information on that subject. Not only that, but the government is preparing to offer to the public free reading courses in agriculture, made up of departmental bulletins.

About three years ago this renewed interest in agriculture began to make itself felt, and since that time it has been extending at a rate that has been a source of surprise to government officials in this city. Hundreds of letters of inquiry are now being received where a dozen were formerly received. The inquiries are largely men and women, city bred who would be glad to buy farms, if only they can learn how to make the farms productive. A considerable number of inquiries are from people already on farms, who are eager to find out all that is to be known about improved methods. The answering of these letters is now an important feature of the day's work in the agricultural department, and the letters themselves reflect a condition of mind on the part of the general public which, it is believed, will make the solution of the "back-to-the-farm" problem comparatively easy, once farmers' cooperative societies can be formed in all the states, and Congress can enact a law establishing a system of rural credits.

The outlook is bright for the rural sections of the country, and the next decade, it is confidently predicted, will witness a transformation that will radically increase the value of farm lands, increase the productivity of those lands, and at the same time increase the prices paid to the producers for their crops. The initial steps will be taken by Congress in the session which will begin next month, and other steps are to be taken, year after year, as the way can be made clear, until in the end, the United States is to have an era of agricultural expansion such as the average person today does not dream of. Of course, there must be cooperation by the several states, but this, it is believed, will come just as soon as a program of action can be laid out.

As showing something of the increasing interest in agricultural pursuits, it is to be noted that 19 states now require an examination in agriculture before a teacher may obtain his certificate. In the two years ending March, 1912, the number of institutions giving courses in agriculture increased at a rate of more than 76 a month, and the total number grew from 863 to 2573.

Now that 19 states require by law that agriculture must be taught in the common schools, the demand for qualified teachers has tremendously increased. Normal schools are introducing courses in agriculture, and many agricultural colleges are offering special lines of work to meet this demand. But with all that can be done, the supply of teachers is still considerably below the demand, a state of affairs which has never existed in the history of the United States until now.

PIG IRON FURNACES PLANNED FOR HARBOR OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Plans are actively under way for the establishment of a plant, perhaps two, in New York harbor for the manufacture of pig iron. One is to be built by a syndicate headed by Witherbee, Sherman & Co., large iron ore operators in the Port Henry district of this state, who have under option an extensive site at Boynton beach, between Perth Amboy and Sewaren. The plan contemplates the erection of two merchant blast furnaces with a daily capacity of about 400 tons each, says the Sun.

Concerning the advantages of the location the Trade Review said:

"Last year, eastern Pennsylvania furnaces bought and imported about 1,000,000 tons of iron ore mined in Cuba, Sweden, Spain, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Venezuela and in other foreign countries, and during the past five years they have used at least 5,000,000 tons of such ores. It is apparent that furnaces on tidewater obtaining their ores without inland haul and shipping their pig

iron into local territory or into districts to the north and east of their plants, possess an advantage in freight of from \$1.50 to \$2 a ton over eastern Pennsylvania stacks."

The site under option for the new plant is on the inner harbor along Staten Island sound, 17 miles from the Battery.

ORDINANCE FOR TUNNEL SIGNED
SAN FRANCISCO—Mayor Rolph has signed the ordinance passed by the board of supervisors approving the assessments levied for the construction of the Twin Peaks tunnel, and providing for construction in accordance with the plans of the city engineer, says the Examiner. The plan advocated by Karl G. Larsen to shorten the tunnel beyond Twin Peaks ridge was rejected by the supervisors on the advice of the city engineer.



(Photo by A. R. Gurrey, Jr.)

Diamond Head, outpost of what will be one of the world's strongest fortresses

Week's Review of American Events

Less in single events than in the tendency they indicate, the week has brought the clearer certainty of General Huerta's elimination from the Mexican political situation. This is but another way of saying that the determination of President Wilson is winning its way to success in the solution of the problem, which the rugged refusal of Huerta not to yield has delayed but not defeated. The American emissaries in Mexico, Mr. Lind at the capital, trying to keep in communication with the pretending President; Mr. Hale, watching the Constitutionalists and cultivating the acquaintance of General Carranza; and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the charge upon whose shoulders the diplomatic responsibility rests, have been much in the despatches and their service is largely a waiting one. The situation is a waiting one, as well. It waits for the conclusion on the part of Huerta that he is not needed in the settlement and that there is neither honor nor gain in holding to any office he has not made the other nations believe he is entitled to hold.

Support of the United States by the powers in its position as to Huerta has been rapidly crystallized in the same period. It was signaled by an address of Prime Minister Asquith, committing England to complete confidence in President Wilson and his policy as to Mexico. Central and South American countries have come to a more definite upholding of the United States. France has joined in the support and the inflow of funds to the Mexican treasury has been stopped at its source. Not a single nation, American or European, now is dissenting from the Wilson policy and those whose interests are the largest are in outright support.

Extreme Financial Need Will Bring Huerta Downfall

Sentimental considerations, such as the desire to retain the respect and confidence of the nations of the world, might have little weight with General Huerta, when defiance of them would yield a peculiar self-satisfaction if it could be maintained. But practical ones, such as the inability to pay his soldiers, bear in upon him in financial distress that has no chance of relief from abroad. There is no need of warships to bring about a siege when the impossibility of loans is compelling the yielding of the dictator-president.

In order to maintain the appearance of financial security President Huerta this week ordered the banks of his country to begin the paying out of silver. There was a day of runs on the banks, but as it became known that the reserves of the silver were ample the demands of depositors fell away. The bankers have had ample warning of the day when their security will depend upon their own possessions and not upon favor from a tottering government, and they appear to be in condition to meet any political crisis that comes. General Huerta has exposed the weakness of his position in the recall of generals at the head of the federal troops in the field, upon whom he has come to look with suspicion. This in its way is another indication of the approaching collapse.

What Is President Wilson to Do Next in Mexico?

It cannot be supposed that President Wilson has no policy for Mexico beyond the removal of Huerta and his group from power. The public has not been taken into the President's confidence, but is left to surmise that a policy that meets with the approval of all the nations concerned has an affirmative side. The effort to bring Mexico to handle her own affairs with the nearest possible approach to constitutional methods is clearly enough shown in Mr. Wilson's sets. The uncertainty is as to the way this will be brought about, an uncertainty that the President and those close to him plainly do not share. It remains to be developed.

Some color to the notion that the President was to give encouragement to the Carranza forces as a means of dealing with Huerta has been given by the visits of William Bayard Hale, as special representative of the administration, to the Constitutional headquarters. It was never reasonable to expect that the administration would allow its policy of non-intervention and impartiality to take the form that would be intervening in its least defensible form, the support of men in revolt against government, and the furthest from impartial. The connection with the Carranza movement gradually is being appreciated as necessary to keep the Washington government free from partisanship and to lead to fair balancing when the breakdown at Mexico City comes.

So far as appears—and this is admittedly not very far—the President purposes to arrive at a means of setting up a government in Mexico City which will be the nearest possible to what all the people of that country want. The notion that regular and orderly government is impossible there has long been fostered. Gradually there is developing the conclusion that Mexico is not hopelessly different from the other countries where the slightest promise of ability to govern themselves on the part of the people has been easily developed into reality. That the Mexicans would rather shoot than build, would rather destroy than build, would rather be governed in terror than in order and that they would have no admiration for a President who did not handle his adversaries as Huerta handled Madero is not being accepted now with the confidence in its accuracy that once

welcomed it. The United States by its restraint has come to the place where it can lead to a showing of just the other possibility in its neighbor.

Congress Is Nominally In Session, But Fruitless

Only for completeness in the record is the mention of the continuing session of Congress necessary. The House of Representatives is without occupation. The Senate waits for the currency bill, which is still in the hands of the committee. Sovereign and great states have had at times in the week only a single member present in either branch to keep them represented. The Senate has appointments to consider and the senators are in frequent consultation with the President on the currency bill. This measure is reported as in a state of compromise, with the prospect of being reduced to a form by the end of the month that will make its passage possible justification of the lengthened special session.

President Wilson has had two more experiences of a kind now getting familiar in appointments that met with disapproval in his own party and in one of them already has shown his ability to bring the opponents to submission. The collectorship of the port of New York, with all its traditions of political disturbance, was the office to which his appointment of David Dudley Malone called out Tammany objections. Offense to the great power in New York, the ruling one in the Democratic party, is less perilous now than ordinarily but apparently would not restrain Mr. Wilson in his appointments.

The selection of Henry M. Pindell, editor of a Peoria, Ill., Democratic newspaper was followed by the disclosure of a letter purporting to be from Senator Lewis of that state and revealing an alleged agreement between the administration and Mr. Pindell that he should be an ambassador for a year and no longer. The letter is being proved not genuine but it called out from Secretary Bryan a defense of the President, with an admission that Mr. Pindell was given assurance that he would not be required to stay so long at St. Petersburg as to cause his newspaper business to run quite away. Even so modified, the treatment of a diplomatic position is of a kind to make the administration face ridicule in countries where diplomatic careers are not subject to the convenience of private business. And it seems a return to the use of the service to reward political supporters which Americans may themselves question.

Government of Canal Zone A Contested Problem

Secretary Garrison's return from his inspection of the Panama canal brings to Washington the problem of the government of the canal when it shall pass from the constructive to the operative stage. The secretary of war gives little information to the public but is credited with having delivered to the President some closely personal facts as to the difference that exists between Colonel Goethals and Commissioner Metcalfe as to the right form of civil government. Colonel Goethals, as Mr. Garrison is reported to have agreed, is to remain in charge as long as he thinks necessary to complete the work, but about Feb. 1, it is believed, there will come the change to other hands. The opinion of the officer who has carried on the construction is that a single headed government will prove most efficient, while Mr. Metcalfe, new to the situation from Mr. Bryan's newspaper office, holds to a commission. Possibly the difference in view is the product of the military and the political way of looking at administrative methods. The efficiency of the military handling of the construction may be said to have given the advantage in the discussion to the non-political side. The matter is the more serious because it will include the employment of not less than 5000 men in the operation of the canal. Civil government will have a conspicuous test and the presence of politics in the partisan sense, a possible new showing of interference with good work.

Trainmen Awarded Increase on Basis of Cost of Living

With the filing of the findings of the board of arbitration on the demand of the conductors and brakemen of eastern railroads in the federal district court at New York Nov. 10, there comes to an end the first application of the revised Erdmann law for national arbitration. The board awards an increase of 7 per cent in the wages of these men and does so by a vote of 4 to 2. The railroad officials who were selected by the combined companies were the opponents, and they dissent openly from the finding. The two chosen by the operators were joined in the decision by the two independently chosen. The neutrals on the board were Seth Low, former mayor of New York and president of the National Civic Federation, and John H. Finley, New York state commissioner of education, men whose standing gives weight to the decision in which they were actually the final judges. The dissenting opinion has followed the decision into publication and shows that consideration of railroad prosperity was the ground for opposing the increase. The dissenters say that it adds \$6,000,000 to the annual cost of operation of the railroads and is imposed at a time when the public should have increased facilities, and when the difficulties of raising new capital are increasing daily.

Casting aside all the other reasons of the trainmen for their demand of 21 per cent increase, the majority of the commission went into the calculation of the advance in the cost of living since

1909, when the last scale was fixed, and found that in four years the advance had been 7 per cent. Its conclusion that the railroad men should be cared for by protection against this increase in the cost of commodities is final and binding. The report hints at the increase of transportation and railroad charges as the means of the companies to protect themselves.

The effort to make changes in wages conform to a definite variation in the cost of living is novel. If it is to be the rule, there will be interest in watching for the reduction in railroad pay when the promised decline in prices is realized. The other point of interest following the effects of the decision will be the success of the railroads in transferring the burden that the increase of wages brings to the public in higher charges. But at this point there arises the contention that railroad economies are possible that will far more than care for the increased costs of service. It is an issue that is hardly yet framed for discussion but one that is inescapable.

Movement for Better Local Markets Is Almost National

The prices of farm products in their upward sweep are forcing attention to the defective marketing that is held accountable. In all sections cities that do not have public markets in the strict sense are making provisions for them or at least inquiring how they may be provided. The mayor of Chicago has appointed a commission to investigate and recommend a means of bringing the producer and consumer nearer each other. Cities of the East, like Providence and Fall River, in New England, are coming into possession of markets on the modern plan, which is in fact the oldest of all arrangements, but one that is commonly crowded out as middlemen have been permitted to handle the productions of the farms.

The price of eggs has risen to be a national topic. It is most pressing in the East but is everywhere present. There is declared to be no sufficient justification in supply and demand for the extreme price, although receipts in New York, for example, are much less than normal. The aid of speculation in raising prices is strongly suspected, and the holding of eggs in storage is its means of bringing profits. Some of the states already have armed themselves with laws that limit the length of time commodities may be held in cold storage, and there are scattered instances of the storehouses being required to release their accumulation. The removal of the duty of 5 cents a dozen in the new tariff makes importation from remote parts of the world possible and in a degree actual, but immediate results are not likely.

New York Campaign Only a Beginning

Developments of the week in the pursuit of the facts as to Tammany's relations with contractors for state work show that the election of a reform government in New York city was only an incident by the way.

District Attorney Whitman had begun before the election an investigation of the campaign charges against Tammany Hall, and now is conducting it before a grand jury on John Doe proceedings, a legal process much in vogue in New York for pursuit of wrongdoing to whatever source the evidence may lead. Mr. Whitman apparently is justifying in these proceedings the reputation he has gained for exposing offenses that were at the outset no more than suspected and the actors in which apparently were guarded by every device of concealment. The starting-point of the search was the statements of a sensational campaigner against Tammany, John A. Hennessy, who was unimpaired in his accusations of that institution and whom the threats of post-election libel suits did not restrain. Confirmation has come this week to a telegram that he displayed in which the charge was broadly but definitely made that Tammany had been exacting tribute from contractors for state work. The authorship of the despatch has been admitted by George H. Maguire, a member of a Syracuse firm whose business was the furnishing of bonds the contractors have to give the state. His intimate knowledge of contracting methods gives the message standing, and his admission, under pressure from Mr. Whitman, goes far to support the Hennessy charges.

The relentless method the district attorney uses and his skill in exposing concealed facts promise the full revelation of a system of exacting tribute from state contractors by Tammany and if he accomplishes what the present developments promise he will have done a service hardly less than the overthrow of Boss Tweed 40 years ago. It has been suspected that Tammany had quite as great an interest in state contracts as in city finance. Men long have said that they knew this to be the case. But the general information needed to be made definite, and this is the service Mr. Whitman in the skillful discharge of his duty as a prosecuting attorney, seems to be in a way to do. Defeat of Tammany in any single election has proved ineffective in ending its practices and the demand of the men who are concerned for the right government of a nation's largest city and largest state is that the power be broken. The

demand will be met if publicity is accomplished by the efforts of Mr. Whitman to the extent that now seems likely.

Canadians See Our Tariff as Part-Reciprocity

Canadian feeling towards the United States was given an interesting expression in New York Tuesday evening, when George E. Foster, the Dominion's acting prime minister, in a speech to the Canadian Club, voiced the sense of kinship in a general way and came down to commercial facts as he rallied the country on its new tariff, which he declared would have to be reduced another 50 per cent to give Canada real reciprocity. Its average of duties he stated to be 42 per cent, somewhat higher than usually is stated; and as Canada's never has been over 28 per cent, he declared reciprocity in its strict sense was not fully accomplished. Reciprocity in its fuller meaning of mutual good will and interest he predicted would all the time be growing deeper. An incident of exchange which he included in the evidence of reciprocal service was the coming into the United States of hundreds of thousands of young Canadians in other years and the recent movement the other way, the States now sending young men into western Canada at the rate of 140,000 a year.

As a political issue, the Canadian press shows that reciprocity, in the strict sense of a tariff trade, is as completely dismissed in Canada as in the States. The Liberals in their next campaign, which is likely not to be long postponed, are likely not to raise it anew. But the interchange of manufactured and agricultural products is undoubtedly growing and in the broader features of mutual interest reciprocity gains quite regardless of trade facts and legislation.

Colossal Giving for Great Public Cause

Raising money by popular subscription has taken on a pace in New York city swifter than the world ever has seen, in the contributions for successive days for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. The mark set

for this task was \$4,000,000, and the clock which has become familiar in American cities for indicating the growth of a fund for the associations is having its hands moved forward in periods of 100,000. The first day saw the first 1,000,000 passed on the dial and the third day brought the minute hand past the half-hour point, meaning that \$2,000,000 had been pledged. There can be little question that the goal will be reached and the largest sum ever raised for a public cause in a given time will have been assured.

The clock, with its big figures, tells its own story of the confidence the people have in the associations as instruments of good. It gives new testimony to the already well established fact that the United States pays the fullest recognition to the work Sir George Williams began in England in 1844. Germany is credited with the largest number of associations of any nation, but relatively few of them are housed in their own homes. England has not approached the American volume of spending for the establishment of the association and its maintenance. If another conclusion is to be drawn from the New York development of this week, it is that the city that can give itself this great sum in a quick response is neither unconscious of the need nor unready to meet it, a condition that is the opposite to hopeless.

Football Is in Its Full Season

Harvard, 3; Princeton, 0. That is all that goes into history as to an event that in its season displaced all others in interest with an uncounted portion of the American people. Entirely temporary is the assertion that the game was Princeton's, but for the incident of a Brinkley's kick. Scores do not carry explanations with them very far. The record puts two games in successive years against Princeton by Harvard for the first time.

Minnesota and Chicago universities are vied for the championship of the Western Conference, a fact that has its personal interest when there is added the further one that the teams are championed respectively by two former Yale stars, Williams and Stagg.

COTTON INDUSTRY REMAINS

Editorial Note of the Rank of the New England States Recalls the Prediction of Removal

In the latest United States government statement of the relative standing of the states in cotton manufacture, as of 1909, it is shown that the New England states are holding their rank. Massachusetts is first, while Rhode Island stands fourth, this being the same order as in 1904. Between these two states are North Carolina and South Carolina, these two states having exchanged places in the five years. In one considerable specialty, what is officially known as small wares of cotton, Rhode Island retains the first place. The fuller information will come with the publication of the bulletin on the "Manufactures of Cotton Goods in 1909," soon to occur. For the purpose of showing that certain dire predictions about the cotton industry of New England that were familiar 15 years ago have not been realized, the general statement is enough.

Comparison of the cotton manufactures of New England now and at any time in the past will show that there has been constant gain. They have kept their place in the procession. They have gained in full proportion to the growth of the cotton business of the world. They have fully equaled the advance in England, which has also been marked in recent years. In passing it will be a revelation to many of us to learn that Massachusetts has fewer spindles than a single town in England, Oldham, and less than half the number in the two English towns, Oldham and Bolton. But Massachusetts leads the United States, and the interesting point is that it continues to lead. Rhode Island has gained greatly in the recent years, otherwise it would not be holding its rank. Its total of production is outside only by the larger New England state and the southern states that have each 30 or 40 times the area.

It may be questioned now if the apprehension about New England two decades ago was real. It was made prominent in the discussion of the labor laws. It was, for the time, good as an argument against the shortening of hours and other changes that tended to make the labor cost in the state higher. It was represented that the southern mills, then developing, would have the advantage of unregulated labor in addition to the unavoidable one of being nearer the cotton fields. To make the restrictions upon labor in the North any greater was to make swifter and more certain the complete removal of the great industry to the South.

There was another prediction, made by the upholders of the advanced labor laws, that the South's advantage in labor would not long endure. It was argued that the labor that would be found waiting there would be of low efficiency and that as it became efficient it would demand pay nearly or quite equal to that of the North. The unions, it was predicted, would soon come to the southern mill centers, would put in force scales of wages and hours similar to the northern, and would secure the enactment of laws like those of the old industrial states.

The prediction of removal has not been fulfilled, and the prediction of southern labor finding itself and coming to demand wages somewhat resembling those paid in the North has been realized. The difference in efficiency was bound to be permanent, or at

least to be marked for many years. The employment of children is not to last long in any civilized state and is already being discontinued in the newer places of cotton goods manufacture. In the employment of women, the South would not go further, and as a matter of fact has not gone further than the North.

The advantage of nearness to the source of supply has proved of little account. The freight advantage of North Carolina over New England or even over Lancashire is slight. The reason for this equality, in place of the difference that was held out in theory, is that the southern mills cannot depend on the cotton that grows near them, but have to procure their supply from distances like that of Texas from North Carolina and the freight cost is close to that of the water transportation to New England and to Old England. Statistics are available to show that the proportion of the transportation cost to the cost of the product is slight in any case and is hardly greater in New England than in North and South Carolina.

Looking back over the period of the development of cotton manufacture in the South, it is seen now, as it was not seen in the former period, that what would come there was a natural extension of the industry that had reached an advanced point in New England. The pressure for labor in the old centers of the industry was strong and the supply was not sufficient. It was reasonable to move to a new territory for the expansion, and one was chosen where labor seemed to wait and where cotton was produced all about. The southern ventures have been fully justified. The industry is gaining apace, and in the course of 20 years has increased more rapidly than any similar one has elsewhere in the world. But it has come without draft upon the enterprise, or the diminution of the mill profits, in the older states.

The United States cotton industry is still in the East. The Mississippi has been its boundary to such an extent that out of 1322 establishments in the country, not over 20 are west of the river. It is an enormously growing industry, having increased its capital to \$822,000,000, a gain of 78 per cent in 10 years, and distributed in wages in its last year of record over \$147,000,000. The fuller information to be supplied by the report will establish the hold that the New Englanders have retained on the industry, and their advance in step with the South instead of in a tug-of-war for advantage.

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NEW YORK

SANTA BARBARA INDIAN RELICS SEEN IN GOLDEN GATE PARK

SAN FRANCISCO—The Bishop collection of Indian relics, an exhibit of Santa Barbara Indian work, has found its way to the Golden Gate Park Memorial Museum and, through the generosity of its owner, Mrs. Thomas B. Bishop of 2309 Washington street, the general public has the privilege of studying the works of this vanished tribe, the most civilized in California.

The Bishop collection numbers 500 pieces. One of the choicest is a large, beautifully symmetrical pottery olla, holding possibly a gallon. This was made by hand and contains a high yellow glaze on the inside with a duller glaze outside. Another rare and valuable piece is a large talc cooking jar, which has been shaped into perfect proportions by hand. The sides are as thin as an eggshell and are decorated with carvings of a high order.

Some wonderfully fine mortars are included in the collection, and one of the rocker style is the first to come to the attention of the museum staff, says the

Examiner. There are large numbers of charm stones, stone and shell beads and obsidian knives, fishhooks and ornaments. The collection was made by Mrs. Bishop's father, a well-known early geologist, at her request, 30 years ago and a great part of the articles came from the famous Bishop rancho near Santa Barbara.

AROOSTOOK ROAD REPORTS

AUGUSTA, Me.—Annual report of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad was filed yesterday showing a decrease of \$183,242 in the net operating revenue from last year, the amount being \$1,033,325. The operating expenses were increased \$70,423.

FORMER MAYOR GETS PORT JOB

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—H. Otto Wittmann, former mayor of this city, confirms reports that he has been offered the position of naval port officer of New York. The salary is \$8000.

The Light to Study By

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The best lamp for reading, and for all other home uses—for all the family—is the RAYO. Its light is soft, clear and steady. The RAYO lamp is strong, attractive and durable. Can be lighted without removing chimney or shade—easy to rewick. The RAYO costs little, but you can't buy better at any price.

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Mr. Warnke Interprets Haydn Concerto

Presenting the Haydn concerto in D major for violoncello, Heinrich Warnke appeared as soloist at the fifth public rehearsal of the Boston Symphony orchestra on Friday afternoon, and won the applause of a capacity house. Two other works of the classic period were on the program with the concerto, the Schubert "Unfinished" symphony in B minor and the Beethoven "Pastoral" symphony in F major, No. 6.

Considered from the academic viewpoint, the performance of Mr. Warnke had all possible brilliancy and charm. It was interesting for its disclosure of pure, classic melody and for its presentation of clever accompaniment as wrought by the editorial hand of that master of theoretical instrumentation, Gevaert. The more theorized the chief of theoretic forms of composition, the violoncello concerto, could be made, the more entertaining intellectually it became. An engaging proposition in plain geometry as Haydn put it forth, it grew to something picturesquely instructive with a third dimension added by the mathematician adapter.

Extraordinary enthusiasm Mr. Warnke's associates in the orchestra lent to their task of playing the accompaniment. They recognized the occasion as one of sheer musical contemplation, they took it as a time when they could abandon all anxiety about interpretation and just indulge in abstract tone making and blending and in phrasing for phrasing's sake. It was good to hear some music once without any motive in the playing of it beyond that of putting the notes into correct rhetorical relations. For the listeners it was a profitable music lesson; for the soloist and his fellow artists it was excellent practice in musical marksmanship.

Mr. Warnke produced some especially fine sounds in the first division of the concerto, when the melody stayed long on the high string. Cellists do not commonly hold their instrument in such obedience as he held his when they sit on their little platform before the orchestra and under the left arm of the conductor. The tone kept on the track throughout the performance and the melody moved from starting point to stopping point without any jolting misbehavior of the brakes.

If a cellist will give us smooth traveling, we commonly ask no more of him; for to do this is to accomplish what is all but impossible. It must remain an answered query why one violoncello, though played by the solo man of the orchestra, can have the small emotional appeal it has in this Haydn concerto, while nine instruments played by men ranking below him can achieve the wonderful color they do in the "Unfinished" symphony of Schubert.

One of the finest efforts Dr. Muck ever made at the desk of the Symphony conductor was his reading of the Schubert piece; and it was so unpretentiously done that it seems inaccurately described as an effort. The steady holding of the men to work in the old repertoire, regardless of whether the selections are always of the highest attractiveness, has brought an elegance to the technique of the orchestra which is of great use when a work like the B minor symphony is revived.

The conductor gave searching interpretation to this number, which opened the concert, but to the "Pastoral" symphony, which closed it, he gave simply a clean-cut reading, with no endeavor to make it say much, except in the slow movement and in passages of the closing movement, and with evident intent to avoid making it live up to its program as a poet's visit to the country. This work, had it been lost the day after the composer wrote it had been found yesterday without any identifying mark, might have been proved itself a symphony of Beethoven. The writing is all in the composer's facile style but its moods are generally not those which had prevailing influence with him. Beethoven

certs on Sunday evenings will permit artists of the company to work off appearances which they demand to be written into their contracts and which the opera schedule cannot provide for, and will let the public hear at low prices some of the best singing which the house has to give. The orchestra, except during the engagement of Mr. Weingartner, is to stay out of the scheme, and the programs will be all vocal.

The season ticket sale at the opera house shows the Monday nights to be the most favored and the Friday nights

tor will be Edouard Tournon, who makes his first appearance.

Nov. 28, "Tosca," Miss Garden and Messrs. Martinelli and Marcoux; Mr. Moranzoni conducting.
Nov. 29, matinee, "Tristan and Isolde," Mmes. Matzenauer and Homer and Messrs. Ferrari, Weil and Ludikar; Mr. Caplet conducting. Evening, "Lucia," Mme. Scottney and Mr. Tanlongo; Mr. Lyford conducting.

Mahler's fifth symphony, which won the interest of the orchestral public when

CONDUCTOR STUDIES "JEWELS" MUSIC



(Photo reproduced by permission of Boston opera company)

Mr. Moranzoni to direct opera opening night

next. The orchestra seats are particularly well taken on Mondays. The Saturday matinees have the largest gallery subscription. The demand has not been so strong as the managers declare it should be for the \$2 seats in the first balcony at any of the subscription performances. Work still remaining for the ticket man is to arrange the assignment of some of the boxes.

Paolo Ludikar, the new Hungarian

performed last season, is the leading number on the program of the Symphony concerts of Nov. 21 and 22. With this work, which is of considerable length, will be presented but one other selection, Mozart's nocturne in D for four small orchestras, which has lain unread on the library shelf since 1882, the year the Symphony orchestra was established.

Departments of interpretation in which the Symphony conductor has excelled are represented in the program of the pension fund concert, to be played in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon. Profound, sentimental, humorous and robust traits will have their turn in Beethoven's fifth symphony; the delineative and the popular festival styles will have their moments in Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" suite, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Spanish Caprice" and the orchestra arrangement of Liszt's second Hungarian rhapsody.

John Chipman, the tenor, who gives a recital in Steiner hall on the afternoon of Nov. 18, is a vocal instructor in the Boston Music school settlement. "It is remarkable," said Mr. Chipman, in talking about his class, "what interest the Italian and Jewish pupils take in their singing lessons and what good voices they have without any training at all. We are planning to give an operetta at the close of the school year and I think some of the students will surprise their listeners in the way they have made use of their opportunities to cultivate their voices." The program of Mr. Chipman's recital is as follows:

"Come and Trip It," Carmichael; "Plague of Love," Dranne; "Forever and a Day," Smythe; "Contemplation," Widor; "Que je t'oublie!" Luckstone; "Almona-nous," Saint-Saens; "Chanson Indoue," Rimsky-Korsakoff; "A des Oiseaux," Huee; "Stille Sicherheit," "Maedchen mit dem roten Muechen," "Es hat die Rose sich beklagt," Franz; "In dem Schatten meiner Locken," Wolf; "Botschaft," Brahms; "Since First I Met Thee," Rubinstein; "The Star,"

bas, who is to take the role of Mephistopheles in "Faust" the first week of the season, sings in the three languages chiefly in use on the Boston opera stage, Italian, French and German. Talking on his art one day after rehearsal, Mr. Ludikar said that the problem of expression for the singer is the same, whatever the language of the libretto. "The difference between Italian and German," he declared, "is only one of vocal mechanics. Of course, Italian is a more flowing speech for the singer to deliver. German puts a good many more consonants in your way than you would like, but you must get over them and make your words have their correct articulate values. Doing that does not affect in the slightest the problem of conveying your thought to your listener. That is just the same in one language as another; it is just the same whether your listener understands the language of the libretto or not. Your audience may understand every word you say and yet not be impressed by your thought; on the other hand, it may not be acquainted with the language in which you are singing, and yet accept your interpretation with enthusiasm."

The opera managers are pointing with pleasure to their list of tenors. They mention with particular satisfaction Lucien Muratore, who makes his first appearance in "Faust"; Mr. Martinelli, who will be first heard in "Tosca"; and Mr. Giorgini, whose appearance has yet to be arranged.

The repertoire of the first week at the opera house is as follows: Nov. 24, "The Jewels of the Madonna," Mmes. Edvina and Dalvarez and Messrs. Ferrari and Anconia; Conductor, Mr. Moranzoni.
Nov. 26, "Faust," Mmes. Edvina, Swartz and Leveroni and Messrs. Muratore, Ludikar and Anconia. The conduc-

tor will be Edouard Tournon, who makes his first appearance.

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Jeperson, contralto, as soloist. The club choruses include the following: "Witlaf's Song," Hatton; "Love Song," Engelberg; "Serenade," Hayden; "Song of the Camp," Stewart; "Hymn to Music," Lachner; "The Sandman," Protheroe; "Night in Spring," von Weinzierl; chorus from "Alceste," Bramback. Miss Jeperson will present two groups of songs.

Giving a costume recital, Miss Maggie Teyte, soprano, appears at the Copley Plaza hotel on the afternoon of Nov. 20 at three o'clock. Miss Teyte will be assisted by four players of ancient instruments, Mr. Gietzen, viola d'amore; Mr. Belinski, viola da gamba; Mr. Fosse, oboe d'amore; and Mr. Adams, harpsichord, also by Mr. Lurvey, pianist. The singer will present groups of eighteenth century French songs and her associate artists will play selections from the old instrumental collections. The songs will include the following: "Rose chérie," "Je crains de lui parler," "Verdurette," "Petronille," "Maman, dites-moi," Weckerlin; "Quand le bien-aimé revendra," "Jeunes flettes," Delarac; "Ah, pour moi," Nicolo-Isouard.

Wilhelm Bachus, the pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Nov. 20, presenting the following numbers: Brahms, rhapsody in G minor; Scarlatti, allegro in G major and scherzo in F minor; Beethoven, sonata, op. 57, Chopin, studies; Strauss, "Serenade" (transcription by Bachus); Schubert, "Soiree de Vienne" (arrangement of Liszt); Rachmaninoff, prelude in F minor; Schubert-Liszt, "I Heard a Streamlet"; Schubert-Tausig, "Military March."

Ignace Paderewski, the pianist, appears at the Sunday afternoon concert of Nov. 23 in Symphony hall. According to the schedule of his American tour, his next appearance after that in Boston will be with the Symphony orchestra in the spring. The program of the Saturday recital is as follows: Variations and fugue in E-flat minor, op. 23, Paderewski; sonata in D minor, op. 31, Beethoven; "Des Abends," "Grillen," "Warum," "Aufschwung," Schumann; "Soiree de Vienne," No. 6, "Erl King," Schubert-Liszt; ballade, op. 47, nocturne in B major, op. 62.

Opera in English coming, declares Reginald De Koven

CHICAGO—The most important development in the artistic activities of the American people at present is that which is about to force all grand opera to be given in English in the country, was one of the assertions of Reginald De Koven, principal speaker Friday at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Grand opera will be popular with all classes of people, Mr. De Koven declared, when it is sung in the language everybody understands.

"The language question is the most important before the musical world now," said Mr. De Koven. "There is no good argument against our having our opera in English. I can state from the practical point of view that English is even as good a language to sing as Italian, which is called the best singing language."

In addition to the thousands of American singers forced to sing in Europe because there is not enough opera here to support them, Mr. De Koven said there are many thousands studying opera here who could sing before their countrymen when opera gained its proper place here.

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Glibness in speech and action is the defect in the technique of most acting now, said William Gillette.

The academy will conclude its sessions today with the award of the gold medal for drama, which it seems certain will be given to Augustus Thomas.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT TO BE UNVEILED ON APRIL 27

WASHINGTON—Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador to Italy, reports the completion by Sir Moses Ezekiel at Rome, of the \$50,000 Confederate monument which is to be erected at Arlington, across the Potomac from this city. Mr. Page has made his report to Col. Hilary A. Herbert, former secretary of the navy, and chairman of the Arlington Confederate Monument Association, and plans are already being made to have the monument shipped to the United States, so that the unveiling may take place late in April of next year, probably on the 20th.

The monument consists of an heroic-size female figure, representing the southern states. In her extended right hand a laurel wreath is held, and her left hand rests upon a plow stock, on which are a sickle and a pruning hook. Full-size figures surround the circular base

of the monument, typifying the heroism and devotion of the men, women and children of the South during the civil war.

There are also several shields, representing the several southern states, on which are suitable inscriptions. The central inscription says that the monument has been erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. In all, there are 32 full-size figures surrounding the base of the monument. The base is of bronze, with patina on the sides, which gives greater relief to the life-size statues.

The idea of erecting in Arlington a monument in memory of the heroism of the South during the civil war was first voiced in this city by members of the local Confederate organizations. The \$50,000 to pay for the monument has been collected in all parts of the South.

IRRIGATION PLAN RECEIVES \$250,000

WASHINGTON—The Yuma reclamation project in southwestern Arizona has been benefited by the apportionment of \$250,000 for constructing a portion of the West Branch canal south of Yuma, and laterals sufficient to bring under irrigation about 10,000 acres of land not now reached by the present works. Secretary Lane in approving this order gave careful consideration to the needs of the project and the fertility of the new area to be irrigated.

SEATTLE HIGHWAY CUTOFF SURVEYED

SEATTLE, Wash.—A new highway between the valleys east and west, respectively, of Beacon Hill is the object of a survey of a proposed route, recently made, according to the Sun. At present both residents of South Seattle, which is west of Beacon Hill, and those of the district similarly situated east of the hill, must make a long detour over the ridge to reach the other location.

polonaise, Chopin; "Isoldensiebend," Wagner-Liszt; mazurka in D major, Rubinstein.

Miss Kathleen Parlow, the violinist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Monday, Nov. 24.

Franz Egenieff, the baritone whose recital was postponed from Nov. 3, will appear in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Dec. 1, singing songs of Wolfe, Loewe, Schumann, Pataky, Hermann, Kerntler, Foote and Kaun as originally announced.

The Kneisel Quartet gives its second concert in Steiner hall on the evening of Dec. 3.

The Flonzaley Quartet gives its first concert of the season in Jordan hall on the evening of Dec. 4.

Heinrich Gebhard the pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall Dec. 8.

Mme. Johanna Gadski, soprano, who appears in the Symphony hall series of Sunday concerts on the afternoon of Nov. 30, is expected to have on her program the Taubert children's songs which she introduced at her recital in New York.

The American String Quartet announces a concert in Steiner hall on the evening of Dec. 16.

Huyman Buitekan, the pianist, appears in recital in Steiner hall on the afternoon of Nov. 19, playing works of Scarlatti, Schumann, Chopin, Debussy and Liszt. He will have for associate artist Miss Irma Seydel, the violinist who will play with him the Brahms sonata in A major and Maquarre's "Au clair de lune," arranged for violin and piano.

CITY CONCERTS TO CONTINUE

According to present plans the municipal concerts are to be continued this season until the close of the fiscal year of the city, Feb. 1, under the direction of the park and recreation department. It is understood that a special appropriation will be provided to cover the expense. The program scheme of former years is expected to be followed.

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AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

OPENING OF THE GRAND OPERA SEASON

Monday Evening, November 24

THE JEWELS OF THE MADONNA

By Wolf-Ferrari.

Edvina, D'Alvarez (debut), Heliane (debut), Leveroni and

Nov. MM. Ferrari-Fontana, Ancona (debut), Giaccone and Pini-

cors. Musical Director, Moranzoni.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 26

FAUST

By Gounod

Mmes. Edvina (first time here as Marguerite), Swartz-Morse and Leveroni. MM. Muratore (debut), Ludikar (debut) and Ancona.

Musical Director Tournon (debut).

Friday Evening, Nov. 28

TOSCA

By Puccini

Mme. Matzenauer (first time here as Isolde). MM. Ferrari-Fontana and Ludikar.

Musical Director, Andre-Caplet.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 29

LUCIA

By Donizetti

Mme. Scottney, MM. Tanlongo (debut), Fornari and Samperi.

Musical Director, Lyford.

FIRST SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT, NOV. 30 AT 8

ELIZABETH AMSDEN, Soprano. VINCENZO TANLONGO, Tenor.

JESKA SWARTZ-MORSE, Contralto. YANNI MARCOU, Baritone.

Prices, 25c to \$1.00. Box Seats \$1.50.

SALE OF SINGLE SEATS FOR ALL PERFORMANCES BEGINS MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, AT 9 O'CLOCK. Box Office open 9 to 6. Downtown Ticket Office, Steiner's, 162 Boylston. Mason & Hanlin Pianos used.

COPLY-PLAZA HOTEL (Ball Room)

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 20, AT 3

MAGGIE TEYTE

Will present in costumes of the period a program of

18TH CENTURY FRENCH SONGS

Boston Quartet of Ancient Instruments and CHARLES LERVEY, Pianist, Assisting.

Tickets, \$2.50, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, 25c. Box Seats \$5.00.

JORDAN HALL

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 20, AT 3

WILHELM

BACHAUS

The Eminent Pianist.

Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Symphony Hall.

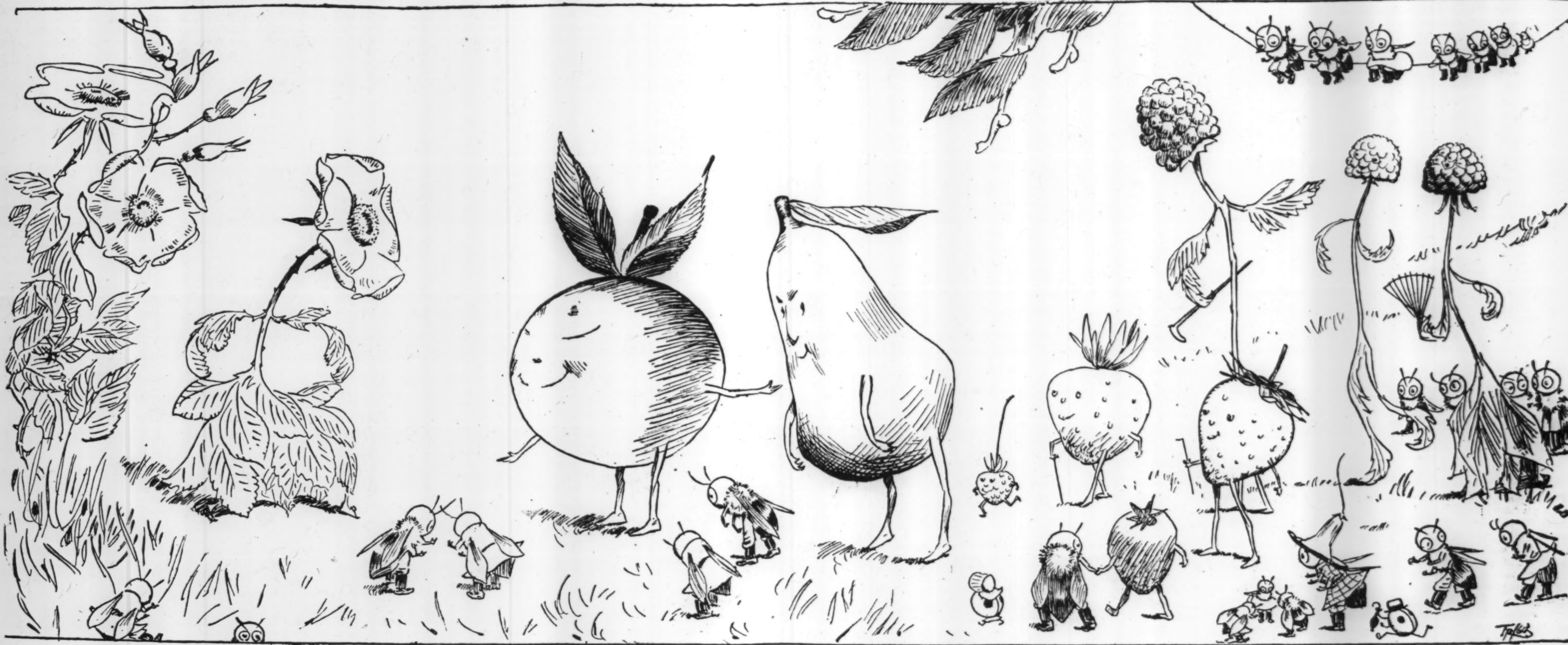
SYMPHONY HALL

Fri. Afternoon, Nov. 14, 2.30

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Little Miss Wild Rose is giving a tea
(She's really a mild and a prim rose, we see).
As head of the fam'ly she's asked all her cousins
And welcomes quite calmly her kinsfolk by dozens.

Just see where she's dipping with elegant courtesy,
As cousin Pippin and Bartlett come her to see;
Tho' Pip's appellation is apple, I dare
Affirm that together the two are a pair.

And Pip is a sight that will cheer you when cross,
He's always polite, though so famous for sauce;
Miss May Bee and Otto are bowing with grace,
While Sally, in warning, to Buzz turns her face.

For he, the young tease, between Bartlett and Pip
Wants to tickle Pip's knees so's to cause him to skip;
Though plump Mrs. Dot comes alone, she's not worrying,
For though Polka forgot his umbrella he's hurrying.

The proud cultured Straw Berries all enter in state,
The Wild one his awe buries and makes for the gate;
(He thinks it's a gate, but they're Bartlett's thin legs,
With their teetering gait, as if walking on eggs).

The dandy B. Ramble, a common Black Berry,
And Raspberries, scramble to beat Plum and Cherry;
The three little bees, Bounce, Bonny and Bet,
Sue's trying to please so they'll none of them fret.

On a spider web sit some wee bees, three and three,
With the litt'le bee—Bit—almost too small to see.
Other feet you can find that look ready to dance—
They're the feet of the wind through the air that can prance.

When the company's all come, including the Prunes,
While the merry wind hums they will dance to his tunes;
They will bounce and salaam and crushed Strawberries serve us
While the Black Berries jam and the Pears cry, "Preserve us!"

VERSES TO BE RECITED AT
A THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL

Enter a little girl with a large bunch
of autumn leaves. She recites, lays the
leaves on the table or arranges them
in one of the dishes, then runs off:

Trees are bare and brown,
And dry leaves everywhere
Are dancing up and down
And whirling through the air.

Four little girls run in. One carries a
bunch of goldenrod, one a bunch of as-
ters, the third has gentian, the fourth
chrysanthemums. They recite in turn,
arrange their flowers, and run off:

White and purple asters
Growing everywhere,
Making bright the roadside,
For Thanksgiving fair.

Out in the still and quiet wood,
Where many sweet things grew,
Beside the tall, protecting ferns,
I found this gentian blue.

Chrysanthemums! Chrysanthemums!
As red as the rose that is gone;
As gold as the heart of the lily;
As pink as the flush of the dawn!

Now sing a song for the goldenrod,
The bonniest flower of all,
It gathers light from the sunshine bright,
Wherever the light may fall.

Enter a boy with a jack-o'-lantern. He
sets it on the table, traces the features,
while he recites, then runs away:

Just take a golden pumpkin
Of quite the largest size,
Cut all 'round the stem, just so,
Scrape out the inside below,
And cut two holes for eyes.
And now fix a nose beneath.
And such a great big mouth with teeth,
And you've a jack-o'-lantern.

Enter several boys with bags of grain.
They set them down and recite, then
go out. (One may have an armful of
hay):

Harvest is home. The bins are full,
The barns are running o'er;
Both grain and hay we've garnered in
Till we've no space for more.
We've worked and toiled through heat
and cold,

To plant, to sow, to reap;
And now for all this bounteous store
Let us Thanksgiving keep.

Enter six children, each with a hand-
ful or basketful of the fruit named in
his stanza. Place them on the table
while reciting, then go out.

1. Here are sweet apples,
Scarlet and yellow.
2. Pears red with sunshine,
Russet and mellow.
3. Grapes sweet and juicy,
Fresh from the vine.
4. Downy-cheeked peaches
Luscious and fine.

5. Oranges golden,
The fruit of the sun.
6. Cranberries gathered
Where marshy streams run.

Enter a half-dozen or more small boys,
each with a pie-tin in his hand. While
reciting the following, some lines by a
single boy and others by all, each keeps
time lightly on his pan with his finger-
tips. Recite with accent well marked;
at close all set down pans and run off:

Big pies, little pies, thick and thin,
Baked in a plate either gold or tin.
Mince pie, custard pie, apple or plum,
Peach pie, lemon pie, yum! yum! yum!

Chocolate pie, cherry pie, cream pie, too,
Orange pie, blackberry, any kind will do.
Currant pie, rhubarb pie, nice and brown,
I've sampled all the very best pies in town.

Gooseberry, raspberry, raisin pie sweet,
Cranberry, apricot, they're all fine to eat.
Bus pumpkin pie! O! pumpkin pie's the
pie for me,
There are no other pies like it that I
can see.

—Progressive Teacher.

CORRECT ENGLISH

An inquirer writes: "In the following
sentence, kindly advise as to whether
the phrase 'compiling a summary' is in-
correct or not, 'Mr. Jones is compiling
a summary of what has been published,'
etc. Some maintain that it is right to
say 'compiling a summary,' others claim
that a summary is a compilation and
therefore cannot be compiled."
The Literary Digest replies: It seems
to us that a person who objects to "com-
piling a summary" because a summary
is a compilation ought to object to
"building a house" because a house is a
building. We should not regard the one
expression as any more incorrect than
the other.

PICTURE LESSONS

Fasten two cleats to the walls of the
playroom or child's bedroom—or both.
They should be placed horizontally,
about a foot apart, with a removable
window glass over them, like a framed
picture. Then insert, at intervals of a
week, pictures of birds, animals, land-
scapes, ships, aeroplanes, baseball and
football scenes, flowers, famous moun-
tains, views of the Panama canal, etc.
Children love these varying views, ask
questions and retain vivid impressions
when quiet bedtime or playtime talks
are given by mother or nurse. They can
be clipped from magazines or purchased
economically.—Los Angeles Express.

NEW YORK BOYS AND GIRLS
HAVE REGULAR ELECTIONS

For the first time in the history of
this country the boys and girls of a
city have had an election day, similar
in every detail to the adult election,
says the New York Times. It was an
experiment in civics, and it is prophesied
that the idea will spread from one end
of the United States to the other in a
short time. It is an amplification of
the self-government plan, tried with
varying success in different public
schools.

The new experiment is known as the
Junior Municipality. It originated with
William R. George, founder of the sys-
tem of junior republics bearing his
name. It was tested in Cortland Tues-
day, Nov. 4, and in Ithaca last Wednes-
day, Nov. 5. In both places a full city
ticket, composed of boys and girls, had
been nominated in the regular manner.
The state election laws were observed.
The boys and girls conducted the
election without any adult
aid or senior assistance.

The plans for this junior municipal
experiment were started four months
ago by Mr. George. He began the work
in the two little municipalities located
on either side of Freeville, where he
makes his home. An announcement of
the project was made in the public
schools of Ithaca and Cortland, and all
pupils between the ages of 16 and 20
were invited to attend. They responded
readily enough, and listened to the plans
of operating a city government by
young people on the identical lines of
adult government.

The first question to come up calling
for wide divergence of opinion was:
"Shall the girls be allowed to vote?"
Many of the boy students were opposed
to equal suffrage. Some of them based
their opposition on the fact that the
state law did not give women the right
to vote, and as the Junior Municipality
was supposed to be modeled on the
lines of the senior government, it should
be adhered to in this matter. The girls
took part in the debate, for and against.
It was decided to grant equal suffrage
to girls and boys. There was great
enthusiasm at the meeting when this
was announced, but the feminine enthu-
siasm appears to have spent itself then
and there, for the girls did not turn
out in any great numbers to register for
election and only a few of them evinced
any interest in the municipal idea.

In the election at Ithaca the nomi-
nations were made by petition. Each
party made up a ticket, and the leaders
went about seeking endorsements. Can-
didates were named for mayor, city
judge, two aldermen and a supervisor for
each one of the five wards, and a board
of education of 10 members. The regu-
lation blanket ballot was used. To
avoid conflict with the state election
laws, each junior ballot was marked as
a sample ballot. The voting for all five

wards in Ithaca was done in one spot,
a vacant store in the heart of the town
being the polling place.

Only 293 junior citizens had complied
with the law that all voters must be
registered before they will be allowed
to vote. A large number of would-be
citizens approached the polling place on
election day with the intention of vot-
ing, but could not because of their fail-
ure to register. Most of them appeared
to have had the impression that the
registry part was unimportant. Their
explanations were futile.

Election day passed off without any
difficulty. The youthful election offi-
cers remained on duty from 8 a. m. to
6 p. m., and were faithful in attention
to every detail. The chief candidates
for office went about getting votes in a
way not so unlike the way senior can-
didates try to get them. When the
polls were closed a crowd gathered out-
side to wait for the returns. There was
plenty of ticket scratching, but in Ithaca
most of the candidates on the constitu-
tional ticket were elected. Master Wil-
son, for the mayoralty, had but four
votes in excess of Master Burns. The
latter declared that he would contest
the election because the ballot box was
not locked, as the law said it must be.
The newly elected officials will be
formally installed in office on Dec. 1,
and after this ceremony there will be
an inauguration ball.

The election in Cortland was in most
respects a replica of that at Ithaca. If
anything there was a little more enthu-
siasm and more votes in Cortland. The
boys and girls elected a full city ticket
and they, too, will have their inaugural
ceremonies on the first of next month.

GIRLS WEAR LACE
GOT FROM TREES

Alpheus Hyatt Verrill, author of "Har-
per's Book for Young Naturalists," tells
of a tree cloth or lace which Indian girls
in South America use for clothes. "In
order to procure this beautiful material,"
he says, "it is only necessary to break
open a branch of the lace tree, pull out
the pith and roll it into sheets. Often
these sheets of delicate fiber are more
than a yard square, and they are used
by the South American girls and women
as veils, handkerchiefs, mosquito netting,
portieres, sheetings, etc. Although very
delicate and pretty, the lace is ex-
tremely strong, and is often made into
harness, ropes, hammocks and even sus-
pension bridges across the mountain
streams. It is so abundant that it is sel-
dom washed, for it is far easier to cut
some new lace from a nearby tree than
to wash that which is soiled."—Philadel-
phia Ledger.

WHY?

Why has a carman's coat a leather
shoulder? Many of the drivers of rail-
way luggage vans and other carmen
have a large piece of leather let into
the shoulder of their coats or sewn over
the cloth, says the Children's Magazine.
These men have to lift and carry heavy
packages, and if they wore an ordinary
cloth overcoat the pressure and rubbing
of these packages would soon wear out
the shoulders of their coats. The leather
is therefore added to strengthen the
garment, as, among pliable materials
that can be used in this way, it is per-
fectly true that there is nothing like
leather. In some cases, instead of hav-
ing the leather sewn upon the coat, the
carmen have a kind of leather pad
strapped to the shoulder, and this, of
course, serves the same purpose, and
can be removed when heavy packages
are not being carried.

ABOUT AN APPLE

The apple has a stem.
The apple has a peeling.
The apple has meat or pulp.
The apple has a core.
The apple has seeds.
The stem holds the apple to the tree.
The peeling protects the apple and is
good for pigs, chickens and cows to eat.
The pulp is good to eat.
The core holds the seeds and protects
them.

The seeds are good to plant.—Progressive Teacher.

NOT THE SAME

My little son, 7, came in from school
with a beaming face.
"Mamma, the teacher said I had a flat
head."
"What?" said I.
"Yes; I answered a question that no
one else could answer."
A light broke in upon me. I said:
"Didn't Miss A. say 'level'?"
"Maybe she did," he reflected. "Same
thing."—Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE PROBLEM

Four boys, Tom, Harry, Jim, and Bob,
start from the school doorway to walk
round a circular playground whose cir-
cumference is exactly a mile. Tom walks
five miles an hour, Harry four miles an
hour, Jim three miles, and Bob two
miles. When will all four meet again at
the starting point?
Answer to Little Problem No. 91.—In
15 hours the second courier would over-
take the first.

UNITED STATES BOY SCOUTS
NEW NAME OF ORGANIZATION

The board of directors of the American
boy scout organization in annual meet-
ing in New York on Oct. 31 voted to
change the name of the organization to
the United States Boy Scouts. The change
of name is largely to prevent confusion
which has arisen through a similarity of
names of two scout organizations rep-
resented in the United States.

The original boy scout organization
was formed in April, 1909, after a rep-
resentative had been sent to England to
study the boy scout movement in that
country. It was decided, however, that
the work in this country should be car-
ried on upon a purely American basis,
as the directors did not approve of fol-
lowing out in its entirety the British
idea. On the other side of the Atlantic,
where boys are accustomed to seeing sol-
diers, it is no novelty for a boy to play
at being a soldier, as it is in America,
where soldiers are few. In this country,
moreover, depending upon our citizen
soldiers or militia, little provision is
made for training more than about 200,
000 of the available force of 15,000,000
which might be called upon to give their
services should the need ever arise.

The board of directors of the American
boy scout organization, influenced by
patriotic motives, says the New York
Press, decided therefore that a military
training would not only instill in the
boys qualities of manliness and self re-

liance, but that it would also build up a
line of defense which might prove of in-
estimable value in the years to come.

One patrol of the Boy Scouts of Amer-
ica of Oswego, Kan., is stationed at their
headquarters for messenger duty every
Saturday, and they also have one scout
at the central telephone office. Leading
citizens are patronizing their messenger
service.

Boy Scouts of America have been keep-
ing the streets of Merrimack, Mass., free
of paper and other litter.

There are 54 scouts in Troop No. 1,
Boys Scouts of America, of Hamburg, N.
Y. The boys have been developing rap-
idly under R. A. Horton, scoutmaster,
and it is likely that Troop No. 1 will
be split and two more troops will be or-
ganized in a short time.

MONEY TREE

I am 8 years old and I have a little
brother who is 3 years old. One day I
broke his balloon, and he said, "Now,
Morton, you will have to buy me
another balloon," and I said, "When
nickels grow on trees, I will get you
another balloon," and he quickly
answered, "No, then you can get me a
tree."—Chicago Tribune.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

FROG IN THE POOL

Draw a circle about 20 steps in
diameter in the dirt with a sharp
stick, and then in the exact center
place a large stone or a baseball bag.
If the ground is not soft enough for
the stick mark to show plainly,
make a ring with sticks. One child
is "it," or "boy," and stands inside
the circle line anywhere. The object
of the game is to get all the children
into the circle, so making them "frogs
in the pool." The children outside
the circle must try to run in and touch
the stone in the center without being
caught, but if they are touched by
the one who is "it" while they are
within the circle line, they are im-
mediately caught and must remain
idle inside the circle, mere "frogs in
the pool." They cannot help the
leader catch other "frogs," nor can
they help the players outside in any
way. A child may try to touch the
central stone as often as he likes,
and, in fact, he must continue to try
to touch it until he is caught. The
last one caught is the next leader, or

"boy." Part of the fun in this game
is that while some of the players are
running in at one side of the circle
and the "boy" is trying to catch
them, others are getting in from an-
other side, and the "boy" has to be
very lively. It is considered very
slow for the "boy" to stand on or by
the stone all the time.—Farm and
 Fireside.

BLOSSOM CHAIN

First of all the boys stand in a
row, leaving room for the girls to
pass between each two. The girls
form in line, and at the sound of the
piano they pass in and out the row
of boys, forming a chain. When the
first girl gets to the end of the row,
she passes around the last boy and
threads the chain back again. The
time of music must be kept—walking,
if slow; running, if fast. When the
chain has been threaded both ways,
all the boys and girls join hands and
dance in a circle. Then the girls
stand in a row, and the boys thread
the chain.—Harper's Young People.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book,
and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CHILDREN IN NORTH DAKOTA
GROW CORN AND MAKE BUTTER

More than 500 boys and 300 girls of Richland county, North Dakota, country schools got into the corn growing and butter making competitions this year and worked for the 200 prizes subscribed by over a score of the public spirited men and organizations of the county.

Fifteen hundred ears of carefully cultivated and selected yellow dent corn known as Minnesota No. 13 were displayed on a large pyramid in the center of the agricultural building at Wahpeton early in the fall and the difficult task of the judges began. When boys under 18 years can raise in their own fields and select without assistance such a display as was offered this year there need be little anxiety for the future of Richland county, at least, as a corn-growing section. For several years now County Superintendent Barnes has arranged these competitions and as the boys are learning to select their seeds carefully the crops are showing phenomenal improvement.

The winner this year is Knute Tideman, who has his name engraved on the Connolly trophy, which has not yet been won by the same boy three times and become his personal property. Besides this honor the winner had a trip to the Boys' and Girls' Institute at Fargo. The other

prize winners, many of them, also got trips and some received cash prizes. The corn was judged by Prof. Gordon W. Randlett of Fargo, a member of the faculty of the State Agricultural College, who gives it as his unqualified opinion that the equal of the exhibit and its extent has never before been duplicated in the state. He was assisted in the work by F. H. Hankins, deputy superintendent of schools.

Thirty school districts were represented in the exhibits sent in by 111 of 300 girls who registered in the first butter making contest ever held in the state, which was organized like the corn contest by Superintendent Barnes and his assistants, Miss Emma Eckes and F. H. Hankins.

Seventy-six of these girls received premiums aggregating \$200. The winner, Anna Schmitt, had her name engraved on the Jones trophy and the trophy remains in her possession for this year. In judging the butter the deputy from the state dairy department valued the points as follows: Flavor, 45 per cent; grain, 25 per cent; color, 15 per cent; salt, 10 per cent; finish five per cent.

Mothers and fathers of Richland county may well be proud of their children and of their schools, which are crying a new slogan, not "back to the farm," but "stay on the farm."—Journal of Education.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

BI-WEEKLY DEPARTMENT COVERING STAMP-COLLECTING INTERESTS

SKILLED STAMP ENGRAVERS

In the bureau of engraving and printing, in Washington, D. C., where all the United States postage stamps are printed, the work is classified and divided so that the engravers become specially skilled in some particular branch of the art, says the New York Times. For instance, they are classified as portrait, script, square letter, and ornamental engravers. Each is confined to his own specialty, and thus becomes unusually expert, the result being that not only better work is secured but a greater amount is turned out in a given time, and, what is of greater importance, increased security is obtained. The individual excellences and characteristics of a number of men are impressed upon every stamp issued. Therefore it would be as difficult for one engraver to make a perfect reproduction of a government plate as it would be for the reader to reproduce an absolute facsimile of his or her own signature, and, strange as it may seem, no one has yet accomplished this feat.

When it is determined to issue a new stamp the matter is discussed by the officials having charge of the several branches of the service involved, and the conclusions reached are embodied in a model made by a trained designer, which is submitted for the criticisms of the officers who discussed the matter in the first place. The model is then modified in accordance with their criticisms, and is finally approved by the postmaster general.

The approved design is placed in the hands of the engravers, who cut it upon a small piece of annealed steel. After the approval of a proof of this engraving it is heated red-hot in cyanide of potassium and hardened by suddenly dipping it into oil and water. This single engraved subject is duplicated 400 times upon the large plates that the stamps are printed from by means of the transfer process.

This is a method of reproducing engraving devised many years ago by Jacob Perkins, an inventive American, who may be considered the father of the present method of duplicating banknotes and stamp plates. It consists of making a reversed duplicate or mold of the original engraving by rolling a soft, annealed steel roll upon it in the transfer press. Being accurately guided and held by the mechanism of this press, continued rolling under high pressure forces the soft steel of the roll into the engraved line of the original design, and forms an exact counterpart, in relief, of it. This roll, being hardened, is used to duplicate the engraving, by the same process, upon a soft steel plate, which it will do a great number of times before wearing out, reserving the original engraving, or die as it is called, for making additional rolls. The original engraving is never printed from except to make what is known as die proofs.

STAMP EXHIBITION PRAISED

Writing about the New York philatelic exhibition, Fred J. Melville, author of forty books on stamps and one of the judges, says: "I have seen nearly all the great international exhibitions of postage stamps held during the last 20 years, and have come from Europe expressly to see the first one ever conducted in New York. Although a maiden effort, New York appropriately starts where most of the European exhibitions leave off. The \$250,000 display at the Engineering Societies building comprises a wealth of philatelic rarities the like of which has never been seen before."

"I am impressed most by the collections shown by Mr. George H. Worthington, and the first few pages of Mr. Worthington's collection of United States stamps and the whole of his Confederate states postmasters' stamps have fully justified my long journey and the time devoted to making it. Mr. Worthington's Hawaiian stamps are of great value and interest, but these rarities—the 'missionary' stamps especially, so called, because nearly all the known copies have been found on letters sent home to the United States by missionaries in the islands—are frequently seen at the great exhibitions in London. They range in value from \$500 to \$50,000 apiece. The five-cent Alexandria on blue paper I have never seen before. Its value, as it is literally unique, is fabulous. Some of the Confederate postmasters' stamps are in the same category of unique stamps."

"The outstanding exhibits for richness, completeness and rarity are Mr. Worthington's, as indicated: Mr. Pack's Argentine, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, etc.; Mr. Henry J. Duveen's Mauritius, Switzerland, Japan, Buenos Aires, Portugal, etc. One item, probably as remarkable as one as will be found in the entire exhibition is a nearly complete sheet (all but six stamps) of the third 'Sydney View' stamp of New South Wales, which is easily worth \$10,000 to \$15,000. Mr. Duveen's stamps at the exhibition represent a total value of nearly \$150,000. Senator Ackerman's United States collection is another of considerable interest and importance."

"Mr. E. M. Taylor of Altadena has a collection of nearly 60,000 varieties of Mexican stamps representing a fabulous expenditure of money and an infinite amount of laborious research. Baron Von Polansky's collection of Russian stamps is one of the prettiest in the exhibition. Everywhere in Russia there is a wondrously variegated color, and here we see the same trait in the deli-

cately colored stamps of the empire of the Czar."

NEVER CIRCULATED

When stamps of the 1861 issue, United States, pasted on strips of paper, were authorized by the treasury department for use as currency in consequence of the disappearance of specie at the outbreak of the civil war, it was not long before attempts were made to provide protective coverings for the stamps, says Mekeel's. The Gault method of encasing is well known, but we have before us a rectangular sheet of thin metal, with the edges at top and bottom turned forward so as to hold in place a piece of mica, under which are three unused 3-cent stamps of the 1861 issue.

These stamps are imperforate at sides but they are perforated at top and bottom as we find by prying up the overlapping edges of the metal. Further, we find that the stamps are backed by a little card on which is the injunction: "The dearest meat you ever bought is that your neighbor gave for naught." On the back of the case, the American eagle is stamped, flanked with many curlicues.

We have been given to understand that this emergency money was never actually issued by the treasury department, although it was prepared for use. What impresses the philatelist, however, is that the stamps, in this case, are imperforate at sides, but not at top and bottom, when it seems as though it would have been more convenient to have inserted the stamps in the cover, if imperforate at top and bottom. We suppose that the stamps, originally perforated, were clipped, but why they should have been clipped as described, by the treasury department is a matter for conjecture.

MAY BE COSTLY OR NOT

One might infer from that that stamp collecting is a costly pursuit, and it is. Also, it is one of the least expensive of hobbies, says the Kansas City Star.

ONE OF COMMON AMERICAN
FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS

The myrtle warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), says Farmers' Bulletin 513 on "Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard."



MYRTLE WARBLER

ward has a yellow throat instead of a white one. The myrtle warbler breeds throughout most of the forested area of Canada and south to Minnesota, Michigan, New York, and Massachusetts; winters in the southern two thirds of the United States and south to Panama.

This member of the beautiful wood warbler family, a family peculiar to America, has the characteristic voice, coloration and habits of its kind. Trim of form and graceful of motion, when seeking food it combines the methods of the wrens, creepers and flycatchers. It breeds only in the northern parts of the eastern United States, but in migration it occurs in every patch of woodland and is so numerous that it is familiar to every observer. Its place is taken in the West by Audubon's warbler.

More than three fourths of the food of the myrtle warbler consists of insects, practically all of them harmful. It is made up of small beetles, including some weevils, with many ants and wasps. This bird is so small and nimble that it successfully attacks insects too minute to be prey for larger birds. Flies are the largest item of food; in fact, only a few flycatchers and swallows eat as many flies as this bird. The vegetable food (22 per cent) is made up of fruit and the seeds of oak or ivy, also the seeds of pine and of the bayberry.

chard" in North America, has a length from tip of bill to tip of tail of 5½ inches. The similarly colored Audubon's

warbler has a yellow throat instead of a white one. The myrtle warbler breeds throughout most of the forested area of Canada and south to Minnesota, Michigan, New York, and Massachusetts; winters in the southern two thirds of the United States and south to Panama.

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While there are several thousand stamps that couldn't be bought for less than \$100 apiece, there are thousands more that are so cheap that they are sold by the pound, and a dealer in Paris sells ready made collections of 20,000 varieties for something like \$2000. A thousand varieties can be bought as low as \$3, and a collector himself can pick up hundreds of varieties in find or exchange. Lots of large collections, with 8000 to 12,000 stamps, have been picked up at a cash outlay of around \$100. Finds of old letters often have enabled collectors to add hundreds of varieties to their collections, and there have been finds which have netted the finders thousands of dollars.

PERIOD STAMPS

Memorial stamps are those which have been issued to celebrate some event in the distant past, e. g.: the discovery of America, the South American wars of independence.

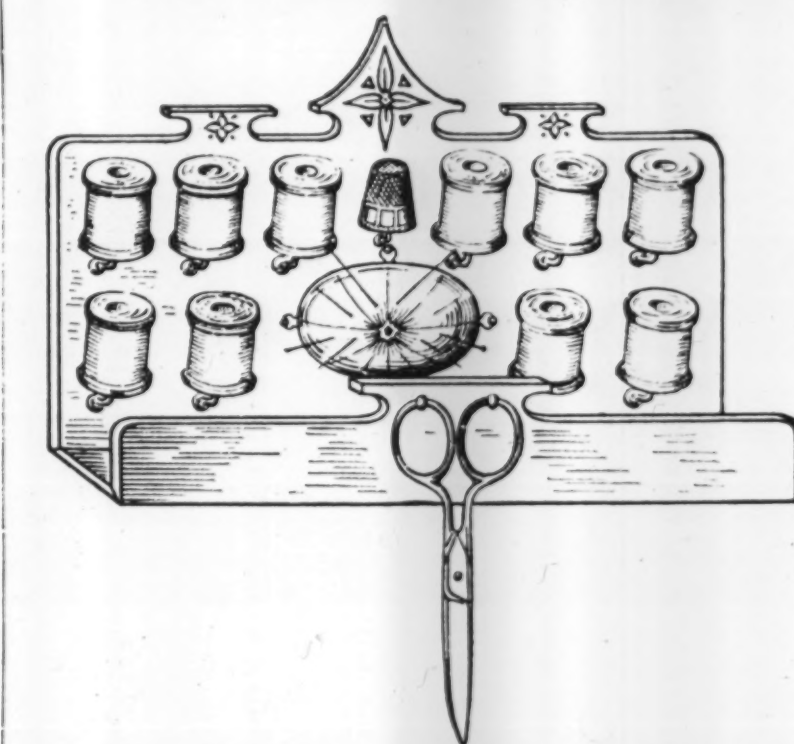
Jubilee stamps are only issued in honor of some person or persons now living who wish to celebrate the attainment of a certain number of years in some particular condition.

Commemorative stamps, properly speaking, are issued to commemorate some event of general interest in the present and to transmit it to posterity. To this class belong: Exposition stamps, stamps issued on the occasion of the opening of the Zambesi bridge, Italy; campaign stamps, Turkey, issues for the Sultan's trip, etc.

Epochal stamps are commemorative stamps which fix especially momentous epochal events in the life of nations and historical moments of the present.

POPULAR HOBBY

To show how popular is the hobby of stamp collecting, it may be stated, on the authority of one of the leading dealers, says the New York Times, that there are at least 500,000 persons in the world today who are devotees of it. In the United States there are said to be more than 150,000 collectors.

HANDY SEWING RACK A BOY
CAN MAKE FOR HIS MOTHER

Sewing rack with pegs for spools, thimble and pair of scissors

This sewing rack may be easily made by a boy who is handy with tools and would make a present for his mother which she would surely appreciate if she does her own sewing. Much time is spent by the seamstress in looking for thread, scissors, thimble, needles and pins, and it often requires more time to collect all these utensils than it does to repair a rent or sew on a button; but the woman who has such a rack will save this time, as they will always be in their places on this little rack which hangs on the wall in a convenient location close to her sewing chair.

Not only is a rack a help for the one who wants to mend a garment in a hurry, but the one who is to spend the day at this work will find it much easier to have all the different colors of silk and thread which she will use in so handy a place.

The rack illustrated is 5 by 10 inches in size with 10 pegs for holding spools of thread or silk, and extra pegs for thimble and scissors. A cushion for pins and needles is attached to the board and at the bottom is a narrow shelf which may serve as a receptacle for tape measure, marking chalk and pencils.

AMERICAN HICKORY NUTS AND
JOY OF GATHERING THEM

When the fall of the year has come and the frost has done its share in the work of nut gathering it is hard to find anything that will give so much genuine pleasure or hilarious joy to a group of youngsters as a day in the woods to gather nuts, says the Progressive Teacher. Be the party small or large there is always pleasure in being one of such a group.

The North American Indians called the hickory hickory. The hickory tree is a native of North America, common to all parts of the country. The timber is very strong, elastic and heavy. It spoils rapidly when exposed to heat and moisture. It seems to be a favorite food for certain worms.

Owing to its strength and elasticity it is extensively used in the manufacture of musket stocks, axle trees, screws, rake teeth, wooden rings used on the rigging of vessels, chair backs, axe handles, and for other purposes requiring great strength and elasticity.

It is used very extensively in America for hoopmaking, and is said to be the only American wood found to be perfect for this purpose. Almost every one knows the value of hickory wood as fuel. It burns with brilliancy and gives out an

ardent heat. It is a joy on a winter's day, to sit beside a fire made of hickory logs, to hear its merry crackle, to watch its bright flame, and to enjoy its cheery warmth.

Most of the hickories form fine-looking, noble trees, reaching a height of from 60 to 90 feet. When there is sufficient space the branches expand into a great rounded pyramid of foliage, a graceful ornament to any park or lawn. The delicious nuts they produce would render them valuable for their fruit alone if they had no other good qualities to recommend them.

The husk of the nut, when mature, separates or breaks into four equal parts, except, perhaps, for one or two varieties, which have a tight, clinging husk. The nuts are much esteemed in all parts of the United States, and are exported in considerable quantities to Europe, their delicate and agreeable flavor making them a favorite. There is a variety known as a "pig nut," which has a most disagreeable flavor. The swine usually devour them. They are so bitter that squirrels will not eat them.

There are in America 12 known species of hickory; one of them is Mexican. Within the borders of the state of Arkansas are to be found members of the entire group.

MUST KNOW ALL
ABOUT BLOCKING

The more a football player knows about blocking the better he will be able to avoid being blocked, which is his task as soon as he assumes the defensive, says a writer for the American Boy. On the defensive the lineman must make continuous use of his hands to be at all effective. He must charge fast with arms outstretched and get his hand against the head or shoulders of his opponent. Doing this he can hold him at arm's length and avoid being blocked until he has determined just where the play is going. Then he must fling the opponent aside and plunge into it. If the defensive lineman can get one hand on the side of the opponent's neck and the other hand under his upper arm, the player so caught may be flung to one side with ease.

Don't let an opponent get under you. Keep your hands on him and keep him away. If your opponent charges so very low that he is practically on the ground, and so low that you can get your knee on his shoulder and neck he will be forced to the ground where he will be useless.

Don't above all things, let your opponent force you back. Charge to meet him, and at the very worst hold him even. If you are boxed it is then necessary to back away quickly and not waste strength trying to break through. But, on the other hand, once you get a player boxed keep right after him and don't let him get away from you.

The defensive tackle, with two men to face, must never get caught between them else he will be helpless. They both will be opposite him as he lines up, but he must charge to one side or the other and, getting his hands on the man closest to him, keep outside of them and plunge into the play if it comes his way. This task takes a tackle's speed and power and skill to the utmost.

KIND CARPENTER
MENDS BOY'S CART

An act of good-natured helpfulness drew the attention of a large crowd of shoppers and workers hurrying homeward at 6 o'clock last evening at Tremont street and Bosworth place, says a Boston Globe writer.

As a boy of 8 was pulling a two-wheeled cart heavily loaded with wood past this corner one wheel came off. He dragged his apparatus clear of teams and pedestrians into Bosworth place and started in to repair the damage.

A carpenter going along with a kit of tools over his shoulder was attracted to the crowd watching the boy. He sized up the difficulty at a glance.

"What, only a wheel off?" asked he kindly. "Well, we'll fix that in a minute or two." He unslinging and opened his kit, and after a few minutes' work sent the little fellow happy again on his way to the North End.

As the carpenter picked up his tools and walked away a number in the crowd remarked that Boston seemed a pretty good city after all.

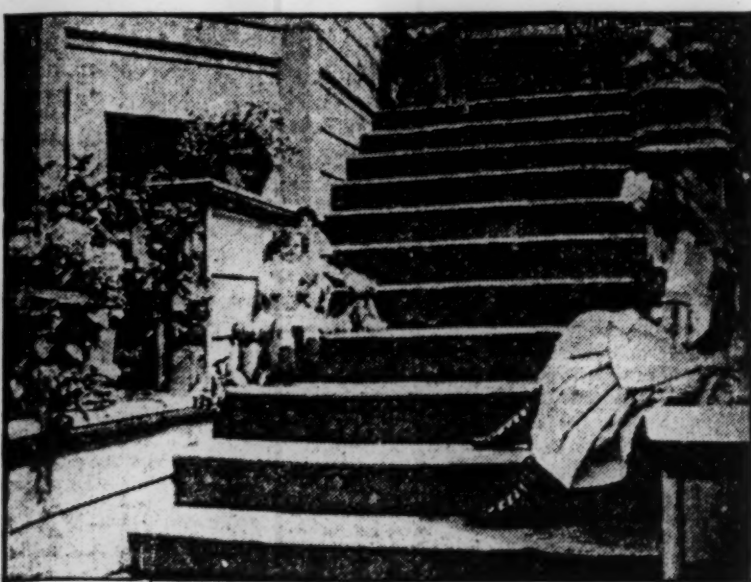
SALLY SUNG

Sally Simon saw Sadie Slee
Slowly, sadly swinging.
"She seems sorrowful," said she,
So she started singing.
Sadie smiled; soon swiftly swung;
Sitting straight, steeved stiffly.
"So!" said Sally, "something sung
Scatters sunshine swiftly!"

—James Rowe in St. Nicholas.

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CAMERA CONTEST



California girl taking picture of her dolls and Teddy bears

The little girl whose home is in Oakland, Cal., is taking a picture of her dolls. And it is sure to be a good one, for the dolls are sitting very still, not even winking. The Teddy bears also are behaving admirably, not moving at all. The sun is shining on the dolls and bears, and on the flowers near by, making a pretty scene.

One dollar award: Mrs. J. Peterson, Oakland, Cal. Honorable mention: S. Ruth Newby, St. Louis; Philip G. Mayo, Portland, Me.; Lawrence Daniels, Denver, Col.; Lillian T. Johnson, Hartford, Conn.; Lillian R. Gillilan, Cedar Rapids, Ia. In the Monitor's camera contest \$1

will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and it is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamp if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

Work of Janet Scudder Shown

Exhibition of Fountains and Other Sculpture by an American Woman, Now of Paris, in Progress in New York

NUMEROUS DISPLAYS

NEW YORK—During November bronze fountains and other works by Janet Scudder are on view at Theodore B. Starr's, Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street.

Miss Scudder is a native of Indianapolis. She makes her home in Paris, visiting the United States as a rule only on business connected with her commissions. She studied in the Cincinnati Art Academy, under Lorado Taft in the Chicago Art Institute and with Macmonnies in Paris, and is represented by the Frog fountain in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, by the fountain of the Frolicking Boys in the Chicago Art Institute, by the facade of Japanese art of the Brooklyn Institute Museum and in the Congressional library at Washington and in the Luxembourg at Paris.

The work shown is of a very high order. The "Idle Cupid" fountain possesses antique loveliness and is charming in every line.

Academic attainment does not always mean practical preparedness in art any more than in other lines of activity. "I had recently a little problem in decoration," said an architect who designs many

city houses, "which I took to an artist who had recently finished an extensive course of schooling and whom I knew to be a capable painter and draftsman. But I soon saw that she was unable to grasp the problem in a practical way. I was obliged finally to use the work of an artist far inferior in ability and whose work is lacking in distinction, but who had the experience and could understand my plans and requirements."

It is to bridge over this gulf between the student with the academic training and the architect and builder with his practical problems that a post-graduate course of study in mural decoration and its allied arts is being offered under the direction of William Laurel Harris. Mr. Harris, in the course of the extensive work which he is doing in decorating a certain church in New York, has been led into many bypaths of decoration and has had to find out many things for himself. He therefore understands better and more sympathetically the predicament in which the student finds himself when confronted with the practical problem of applying his ability.

Instruction will be given only to those who already have had academic training, and the requirements for admission will be high. The atelier is at 96 Fifth avenue. Arthur Crisp, well known as a decorator, Miss Katherine S. Dreier, whose bent as a decorative painter was unmistakable at her recent exhibition at Macbeth's, and Miss Ida Proper, a student of Richard Miller in Paris and a successful painter of figure compositions, will assist Mr. Harris.

Three pictures by Guy Pene DuBois,

shown in the Montross gallery and noticed in the Monitor last week, were bought by George A. Hearn. These canvases are among the best Mr. DuBois has done and show technical development. "First Nighters," and "Mother's Darling" are distinguished both for their simplicity and for that touch of whimsicality which one learns to expect in this artist's work.

W. W. Gilchrist, Jr., of Philadelphia, is showing a collection of his paintings in oil and water color at the Folsom galleries, 306 Fifth avenue. Mr. Gilchrist is known to the public as a portrait painter, but several landscapes and marines in the present exhibition reveal his quality in other lines of painting. "Incoming Tide," a rush of water over rock barriers, shows a true grasp of essentials and an equally valuable unconcern about what is not needed in the picture.

Portraits by Anne Goldthwaite in the Macdowell Club on West Fifty-seventh street attracted considerable attention during the past fortnight. The Macdowell Club will continue its interesting group exhibitions during the season. Mountfort Coolidge, Elizabeth Grandin, Margaret Wendell Huntington, Clara G. Perry, Mary C. Rogers, Thomas Skinner and Louise Pope, with Miss Goldthwaite, composed the group last exhibited.

Cottier & Co., now at 718 Fifth avenue, are showing a new collection of masterpieces, among them a lively self portrait by Reynolds. It is one of the artist's early sketches and shows him as a young man. Two fresh and charming Raeburns are exhibited, family por-

traits of the Menzies. There is also an unusual portrait by Josef Israels.

The Cottier furnishings, glass, textiles, etc., from their old place will be disposed of at auction during a week's sale at the American art galleries.

The American art galleries on Madison square south, where Thomas E. Kirby has just dispersed the collection of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, has been selling this week an almost complete collection of the etchings of Sir Seymour Haden made by W. E. L. Dillaway, of Boston. Sir Seymour married a Miss Whistler of Baltimore and visited both Boston and New York. Mr. Dillaway began collecting the British master's etchings at a time when their comparative plentifulness enabled him to obtain many prints and plates now scarce.

"The Greek Slave," a statue which brought fame to Hiram Powers and attracted attention to American sculpture about the middle of the last century, appears at the Anderson galleries, Fortieth and Madison avenue, as an item of the Henry Hilton estate, which, with other objects belonging to several collections, will be sold next week. "The Greek Slave," reminiscent of Canova and Thorwaldsen, of Rome and Florence, is perhaps the best example of the work of a group of sculptors famous around the year 1850. Hiram Powers gained his first experience in modeling while making and repairing the wax figures in a Cincinnati museum. As a sculptor he later made portrait busts of many of the foremost Americans of his time.

STATE NORMAL ART SCHOOL ADOPTS FACTORY SYSTEM FOR TRAINING OF PUPILS

Individual Instruction Given Students by Means of Foremen Who Are Selected From Classes—Juniors Have Two Contracts—Director Hopkins Discusses System

In adopting the factory system of work, with pupils in the manual training classes divided into groups, the Massachusetts Normal Art school, Exeter and Newbury streets, has instituted a new method of study this fall which promises results, not only in skill of handicraft for which the graduates have always been noted but also aesthetic production in outline, color and shape.

The manual training classes are under the direction of Frederick M. Wilder. In the Junior manual training class there are 37 students divided into four groups with one student as the chairman or foreman of each group, including Joseph Baron, Anne Coleman, Grace Penniman, and Geraldine Rideout.

It is often impossible for the instructor to direct to advantage the entire class in intricate problems such as the making of dovetail joints, and it is then that the real benefit of having a selected group of foremen comes in, for the group heads are called together and receive a definite and exhaustive lesson on the point at hand and they in turn look to the work of the pupils in their respective groups.

The fall work of the junior class is the building of a tool cabinet and appliances for the school stockroom.

In the building of this every line of manual training is required. First the plans were drawn, next the rough boards for the fronts of the drawers of the cabinet were sawed into the right lengths. The stock so prepared for concentrated work was then handed to the foremen to distribute among the members of the groups who finish them.

In the same way the sides of the drawers are prepared, for it is the constantly repeated operation of the factory which gives facility. As soon as a worker reaches a certain point of facility and speed in his task he is advanced to a more difficult operation, and so the work goes on in rotation, the drawer going through nine persons' hands before completion.

The timekeepers who watch the working speed of the pupils are Joseph Baron and Arthur C. Richardson.

Before the finished product is set aside it must go to the inspector, Joseph Baron, and receive his signature of approval on grade of work done.

Most of the class members are studying for teachers of manual training or practical wood, workers and leaders in industrial lines.

The manual training work of the junior year is considered the most important, as it is optional wholly in the senior year, the students being allowed to take arts and crafts if they desire in its stead.

The juniors meet two entire mornings in the week and may go by groups for special work at other times if they wish. In the senior class the work is conducted in the same way with groups and the factory system of repetition to gain facility.

The second piece of work to which the juniors will turn their attention will be a bookcase for the alumni room of the Normal Arts school building. Different committees measured the space to be given to the bookcase, and fixed upon its length and height. For home work the juniors each then drew plans of the bookcase constructing it according to his own idea.

The class divided into eight groups for this work elected a chairman for each group who incorporated the best points of all the plans of his group into one plan which was handed in to James F. Hopkins, director of the school, for a final decision.

Mr. Hopkins, speaking of the new

method of work installed and its possible results, said: "In too many manual training classes there is a tendency to follow a cut-and-dried course. Mere skill of handicraft has been in former years the whole ideal of such work, and the outcome may have been atrocious in outline, color and form.

"If Massachusetts is going to hold her own in this particular field she is going to hold it because of her skill of hand there will be added the increment of tasteful production. The students of the Massachusetts Normal Art school are proving their ability to develop technique, and to do actual hand operation, and they are bringing a sense of proportion, a knowledge of color and design and an appreciation which makes their work distinctive."

"The only original ground for encouraging leadership is where taste comes with skill of handicraft. That is the aim of the new method of training, and we are getting results in the shortest possible time."

SPECIAL MUSEUM LIBRARY SERVICE

Books describing and explaining the various fields of art represented in the exhibition of recent accessions to the Ross collection shown in the Renaissance court of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts have been placed on a special table in the library of the museum. Chinese and Japanese art include these books: Binyon, "Painting in the Far East"; Bowers, "Japanese Pottery"; Dillon, "Arts of Japan"; Fenellosa, "Epochs of Chinese and Japanese Art"; Giles, "Introduction to the History of Chinese Pictorial Art"; Laufer, "Jade, a Study in Chinese Archaeology and Religion"; Monkhous, "Chinese Porcelain"; Morse, "Catalogue of the Morse Collection of Japanese Pottery" (in the museum); Okakura, "Ideals of the East."

Indian art is represented by the following: Birdwood, "Industrial Arts of India"; Cole, "Indian Art"; Coomaraswamy, "Medieval Sinhalese Art"; Havell, "Indian Sculpture and Paintings"; "Ideals of Indian Art"; "Journal of Indian Art," special number on jewelry; Smith, "History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon."

Most of the books on Persian art are in French. Bradley's "Illuminated Manuscripts," Duff's "Early Printed Books" and Humphreys' "Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages" will prove of interest to lovers of the old manuscripts of the Ross collection and those interested in the textiles will find the books listed very helpful. Among the latter are: Cole, "Ornament in European Silks"; Palliser, "History of Lace"; Rock, "Textile Fabrics"; Sharp, "Point and Pillow Lace."

RUSSIAN JEWELRY SHOWN

Hand-made jewelry, with many of the articles adapted from the styles of the Russians, Bulgarians, Chinese and Egyptians, make up one of the finest and largest individual exhibits ever shown at the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street, the jewelry being made by Miss Margaret Rogers of Boston.

CALGARY REJECTS RAILWAY PLAN

CALGARY, Alta.—An offer from the owners of outlying real estate subdivisions to build an extension to the Calgary municipal street railway and present it to the city with guarantee against loss in operation over a long term has been rejected by the ratepayers of this city.

PUPILS PREPARING PLAN FOR WORKING



Normal art school group—Left to right—Joseph V. Brown, Anne Coleman (seated), Grace Penniman and Geraldine Rideout

WIDE MEANING OF "TAPESTRY" TOLD IN MUSEUM TALK

"Tapestry has a wider meaning than that usually given to the word and its use should not be limited to the name of a particular kind of wall hanging but should include all articles, whether wall hangings, rugs, garments or decorations for garments which are of tapestry weave," said Miss Sarah G. Flint in the first of her series of talks on textiles at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts recently. Tapestry is the simplest form of weaving by which a design can be produced. There are two sets of threads, the warp and the weft. The warp is stretched upon the frame, the weft wound on bobbins, a bobbin for each color and shade; the bobbins guided by the hand, carry the weft threads over and under the warp threads making a simple basket weave like that with which we fill in the hole in a stocking, or like the paper mats woven by kindergarten children. In the basket weave equal quantities of the warp and weft threads are allowed to show, whereas in tapestry the weaver pushes the weft threads close together with the point of a bobbin, so that they entirely cover the warp threads, giving the finished material a ribbed surface.

When a pattern is to be woven the different colored threads are worked in where wanted, the difference between embroidery and tapestry being that in the latter the pattern and cloth are made at the same time. Tapestry weaving can be done by very primitive people and on the simplest kind of loom. The first looms were just the horizontal branches of trees, with weights of stones or sun-baked clay. On the vertical looms known as high warp looms the only power used is the hands.

A second form of loom is known as the low warp loom, where both hand and foot power can be used. On the latter kind of loom were woven the tapestries found decorating the garments of the early Peruvians before the invasion of Pizarro in 1531, the clothes unearthed in Egypt which date from the first of the seventh century A. D., and many large wall hangings. The finished cloth can be made to look the same on both sides, with the pattern reversed.

In the Peruvian and Coptic tapestry, as well as the oriental weavings known as Kilims, the short ends of the warp threads are run in so that either side of the cloth can be used.

Many examples of the Peruvian and Coptic textiles are exhibited in the Western Art corridor of the Museum. They show great skill in weaving, variety and knowledge of ornament and wonderful colors. In spite of all our knowledge of chemistry today neither in Europe nor America can dyes be made to compare with those of the ancient people, either

in color or permanency. Tapestry wall hangings were used for decoration and to protect the inhabitants of the great medieval stone palaces and dwellings. They were often hung in the tents of monarchs and were carried from camp to camp, at times being used to sleep on. They were used for decoration in churches, and on gala and feast days the streets were hung with them.

Originally the tapestries were made of wool with small quantities of silk, and then silver and gold were woven into them. The northern part of France and Belgium claims the first tapestry industry, which spread later to Italy, Germany, England, Spain, Russia and finally America, but in all these cases weavers from France were imported to introduce the industry. The wall tapestries were made flat in appearance, the designs being brought out by contrasts of lines and color.

In the work during the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the subjects chosen were religious, illustrating Bible stories, or the lives and miracles of the saints, romances, historical scenes, the events of the day, landscapes and rural occupations and amusements. As the artists used their fellow citizens for models as well as the buildings, landscapes, and costumes of their country and time, and as they told stories with a great care for details, no matter how homely, we have in the tapestries handed down to us a complete and interesting picture of the manners and customs of that period in France and Flanders.

Two important tapestries of Flemish weaving, made between 1450 and 1500, are to be found in the museum in the department of Western Art. The pictures represent Biblical scenes.

Gradually shading began to be used in the pictures and more and more elaboration of design and border were adopted until the tapestries were more like woven easel pictures than mural decorations. This marked the period of decadence; the colors changed to more delicate tints, which faded as time passed. In 1628 a law was passed which obliged all weavers in Brussels to sign their work with a shield and two B's for Brussels. As the industry in Brussels declined, work in Paris grew. Unfortunately, with more colors, thousands of shades in the place of 19 to 25 of the early times, has come a disregard of the rules that govern good tapestry-making. An attempt is now being made in New York and Paris to reduce the number of colors used and to return to the early methods by which such remarkable hangings were made.

The second conference of the series by Miss Flint will be on rugs, Nov. 20.

PULITZER BEQUEST PAID

NEW YORK—In accordance with a decision by the referee appointed to pass upon questions which arose under the will of the late Joseph Pulitzer, \$700,000 has been paid to the Philharmonic Society of New York by the trustees of the Pulitzer estate.

CRAFTSMAN BUILDING SERVES THOSE ESTABLISHING HOMES

Five Floors of New Structure in New York Devoted to Exhibition of Structural Materials and Furnishings

WORK BASED ON MERIT

NEW YORK—Opening of the new Craftsman building, just off Fifth avenue on East Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, marks a step in the development of an idea worked out during many years.

When Gustav Stickley, who started as a farm boy in Wisconsin, had learned the cabinet maker's trade he began making chairs as well as he could. He found beauty in the wood he handled and strove to bring it out. His construction was accurate and strong and the lines of his designs were simple. People liked the chairs. Mr. Stickley adopted a joiner's compass as his trademark with the motto "als ik kan"—as well as I can—and began to make other articles of furniture as well as he could.

From the advertising written for the furniture grew a monthly magazine named the Craftsman. Good writers with democratic views on arts and crafts began to write for the magazine. People were quick to grasp the simple essential ideas of decorative art which the magazine advanced and began laying before it their problems in building and decorating. This called for architects and from the work of the architects sprang the Craftsman houses. These were offered both as ready-made plans and as ideas which might assist the home builder. The Craftsman service is special in this respect, that it is the purpose of Mr. Stickley to assist the builder in thinking out his own house. Many of the Craftsman houses are of small cost, while some have been erected costing as high as \$50,000 to \$60,000. Many of these houses embody built-in seats, book cases, desks and china closets and

other builders' samples, which occupied the floors and tables. Moreover, people who had carried out Craftsman ideas in their building began to want Craftsman ideas in their decoration, and this opened up the whole range of rugs, textiles, brass, copper, wrought iron, paper, paint, basketry, pottery and the like. The new building into which Mr. Stickley has just moved is the answer to all this and a little more in anti-block, brick, terra cotta tile, roofing and



For Chilly Fall Days

A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater is the very thing to keep the house cozy and comfortable in the chilly days before the furnace is started.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

This year's new model Perfection has many important improvements. It gives more heat, is better made and works better than any other heater on the market.

Easy to rewick—wick and carrier in one; just lift out the old and drop in the new.

Wide, shallow font—holds more oil, and gives full, steady heat whether font is full or nearly empty.

Automatic-locking flame-spreader prevents smoking. Indicator shows at a glance how much fuel is left. No gallery to unscrew, or catch oil and dust.

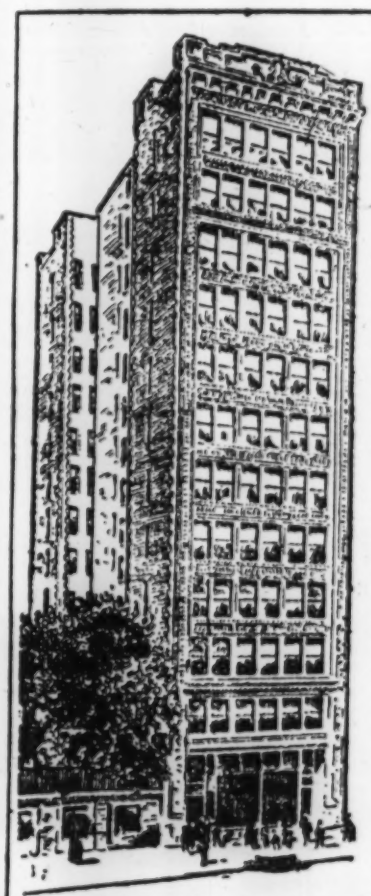
Made with vitreous blue enamel or plain steel drums. Attractive latticed window frame.

Dealers everywhere—or write for descriptive circular

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

New York, N.Y. Albany, N.Y. Buffalo, N.Y. Boston, Mass.

Look for the Heater with the TRIANGLE



CRAFTSMAN BUILDING, NEW YORK

by simple arrangement of rooms, assist in solving the servant problem. There is always a fireplace, as it is considered that so far as the house is concerned the hearth is the nucleus of the home, only the Craftsman fireplace is so designed that, it is claimed, with 10 tons

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

REAL ESTATE

APARTMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

New buildings recently completed in the finest and most convenient residential section in the

BACK BAY

Having all possible modern improvements, including passenger elevator, steam heat and continuous hot water. Rented to high class tenants on leases. Property can be sold to net from 10 to 12% on the investment. Would consider exchanging for property that can be improved, or country estates.

Apply for particulars to see property to

EDWARD H. WIGGIN, 60 State Street
BOSTON. BROKERS PROTECTED.

TORONTO MEN
USE ELECTRICITY
TO SMELT ORE

McGill University Graduates
Perfect Furnace in Which Current Is Employed as Agent to Manufacture Commercial Steel

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED

TORONTO, Ont.—The electric furnace has come into practical use in Canada, and the first steel made in Toronto has been manufactured by this process in a foundry at 400 Front street east. After years of experimenting two Toronto civil engineers have evolved an electric furnace which can be used for the manufacture of steel for commercial purposes, says the World.

The furnace in use at present became of value for commercial purposes only after a great deal of experimenting, much of which resulted in disappointment, but which ultimately led to success.

The Canadian government has spent large sums of money to make possible electrical smelting of the low grade of iron ore which is found in large quantities in Canada. The commission under Dr. Haandel, which was appointed in 1904, did valuable pioneer work in this regard, studying the various types of furnace in use in Europe, and making extensive experiments at Sault Ste. Marie.

Messrs. James W. Moffatt and T. C. Irving, while students in civil engineering at McGill University, often used the electric furnace in an experimental way, but they never realized that it could be applied to commercial use. About five years ago their attention was called to its practicability and they began the experiments which have resulted in their final success. About two months ago a furnace was made by them which could be worked profitably on a commercial basis, and it is capable of turning out over seven tons of steel castings a day, of a quality which they claim to be even superior to crucible steel.

The product is being put into castings and a very completely equipped foundry has been organized. According to tests made at the University of Toronto the metal has an ultimate tensile strength of from 75,000 to 90,000 pounds per square inch, which is much higher than the quality of steel produced by the Bessemer or open hearth process.

Absolutely free from gases, it is also more homogenous and dense in its structure than the ordinary steel.

The present plant of Messrs. Moffatt & Irving will in the near future be removed from Front street to Ashbridge's marsh, where a much larger plant will be operated, and the staff of 35 men now employed will be increased several times.

James B. O'Brien, K. C., is president of the company.

SPOKANE SCHOOL
SETS NEW RECORD

SPOKANE, Wash.—Making what is called a remarkable showing against the older and better organized public schools, the new Yardsley school, east of the city, which has been operating under the direction of school district No. 81, set a new record in attendance and punctuality, according to the figures made public by Supt. H. M. Watson.

The Yardsley school stood first place in the percentage column, with a record of 99.62 per cent above the 36 public schools in the city, including the two high schools, says the Chronicle.

The next closest competitor to the Yardsley school was the Cooper school, located in Minnehaha park, which made 99.08 per cent.

MOROS WELCOME
GOV. HARRISON

MANILA—Thousands of Moros welcomed Governor General Francis Burton Harrison on his arrival Friday in the town of Cotabato, province of Moro, Mindanao. In the course of an address the governor-general endorsed Brigadier-General John J. Pershing's administration of the department of Mindanao while he was commander there, and expressed his regret at the general's leaving.

Woodbourne
IN BEAUTIFUL FOREST HILLS

Steam-Heated Five-Room
BATHING, Etc., sent free
upon request. GEO. W. HALL, 60 State St.

FOR SALE
CONCRETE AND BRICK

6-7 Room Houses
Latest Improvements—Easy Terms

Charming natural environment,
with artistic improvements
combining to make this an ideal
restricted home community.

TO RENT
\$30.00
to \$40.00

A FEW BRICK HOUSES

These are the most attractive homes to rent at the price of any in the city. Take any Redville or Hyde Park car from Elevated.

308 Hyde Park Ave. Tel. Jan. 21448
Forest Hills

FARM CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED

100 SPECIAL FARMERS sent free upon request. GEO. W. HALL, 60 State St.

Fully Equipped Poultry Plant
20 miles from Boston; 22 acres, nearly all tillage; 8-mile railroad station; nice brook runs through farm; cuts 20 tons of hay; plenty of fruit for home use; land level, free from stone, good soil; 2 never failing wells; buildings insured for \$4000; 1½-story, 7-room house with L. hot water heat, set range; good stable, 2 large poultry houses; Cyphers plan; 10 colony houses; price includes 4 incubators, 12 brooders, 165 selected white rock pullets, February hatch, good work horse, all farm tools, 8 tons coal, 20 cords wood cut, 1000 feet lumber, 100 posts; everything in first-class shape, ready for business; owner's business takes him to another state, anxious to sell; price \$4000, half cash. Shown by JOHN J. ROGERS, Belcher Block, Stoughton, Mass. Details GEO. W. HALL, 60 State St.

MONEY IN BOTH—This southern New Hampshire farm just adapted for that; 37 acres, 7 acres mowing and tillage, balance wood and pasture; 2½ miles to railroad station and 40 miles from Boston; close to schools and churches; keeps 2 cows and horse; estimated 200 cords wood; 200 bearing peach trees, 50 young; 80 young apple trees; land level and free from stone; 7-room house, stable and general poultry houses; owner will sell for \$1500, half cash. Details GEO. W. HALL, 60 State St.

Your Opportunity

To responsible parties we will sell the following houses, and take mortgages for almost the entire purchase price.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Single house with 9 rooms and bath and about 16,000 sq. ft. of land; assessed for \$7200; price \$5000.

BROOKLINE—Single house with 12 rooms and bath and 12,000 sq. ft. of land; assessed for \$13,000; price \$11,000.

BROOKLINE—Single house with 11 rooms and bath and 13,000 sq. ft. of land; assessed for \$14,200; price \$12,000.

BACK BAY—Single house with 13 rooms and 3 baths, in excellent condition; assessed for \$30,000; price \$30,000.

WE have a few others, so if you are interested call and see us.

FRED HOLDSWORTH
ROBERT D. FARRINGTON
18 Tremont Street

KOREAN SCHOOL
TO ADMIT GIRLS
TO ITS CLASSES

Institution Broadens Its Original Scope Under Representations Made by Dr. Syngman Rhee

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Through the efforts of Dr. Syngman Rhee, principal of the Korean boarding school on Punchbowl street, that institution has become coeducational; and now, instead of extending its efforts only toward the welfare of young Korean boys, it has broadened its scope to include a course of study for the girls of that nationality.

Dr. Rhee visited the other islands last summer in order to familiarize himself with the mission work in progress. His visits led him mainly to those places populated by the Koreans. He was surprised to find that there were a number of young girls who stood likely to be taken from school by their parents and forced to become married, against their wishes, according to the Korean custom which, says Dr. Rhee, is fast dying out. Dr. Rhee immediately saw a way in which these girls might be brought to Honolulu to secure the desired education, and the parents and the girls consented to this, provided that the Korean boarding school would be the institution which they would attend, says the Star Bulletin.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE

A Gentleman's Ideal California Country Home Place

20 Acres, mostly citrus fruits, but some walnuts and other fruits. The beautiful Residence of 22 rooms, together with the other buildings cost more than \$35,000.

The entire arrangement is superb. The location excellent. The crop, the stock, the machinery and tools, as well as the expensive furniture, is offered now for the first time at the ridiculously low price of \$50,000. The owner will accept a mortgage on the place for half the amount if desired. This is \$25,000 per acre, including the buildings, which cost \$35,000 and chattels worth at least \$10,000. While orange groves within 3 or 4 miles are held still at \$2500 to \$3000 per acre—no buildings and no chattels. For it is a fact that some of these groves produced this season as high as \$1500 per acre.

Orange is but 31 miles S. E. of Los Angeles, and the Pacific Electric road is now being completed to it. This beautiful home would sell locally in 24 hours at the above figure, but of course there is a very small percentage of buyers who desire so fine a residence. This, however, is not a white elephant that has to be "kept up" at an expense to the owner, but has a good fair income now and will have much better.

We know every foot of the ranch personally. We know that you have to see it, to appreciate it. There is nothing finer or better. The buyer will get more for his money in the purchase of this ranch than any he can buy in Southern California today. There will be no exchange considered and the sale must be made reasonably soon.

If you are looking for an up-to-date, model California home, with all the ideal luxuries and comforts of a home, this will be yours when you investigate.

REMEMBER, that this vacant water stocked land would sell readily at \$1000 per acre, that the present crop is estimated by the past seasons' prices at \$10,000. That there are but few equally beautiful home places in California. We will send to those interested a more detailed description, with illustrations, upon request.

S. M. CRADDICK REALTY CO., Orange, Cal.

REAL ESTATE

Wm. E. McCoy & Co.

Real Estate, Mortgages and Insurance
451 Old South Bldg., Boston
1345 Beacon Street, Brookline

COOLIDGE CORNER

FOR SALE—Modern two-family estate on Harvard street; single house of 9 rooms and bath, hard wood floors, open plumbing, hot water heat; about 9,000 sq. ft. of land which is sure to increase in value; rare opportunity to buy a home which will also prove to be a good investment.

PRICE JUST REDUCED
FOR SALE—Modern two-family house, thoroughly built and containing all modern conveniences; suites contain 7 and 8 rooms and bath respectively, with separate hot water heaters, hard wood floors, electric lights, verandas, etc. Price greatly reduced and terms to purchaser.

SUITES IN BROOKLINE

A FEW unusually desirable suites from 3 to 7 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience, including hot water and guaranteed janitor service. Rentals from \$23 per month upwards.

WM. E. MCCOY & CO.

Telephone: Ft. Hill 5035; Brookline 5210

NEWTON CENTRE

Cozy, modern, nine-room house and garage, shingled and with exterior large living room with beamed ceiling and tapestry brick fireplace, oak and hard pine floors; central heating and white paint finish, sewer, electric lights and gas, open plumbing, combination bath and shower, etc.

79 MILK STREET

ALVORD BROTHERS

Established 1836 Incorporated 1894
Telephone, Oxford 162

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentleman's Estate

of about 8 acres with house of 18 rooms and 3 bathrooms, with large stable, vegetable garden, fruit trees, and in every way desirable. Will be sold at a very great reduction from cost to make a quick sale. Full description and estate shown by

COFFIN & TABER
24 Milk Street, Boston

Frederick O. Woodruff

EXPERT APPRAISERS OF REAL ESTATE. Business property bought, sold or leased. Trust Funds for Mortgage. 95 MILK STREET.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

Leland Farm Agency's Circular Free brings it. Room 402K, 21 Milk St., Boston

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—In Newton, a small cottage arranged for two people with servant; artistically finished inside, large living room with open fireplace, music room, dining room and kitchen on first floor; kitchen heated by furnace, gas and hot water heat; two bedrooms, two chambers and bath on second floor; rent, with garage, \$12 per month, or \$40 with garage. Keys at 246 Crafts St., Newtonville, photograph at 247 Summer St., Boston. CHAS. F. AVERY.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE TO LET—Morning or afternoon, Berkeley building, Address C-28, Monitor office.

BUSINESS WOMAN'S apartment to let during day; also one unfurnished; priv. Westland Ave. Add. V-57, Monitor office.

ARMS KPI FROM STRIKERS

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Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing
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Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

HENRY W. SAVAGE

129 TREMONT STREET
Tel. Oxford 4420
I SPECIALIZE IN
MANAGEMENT OF REALTY
AND COLLECTION OF RENTS

The Seymour

34 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
JUST ACROSS THE HARVARD BRIDGE
IN CAMBRIDGE

A few suites in this conservative apartment house of 12 suites, moderate rent; 2 and 3 outside rooms, outside baths and large outside kitchenettes; fine view across the Charles river from almost every room; all improvements; resident janitor. HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St. Tel. Oxford 4420.

64 Westland Ave.

A fine light suite of 8 rooms and bath, modern plumbing, hot water, all improvements, and in first class repair. Janitor at 64 Westland Ave. HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St. Tel. Oxford 4420.

GOOD SUITES

156 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE (cor. Harris St.), between Coolidge Corner and Brookline Village. 7 rooms, bath, etc. \$40.00.

883 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., CAMBRIDGE. 3 rooms, elevator and telephone. \$35.00.

433 BROOKLINE AVE. (Longwood Section), BOSTON, corner of Austin St. 4 rooms. \$35.00.

80 ST. BOTOLPH ST., BOSTON; 6 rooms and bath, on corner. \$45.00.

The above suites are to be let, in excellent condition, with steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. Apply on premises or to

THE ASSOCIATED TRUST

141 Milk St., Boston. Tel. Fort Hill 1872.

780 Beacon St.

Desirable suite few minutes to Park St.; very reasonable rent. Apply on premises or to

JOHN R. FOSTER

4 Park Square, Boston

Wm. E. McCoy & Co.

Real Estate, Mortgages and Insurance
COPLEY SQUARE, BACK BAY
To LET—Suit of 7 rooms and bath where meals are served in the apartment if desired, thereby allowing the privacy of a home. Excellent house; steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator service, etc.

WM. E. MCCOY & CO.

451 Old South Bldg., Boston
1345 Beacon Street, Brookline
Telephone: Ft. Hill 5035; Brookline 5210

TO LET

A Desirable Corner
APARTMENT
10 Rooms and Bath in the
HOTEL EARLS COURT
Corner
FAIRFIELD AND BOYLSTON STS.
Apply A. J. Dele, 180 Tremont Street
Telephone OX. 632

Audubon Road

THE LUCERNE, 8 rooms, 2 baths, maid's room; one of the best finished apartments in the city.
MARTIN L. CATE,
44 Kilby St. Tel. Main 3287.

COLCHESTER

1470 Beacon Street, Brookline

Unusual opportunity to secure an apartment of 8 rooms, \$100 per month.

REDUCED TO \$25

SUITES of 5 rooms and bath each, with steam heat and janitor service; well located in Allston; worth \$30 per month, but will accept \$25 from desirable parties. See immediate rental R-1858, 506 Old South Bldg., Boston, Main 110.

VERY DESIRABLE sunny apartment of 8 rooms and bath, maid's room on same floor; all outside rooms; Marlboro St., cor. Mass. Ave.; janitor service and steam heat. For further particulars apply to F. S. WHITWELL, 751 Tremont Bldg.

APARTMENTS AND HOUSES—Practically every vacant property in the city desires

KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. 363 Roxbury.

924 BEACON STREET

SUITES, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; large living room, beamed ceiling, open fire; \$35.00 and up. 16 State Street - A. DUDLEY DOWD, 16 State Street -

FANEUIL—5 room heated apt., with every modern improvement; 5 minutes to R. & A. 3 to trolley; good neighborhood; special rates to desirable parties. Phone OX. 149 for details.

GENTLEMEN having nicely furnished apartment in Back Bay district desire one or two business men to share it. Address F. S. WHITWELL, 751 Tremont Bldg.

FINE LOCALITY, 5c fare to Boston; spacious suite to rent, fur or unfur, winter or longer, every conv.; rent made right. 156½ Hildesheim Ave., Arlington Hts.

ST. PAUL APARTMENT, BROOKLINE, 1247 Beacon St., Suite 2—8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heated, southernly piazza back. Apply 1247, Suite 1, or any real estate agent.

WINTER HILL—Lovely suite, 6 rooms and reception room, open plumbing, gas and electric lighting; A1 neighborhood. Rent \$30. 31 Adams St., Broadway car.

CORSEY, well furnished apartment of 4 rooms and kitchenette for sale or to lease; everything for housekeeping and rooms all let.

WESTLAND AVE., 18, Suite 65—2 rooms, light housekeeping suite, furnished, heat, gas and hot water.

BOARD & ROOMS—SAN FRANCISCO
THE CONCORD, 1738 Pine, near Franklin; first-class family hotel; extra good table.

FINANC

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MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

D. A. CLIPPINGER
Author of Systematic Voice Training
and other books on the voice.

His work with the head voice has brought him singers from all parts of the country. Send for circular.

410 Kimball Hall, CHICAGO, ILL.
Thomas L. Cushman
Vocal Teacher
218 Tremont St. . . . Boston

Mrs. Marguerite Deppeler Kitchen
HAS RESUMED PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION
IN HER STUDIO

800 CARNEGIE HALL
Tel. 1350 Columbus, New York
Harriett R. Crawford
PIANO TEACHER
2106 Eighth Avenue, LOS ANGELES
Home 72101
Young children a specialty.
Ten years' experience.

ELEANORA A. HOLBROOK
TEACHER of Piano, graduate of
Herman P. Chellus, to whom she refers.
308 Gainsboro st. Tel. Back Bay 2435-R.

Mr. Frank E. Muzzy
Teacher of Singing
Pierce Bldg., Room 506, Boston

A. GRACE BRIGGS
Teacher of Piano
Particular attention given to beginners
Lessons 50 cents
81 Waverly St., Roxbury, Mass.
Tel. Rox. 3183-R.

LUTHER O. EMERSON 2d
TEACHER OF PIANO
609 Huntington Chambers - Boston

POSITIONS WANTED

ORGANIST
of Exceptional Ability

and large experience seeks a church
position in any city in U. S. or Can-
ada after December 1.

Capable of rendering music of an ap-
propriate religious character, and of a
recognized standard of musical excel-
lence in a dignified and suitable
manner. References.

Address ORGANIST,
1837 East 15th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PIANO TUNERS

PIANOS TUNED \$1.00 anywhere in N. E.
work guaranteed; repairing at low rates.
Address Box 134, Upham's Corner station,
Boston, Mass.

FRANK READ
PIANO TUNER
11 Laurel st., Dorchester. Tel. Dor. 742-W

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—A Patented Specialty of Real
Merit. If you have an article of real merit,
I have the money and ability to market it.
In all parts of the country. Twenty years
successful experience as sales manager.
Best of references. Principals only, ad-
dress, giving full details in first letter.
SPECIALTY, Suite 1105-06, 95 Liberty st.,
New York

WE WANT TO SELL all or part in-
terest in an up-to-date, long established
wall paper and paint business, located in
a thriving city in western N. Y.; the
only firm employing a regular force of
decorators in the city. Address E. C.
RISCHMAN, Counselor-at-Law, Bris-
bane bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

DENTISTS

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL
Has Removed to
136 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON

DR. ELLA F. STONE
120 Boylston St., Boston
Office Hours, 9-12, 2-5. Tel. Oxford 689-W

LAWYERS

JOHN C. HIGDON
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Counselor-at-Law
New York Address 803 W. 180th St.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure
good non-resident clients by publishing
their professional cards in this column.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

FORMULAS SUPPLIED
Tell us what you want. Satisfaction
guaranteed. GLACKEN, Chemist, 211
North Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS
RESTAURANTS
Bakery, Lunch Room & Restaurant
A. J. PIATT BAKERY CO.
415 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS
Phone Bell Main 512
Special Dining Room on Second Floor
for Ladies.

PORTLAND, ORE.

PIANOS

Upright, Grand and Player Pianos.
The Famous Behning, Ivers & Pond, and
ten other makes of Standard Pianos.
SOULE BROS.
888 Morrison St. and 166 Tenth St.

WINNIPEG, CAN.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Madame Cubitt
Day and Evening Gowns, Blouses, etc.
In Original and Exclusive Designs Both
Made to Order and Imported.
366 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER, B. C.

DRAMATIC ART

ELOCUTION, oratory, sight reading,
dramatic art, class and private lessons.
HELEN BAILEY, 1110 Nelson st. Phone
Seymour 6288-R.

CORA E. BAILEY
Room 602, Huntington Chambers, Boston
VOICE

Tone Development, Repertoire
It is a belief that the joy of singing is
only for a gifted few, but it has been my
privilege to bring out voices where there
seemed to be little promise of voice, and
to correct voices that were believed to be
hopelessly impaired. Callers received
Friday 11 to 12 a.m.

Sara Burdick
Teacher of Voice
CONCERT—ORATORIO—RECITAL
727 Fine Arts Building, Chicago
Telephone 1

Frederick N. Waterman
Teacher of Singing
177 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
—Room 10

MR. EVERETT E. TRUETTE
ORGAN, HARMONY AND PIANO
All Organ Lessons on 3-manual pipe organ.
218 Tremont Street

Schroeder Vocal Studio
MR. THEO. A. SCHROEDER
VOICE TRAINING—COACHING
Studio: 328 Huntington Chambers, Boston
Circular mailed on application.

Jane Russell Colpitt
PIANIST AND TEACHER
100 Gainsboro St. Leschetzky principles
WILLIAM W. KENNETH,
Teacher Piano—Harmony—Organ
616 N. Parkside Ave., Chicago
Telephone Austin 20831

MUSICAL ARTISTS
KAROLA
German Soprano
ROMEO
American Baritone
Recently of Berlin, Germany
Joint Recitals—Oratorio—Concert
Management, Annie Friedberg, 1423
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the street railway service furnished by the
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State Street Railway Co. in the metro-
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\$8.00 values at.....\$3.00
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420 BOYLSTON STREET (Berkeley Building)
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7th Annual Exhibition and Sale of Beautiful Needlework

Filet Gowns, Table Linens, Filet Pillows, Waists, Dresses, Laces

SPECIALTY IN BAGS

Pottery and other gifts for Christmas and wedding gifts

Berkeley Bldg., 418 Boylston St. Part of the store of Ives & Ives, Dyers Universal Thread Cutter, Waxer and Holder Combined.

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JEWELERS

No. 693 Cuff Links, \$9.00

Solid Gold Cuff Links

Strong and Durable

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THE NEW Library Tea Room

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Table D'Hotel from 5:30 to 7:30 P. M. 60c and 75c.

HOLIDAY CANDY

Something Choice for Christmas
Give me your order now and let me send you Christmas a box of assorted fruits and nuts in Chocolate. \$1.20 the pound, postpaid.

W. H. THOMPSON
4319 Forrestville Ave., Chicago.

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Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments

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W. E. TAYLOR
15 years with Smith, Patterson Co. JEWELER and SILVERSMITH
Repairing and orders Work
5 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

MANICURING

PUPILS wanted evenings to learn manicuring and hairdressing. MISS VIDLER, 47 Winter St., room 303.

DRESSMAKERS

DRESSMAKER—Experienced in cutting and fitting, desires work at home or by day; reasonable. G 20, Monitor office.

"WOLMANCO" BABY'S BIBS

Absolutely Water Proof with Pocket



These serviceable white bibs are a great saving and go far toward keeping the youngsters clean. Sent to any ad. 25c. This same material may be purchased for 50c per yard. Send for illustrated Circular showing other "Wolmanco" products.

SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Sell "WOLMANCO" specialties in your locality. A steady income and independence assured. No capital necessary. Send postal for full particulars.

Wolfe Bros. Mfg. Co., Canton, Mass.

LADIES FOR \$20.00

I will furnish all materials complete, including Skinner's satin lining, and make to your special measure from latest designs a strictly custom tailored suit. Fit, workmanship and quality of materials absolutely guaranteed. I have a splendid assortment of serges, chevrons, mixtures and mannish goods to select from. Before giving your order step in and see what a beautiful suit can be produced at this very moderate price, \$20.00.

MADAME A. DURANT
Bigelow Kennard Building
12 WEST STREET, BOSTON

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Fur Sets at reasonable prices. Remodelling all kinds of Furs. Repairing and custom work a specialty.

A. B. FOTCH

218 Tremont Street.
Opposite Majestic Theatre
Established 1888

Paul Revere Pottery & S. E. G. Bowl Shop

18 HULL ST., BOSTON

Brass and Milk Sets, Flower Vases and Candlesticks.

Christmas and Wedding Gifts a Specialty

WASHABLE SLIPPERS

50c post paid on receipt of price. All sizes. Take them apart and wash when soiled. Flat for traveling. Booklet Free.

Wallace B. Baker, 238 Purchase St., Boston

Madame Edwards, Hair Parlor

Telephone 1367-M. 114 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.

Has a first-class line of up-to-date Braids, Switches, Transformations. First quality hair.

All branches of Hair made to order. Shampooing, Hair Dressing. Appointment by Telephone.

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159A Tremont St., Boston (over Tuttle's)
Corsets Fitted From \$1.00 Up
Formerly with C. F. HOVEY & CO.

MADAME LOANTHA

Maker of Gowns, Misses' and Children's Dresses

50 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Personal attention given to all work.
Telephone: Back Bay 3053-J.

STOUT LADIES

CORSETS—Front and back laced, custom made; will give slender appearance and re-rattened to keep shape until worn out; strictly up to date. R. W. LOGAN, 402 Boylston St., room 210, Boston, Mass.

H. STEPPER & CO.

Ladies' Tailors
159 A Tremont Street
L. V. MELOTTI
24 BOYLSTON STREET
Wishes to announce that he has reduced his prices on ladies' suits. Best broadcloth suits, \$15.00.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION
OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MAL

capable of taking charge of room; \$3.84 day. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass. 15

BOY wanted, active and willing, in entry room as porter; must be over 16. JOHN ROSELEY & CO., 25 Harrison st., Boston. 17

COMPOSITOR, two-thirders, East Pepperell; young man with good education, call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

DESIGNER, light, fine work on special machinery; \$3.00-4. day. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass. 15

EXPERIENCED MELTER wanted for brass foundry, Apply to STURTEVANT, 1 Hyde Park, Boston. 20

FIRST CLASS WASHER wanted for private garage; will be required to drive and wash cars; must be a good driver in his work; Protestant; white; apply to superintendent, J. M. LONGVAE, Lowell, Mass., or Brooklyn, N. Y. 15

FOREMAN ASSEMBLER (toolmaker), \$3-4.50 day; experienced on light automatic plot machinery, Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass. 15

FURNITURE PACKER, in city; \$12-\$15 per week; must send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

GROCERY CLERK, in East Cambridge; must also drive team; must be at least 35 years of age; \$10 per week; call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

LOCKSMITH, All man; \$18 week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass. 15

MAN wanted to take care of furnace in exchange for basement room; references in exchange. MRS. H. S. ANDREWS, 118 Penrose st., Boston. 15

MILL WORK wanted to pump paper mill; one used to steam plant, pumps and machinery; steady work and good wages; call or send stamp for blank, PAPER CO., Hinsdale, N. H. 15

PAINTERS, experienced, wanted. Apply to WM. HAMSON, Needham Heights, Mass. 20

PRESSMAN, in Newton; must also do repairing; \$12-\$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

ROOFERS, in Roxbury; \$2.50 per day. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 17

SEWING MACHINE REPAIRER, \$15 week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass. 15

SLAYER, in Malden; must have tools; \$25 day. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

SOLICITOR for directory, in city, between 25 and 30 years of age; \$9-\$12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass. 15

STEEL POLISHERS, \$2.75 day. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass. 15

TWO STOCK BOYS wanted, high school graduates preferred; clean work; advanced scale. Apply to BUREAU, 22 Albany st., Cambridge, Mass. 15

WANTED—Good, strong, bright boy to learn wholesale business; salary to \$10 weekly; must come well recommended. STATE GOSHIER, Essex st., Boston. 18

WEYMOUTH LATHING HANDS, in Charlestown; \$2 day. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass. 15

WORSTED CARDEE, to take charge, call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass. 15

WORSTED WEAVERS, piece work, call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass. 15

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted—
Young woman, Protestant, some ex-
perience; salary \$8 to start. Apply by letter
only to C. HARVEY CO., 141 Boylston
st., Boston. 15

BOOKKEEPER (assistant) and typist,
institutional work, 840 month, with board,
rooming; quick, neat, and efficient,
and preferably have had experience in
stock-room accounting of large establish-
ment. Apply to STATE EMP. OFFICE
(free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

YOUNG LADY to work in a
store; usual salary to start. ARTHUR H.
WELL, 240 Bowdoin st., Dorchester, Mass. 20

DETERMINED COUPLE desire neat, capable
woman; quick, efficient, and reliable;
experience; careful allowed. CAPT. WM. JEN-
NEY, 31 Hancock st., Everett, Mass., Tel.
Everett 10. 15

ENVELOPE MAKER, experienced on ma-
chine work. Call or send stamp for blank,
STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8
Kneeland st., Boston. 15

FACTORY GIRLS in Roxbury, \$5 week
at start. Call or send stamp for blank,
STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8
Kneeland st., Boston. 15

FACTORY GIRLS, experienced on 5-
piece clothing, \$5 week at start. Call or
send stamp; Cambridge, place work. Call or
send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE
(free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—Good home
wanted. Call or send stamp for blank, 15
to assist in general housework; family of
3 adults. MRS. L. A. FIELD, 76 Field st.,
Boston, Mass. 15

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted;
usual house, family of 4; one who will
go to the coast for 5 months in summer.
MRS. T. T. HEELE, 30 Broad st.,
Medford. 15

GENERAL HOUSEWORK WOMAN
wanted; dish washing, small family; dis-
pleasant home; communicate with MRS.
E. E. SOUL, 16 Ashland st., Melrose.
17

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID wanted,
competent and good references; 3 in fam-
ily; white; 14 to 16 years; please
bring telephone. L. RANDEN, 10
Deacon st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 1334 W. 18

GENERAL MAID, reliable, Protestant;
family of 4; good references. MRS.
COBB, 118 Abbott rd., Wellesley Hills.
Tel. 416-W. Wellesley. 17

HILL Wanted, care charge of 2-year-
old child afternoon in week; one
before 12 o'clock. MRS. L. P. HAMILTON,
107 Stratmore rd., Suite 18, Brookline,
Mass. 15

HOUSEKEEPER Wanted, middle-aged
woman for small family; good cook and
good housekeeper. Call STATE EMP.
OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
ton. Apply MRS. C. F. OFFICE, 40 Quincy av.,
Winthrop Highlands, Mass. Tel. Winthrop
514. 15

PAPER BOX MAKER, experience, place
work, inexperienced \$1.45 week, call or
send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE
(free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
ton. 15

PIANIST AND VIOLINIST for Florida,
\$2000, with board and room; free ex-
pense one way. Call Dec. 1, STATE EMP. OFFICE
(free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
ton. 15

POWER STITCHER, experienced on cus-
tom made petticoats, \$9 week, in city.
Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP.
OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
ton. 15

SALL-SANDY, experienced on candy
confection soda fountain, city, \$8 week,
call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP.
OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
ton. 15

THRASHER BROS. SILK STORE re-
quire experienced saleswomen on ribbons,
and silk and satin, statting experience,
6 Temple pl., Boston. 15

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WAIN, FINISHER, experienced, \$8-40
week in city. Call or send stamp for
blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all),
Boston, Mass. 15

WAITRESSES for Florida, \$3 week, with
board and room; fare paid one way. Call
Dept. 1, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to
all), Boston, Mass. 15

WANTED—Experienced Protestant cook.
MRS. CHAS. H. LANG, JR., 113 Bellevue
Ave., Boston, Mass. 15

WANTED—Refined young woman to as-
sist in light housework in return for home
instruction in shorthand and small com-
merce. J. STEVENS, 90 Dudley, 15
Boston

WANTED—Woman to care for adult and
do general housework; kind and gen-
erous. Call Mrs. A. C. PER-
KINS, 56 Adams st., Roxbury, Mass. 15

WANTED—A competent maid for gen-
eral housework. Call Mrs. J. C. FENNO,
118 Cabot st., Winchester, Mass. 15

WANTED—Pleasant, trustworthy girl
for light housework and some care of
children. Apartment. Call Mrs. PHILIP
WARREN, 1255 Commonwealth av., Brook-
line, Mass. 15

WANTED—At once an inexperienced girl
to do general housework; apply A.
B. LEHMAN, 33 Pinckney st., Boston. 17

WANTED—Experienced drapery sew-
ing woman. AUSTIN, HALL & CO., 384 Bos-
ton, Mass. 18

WANTED—Housekeeper for elderly lady
and son; home privileges; full charge
of property. MARY L. CROCKER, Barnstable,
Mass. 18

WANTED—A girl to work in street rail-
way waiting room, with lunch connected
with it. Apply at once and oblige. 1243
Call or write; steady position; state age.
B. S. LITTLEFIELD, 416 South av.,
Waltham, Mass. 18

WANTED—Woman for general house-
work; comfortable modern home; or com-
pensation working housekeeper for a
single woman. Call or write at highest
wage. MRS. J. G. BAULD, R. F. D. No. 2,
Framingham, Mass. 18

WANTED—A woman for picking saleslady for
hostelry and underwear dept. Apply S.
DAVIS & SON, Holyoke, Mass. 18

WANTED—First-class waist and skirt
maker for ladies' wear. 80 per week.
Apply A. M. NICHOLSON, 500 Boylston
st., Boston. 19

WANTED—A woman to care for family
and do general housework. \$8 per week.
HORACE F. TITTLE, Box 24, Acton,
Mass. 20

WANTED—STITCHER, in city, \$6 week
Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP.
OFFICE (free to all), 3 Kneeland st.,
Boston, Mass. 20

WOMAN, reliable, competent, wanted to
care for child (4) and do entire work in
family of two. MISS L. A. WISWELL,
100 Broadway, apt. suite 2, Forest Hills,
Mass. 20

YOUNG LADY wanted in figuring de-
partment, quick, correct and able to make
and check figures. Call or write to
JOHN R. AINSLEY & CO., Boston. 17

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN COUPLE, trustworthy and willing, desire caretaking or where man could learn to run car; wife capable of housework. Address: N. 1364 15th St., Dorchester, Mass. 20

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST of wide experience and practise desires position requiring such. Address: 1000 Beacon St., Boston. 15

of secondary consideration. Address A. B. WERYB, 108 Howland St., Roxbury, Mass. 15

ASSISTANT JANITOR or elevator man, young colored man wants work; licensed. CLARENCE H. WOLFE, 83 Windsor St., Boston. 15

AUTOMOBILE MACHINIST would like position as garage or repair shop; good references. THOMAS ANTON, 171 Franklin St., Boston. 15

BAKER (all-round), residence Worcester, 24, married; \$14-\$18. Mention No. 157 STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Court St., Worcester, Mass. Tel. Park 4750. 15

BARBER, residence Boston, age 35, single; good references. Address: 157 STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 15

BATHING SUITS, tool dresser or hardener residence Wollaston, age 33, married; good reference and experience; \$18-\$22 per week. Address: 1290 State St., Boston. Tel. O. 2060. 15

BLOCKSMITH-Elderly man wants position to do so; good references. Address: 1000 W. Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. O. 2060. 15

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, paymaster; middle-aged man thoroughly competent and reliable, 30 years with last house; good references. Address: J. L. LUCAS, 130 Tyndale St., Roslindale, Mass. 15

BOOKKEEPER or clerical work; residence Boston; good references. French and English; references; \$7-\$8 mention 211 STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Court St., Worcester, tel. Park 4750. 15

BOY (12), capable and willing, wants place to work for board and attend school and S. E. BROWN, 71 Water St., Dedham, Mass. 15

BOY over 16 wants position in an architect's office where there is opportunity to learn the business. Address: HENSLY E. JOSEPH, 1142 Massachusetts av., Arlington Heights, Mass. 20

BUTLER or general utility man in private family. Colored man, wants work, experienced, references. HENRY TUELL, 95 Sawyer St., Roxbury, Mass. 15

BUTLER, porter, all-round man (colored), good references. Address: 1000 W. Kneeland St., Cambridge, Mass. 15

BUTLER (English), 20 years' experience, would like situation in new country; good references. Address: CROWHURST, East Walspole, Mass. 18

CARPENTER and millwright, residence Malden, good references; 10 years' experience; \$34 per day. Mention No. 1127, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Court St., Worcester, Mass. 15

CHAUFFEUR residence Charlton, age 22, single; experienced and references; \$15 mention 178, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Court St., Worcester, Mass. Tel. Park 4750. 15

CHAUFFEUR (Norwegian), 34 desires position; good reference; will also do work; good references. Address: 3 Cedar St., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Rox. 3001. 15

CHAUFFEUR—Neat young colored man, courteous and of good appearance, desires situation in private family; 3 years' good references. Address: WILLIAM D. BELL, 57 Northampton St., Boston. 15

CHAUFFEUR and general man wants position; good reference. FRANK GALBRAITH, 1000 W. Kneeland St., Boston, phone 1471-W Brookline. 15

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wants position; light or heavy truck or private; any car; good references. Address: J. C. FOSTER, 40 Plymouth St., Cambridge, Mass. 15

CHAUFFEUR desires situation; good experience, competent, obliging; best of references; willing to go anywhere; private family preferred. WILLIAM J. TAYLOR, 1000 W. Kneeland St., Boston. 15

CHAUFFEUR desires position; strictly temperate; not afraid of hard work. HENRY WALSH, 120 W. Brookline St., Boston. 15

CHAUFFEUR, clean experience, desires situation in private family; own repairs; references. HARRY J. SHAUGHNESSY, 57 Chandler St., Boston. 17

CHAUFFEUR (licensed, wants situation; own car; good references; willing to go anywhere; private place; best of private references. MICHAEL TIGHE, 7 Temple St., Boston. 17

CHAUFFEUR—Young man (American) desires situation in private or own car; good references. Address: HERBERT YOUNG, 487 E. Third St., South Boston. 15

CHAUFFEUR, single, wants work with private family; English; good references. Address: GEORGE W. BELL, 632 Boston St., Cambridge, Mass. 17

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR, residence Worcester, 22 single, speaks French and English; good education, references and experience; mention 571, 52 Green st., Worcester; tel. Park 4750.

CHAUFFEUR American, experienced mechanic and operator on Stevens-Duryea cars for past 6 years, desires position; best of references. A. C. JENKINS, 6 H. H. St., Lynn, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (colored), temperate, generally useful man; can do house painting; best of references. J. A. WATSON, 108 Camden st., Boston; tel. Trem. 888-W 17.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wishes a position: first-class mechanic; careful; references. EDWARD DEVEAUX, 58A Malden st., Everett, Mass. 19.

CHAUFFEUR AND GENERAL MAN (Protestant) desires position; references; familiar with Packard, Wharton, Pierce-Arrow, J. S. MARTINSEN, 187 Atlantic st., Dorchester, Mass., Tel. 500-W 10.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; excellent references; willing to go anywhere; modern cars. Address E. J. EDMONDS, 105 Charles st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR OR SHIPPING CLERK (young man, Protestant) wants employment; experienced in garage and as chauffeur; steady and willing to work; references. J. W. BROWN, 1000 W. 10th Ave. st., Reading, Mass., Tel. 211-M Reading.

CHOIRMAN—eternel, elderly, young man, wishes to sing in chorus; experience, good references; temperate and obliging. Address ARTHUR W. BROWN, P. O. Box 100, Worcester, Mass.

CLERICAL or general work wanted between 6 and 10 p. m., by temperate young man; single, reliable. THOMAS E. HANCOCK, 1000 W. 10th Ave. st., Reading, Mass.

CLERK (office), residence Worcester, 42, married; experienced railroad freight office; references. J. W. BROWN, 1000 W. 10th Ave. st., Reading, Mass.

CLERK, residence Worcester, 26, married, good references and experience; speaks French and English; \$12-\$13; mention 571, 52 Green st., Worcester; tel. Park 4750.

CLERK (production or routing), residence Worcester, single, age 26, single; good education, reference and experience; \$80-\$100 per month; mention 11216, 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

COLLECTOR, salesman or demonstrator; business-minded; Protestant; wants position; reliable and trustworthy. JOHN W. DOE, 21 Berwick pk., Boston; tel. Trem. 216-W 10.

COMPETENT EXECUTIVE and manager desires position where hard, intelligent work will mean advancement. Address LEROY E. O'HANESSEN, 1000 W. 10th Ave. st., Reading, Mass.

COMPOSITOR, residence Boston, age 44, single, has had 25 years' experience in printing office; references; mention 11230, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

COMPOSITOR, LINO TYPE OPERATOR, residence Everett; experience; dwells off; WILLIAM HODDER, 36 Church st., Everett, Mass., Tel. 212-W Everett.

COOK, residence Worcester, 22, single; \$12; mention No. 199, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass., Tel. Park 4750.

COOK OR BUTLER (colored) wants position; private or other; experienced, best of references. JAMES H. SAWYER, 18 Kneeland st., Boston.

DESIGNER for tools, residence Boston, 25, single; good experience and references; mention 11230, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

DESIGNER, mechanical draftsman, with knowledge of steam engineering, residence Roxbury, age 26, married; experienced as oiler in steam power house; offers \$18 per week; mention 10090, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

ELECTRICIAN—Young man would like a position as an electrician, or any electrical work; references. J. W. BROWN, 1000 W. 10th Ave. st., Reading, Mass.

ELEVATOR MAN OR PORTER—Young man, Protestant, steady worker; preferred. CHAS. E. LEUCHER, 456 Broad way, Cambridge, Mass.

ELDER, FARMER OR PORTER (colored) young, clean (denuded) wants work; references. BENJAMIN A. LEE, 179 Northampton st., Boston.

ENGINEER (stationary) residence Cambridge, 36, married; speaks French and English; references; \$24; mention No. 291, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass., Tel. Park 4750.

ENGINEER—30, third class, wants position; references; good education; can do small repairs; reliable and competent. C. F. HAYES, 22 E. Brookline st., Boston.

ENGINEER (2d class license), residence Dorchester, 38, married; good references and experience; \$20 per week. Mention No. 11230, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

ENGINEER (1st or 2d class stationary) residence Boston, 24, single; good references and experience; \$20 per week; mention 11216, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

ENGINEER, second-class license, residence Rosindale, 32, single, 16 years' experience; references; \$20 per week; mention 11230, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

ENGINEER (2d class, stationary), residence Boston, 38, married, has had 16 years' experience; references; \$24; mention No. 11230, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass., Tel. Park 4750.

ENGINEER, HIGH SCHOOL, 1912, 2d class, Protestant, desires position; good references; experienced in office work and electrical business. JAMES H. SAWYER, 18 Kneeland st., Boston.

FARMER or caretaker on small place; position wanted by man (35); also experienced in office work; references. J. W. BROWN, 1000 W. 10th Ave. st., Reading, Mass.

FARMER, best references. THOMAS W. JEFFREY, 40 Fountain st., Worcester, Mass.

FURNITURE FINISHER and polisher residence Dorchester, age 34, married; good experience and reference; \$15 per week; mention 11230, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

GARDENER, residence Worcester, age 40, single, speaks German and English; experienced and references; \$12; mention 185, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass., Tel. Park 4750.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Young colored man, Protestant, wants house. THOMAS EUBANKS, 75 Pleasant st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL NIGHT WORK, cleaning, etc., by reliable, temperate colored man, with good references. EDWIN E. MADAM, 12 Newcomb st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL MECHANIC, can run heating plants, metal spinning, soldering of all kinds; references; mention 11230, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

GENERAL MAN in family, or helloboy in hotel; situation wanted by colored man. JAMES H. COLE, 182 Northampton st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK of any kind wanted by young man, good habits, good references; mention 11230, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALI

[illegible]

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MAL

PECHER, weave room, residence Quigley, Conn.; age 28, married; A1 references; telephone 114; mail to 18 STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 18 State St., Worcester, Mass.; tel. Pa. 4750.

PROOFREADER, residence Boston, age 50; good experience and reference; \$15 per week; mention 11213. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 18 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. UX 2060.

SALESMAN in department store, or floor manager, E. AMES, 144 Columbus av., Boston.

SALESMAN, residence Worcester, married; speaks German and English; \$18 per week; references; \$18. Mention No. 196. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 32 Green St., Worcester, Mass. Tel. Pa. 4750.

SALESMAN, residence Hyde Park, age 35, married; good experience and reference; \$15-\$18 per week; mention 11213. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 18 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. UX 2060.

SALESMAN, residence Boston, age 51; single; good reference and experience; knowledge of German; wants to travel; awaits an offer; mention 9805. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 18 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. UX 2060.

SALESMAN, residence Boston, 52, single; good references and experience, awaits a position 1121. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 18 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. UX 2060.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATOR (in machine shop), residence Worcester, age 30; good references and experience; 30c; mention 189. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), Worcester; tel. Pa. 4750.

SHIPPER with chauffeur's license wanted; position: 3 years with present concern; \$1000.00; mention 1121. RICH, 421 Cambridge st., Allston, Mass.

SHIPPER and office assistant, residence Boston, age 30; good experience and reference; \$12 per week; mention 11219. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 18 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. UX 2060.

SIGN PAINTER and deceler residence Worcester, 36, married; A1 references at experience; \$20; mention 123. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 18 Kneeland St., Worcester; tel. Pa. 4750.

STARLEMAN OR LABORER, good experience, wants work at once; willing at any time; mention 1121. HANNA, care Mrs. Audery, 64 Dundee st., Boston.

STATIONARY ENGINEER, brewer, junior or watchman, experienced on all types of repairs, heating and ventilating; strictly temperate and reliable. Apply by letter to H. H. BROWN, 300 Washington St., Hartford, Conn.

STEAM ENGINEER (3d class, machine shop), residence Worcester, a situation, A. KAYES, Leicester, Mass.

STEAM ENGINEER, master, mechanic residence Worcester, 30, married; A1 references; mention 1121. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 18 State St., Worcester; tel. Pa. 4750.

TEMPERAMENT, woolen mill, or position in woolen mill; mention 1121. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 18 Kneeland St., Worcester; tel. Pa. 4750.

TINSMITH or gas stove tank man; mention 1121. GEORGE, 1000 S. GENT, 16 W. Ninth st., Lowell, Mass.

TURKET LATHE OPERATOR, 44, married, residence Worcester, age 34, married; good experience; mention 1121. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 18 State St., Worcester, Mass.; tel. Pa. 4750.

TURKET LATHE OPERATOR (Jones Lamson) on rock and bar work, wants position; 12 years experience. HUGH MONTAGUE, 1000 S. GENT, 16 W. Ninth st., Lowell, Mass.

TWO STUDENTS desire work morning or evenings. Address JOHN FORTIER, 193 Huntington Vt., Boston.

WANTED—Butler; position: private boarding house; young colored man; efficient; country. R. N. EDWARDS, 91 Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Position in hotel or clerical; 15 years' hotel experience as clerk; 8 years in last place; strictly temperate and reliable. Address L. W. SANFORD, 13 Cambridge st., Boston.

WANTED—Position in builders' final mill on saw or grading and polishing in mill; mention 1121. GLEASON, 144 Columbus av., Boston.

WIDOW WASHINGTON, rug beating, cleaning, and dyeing; mention 1121. Desires obliging white man. LOUIS HILL, Montgomery st., Boston.

YOUNG COUPLE would like position for work in home; woman good at all; performed in farm work; woman can do general housework; good references. A. SHERBORN, Box 330, Boston, Worcester, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires work at anything; good record and references; with experience in bookkeeping. CHAS. W. KAPLAN, 10 Rose st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (18, American) wishes position in bookkeeping, stenography, or advancement. ATWOOD, 106 W. 10th st., Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (35) wishes position with experience in bookkeeping, stenography, experienced. ALBERT C. BELMONT, 251 Eastwood av., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN (American, 23), rapid, accurate stenographer, standard, has been accustomed to dictaphone, conscientious; 6 years' varied business experience, counting, bookkeeping, stenography. PHEN P. BURKE, 22 Westview st., Dorchester, Mass.; tel. 538-M.

YOUNG MAN (23), energetic, capable, round, desired position; reasonable salary to start; furniture store experience. F. HEILMAN, 23 Creston st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (19), high school graduate (1912), some business experience, desired position in bookkeeping, stenography. THOMAS R. HULEAT, 22 Catherine st., Roslindale, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (23) desired position as electrician; has technical education and some practical experience. CLIFFORD A. CHENEY, 196 Laurel st., Manchester, N. H.

YOUNG MAN (24), high school graduate, would like position in office of commercial or industrial concern; good education; willing to learn; reference, CHAS. A. LA ROCHELLE, 41 Bowdoin st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (25) desired position as bookkeeper, stenographer, or clerk. FRED A. ADAMS, 27 Brainerd st., Hyde Park, Mass.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE—Man janitor, housewife; both good at all kinds, accommodating; home nights. MRS. OLIVER FISH, 4 Harvard pl., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (17) wants position with reliable firm; good penman, stenographer, bookkeeper's assistant; any clerical work accurate; formerly with large insurance company. Address THOMAS L. LAN, 1 Mark st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (18) wants work in store 6 months' experience; will start for \$100.00. RICHARD STERN, Third st., Malden, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (20) wants work; outside work preferred; no commission. Address YVONNE WEINER, 100 W. 1st st., Chelsea, Mass. Tel. Chelsea 1050-W.

YOUNG MAN desires position with a reliable concern; good experience; must succeed; married; employed at present but position is not steady. JAMES D. GATES, 26 Belmont st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position offering advancement; experience in office routine, d. r. bookkeeping and typewriting. Address R. W. COLLINS, 20 Copeland st., Roxbury, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATING of any kind wanted cooking, cleaning, etc. MRS. M. WARD, 100 W. 1st st., Chelsea, Mass.

A BUSINESS WOMAN, broad experience, best references, wants position of trust; cashier, copy holder, or assist in any work. MRS. M. KICKENELL, Pluckway st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEM.

AMERICAN desires entire care of
of home; industries; go anywhere; far-
of H. HERWARD, 1 Olive st., Meriden,
Conn.

APPRENTICE for dressmaker; young
colored girl wants position; good refer-
ences; call on E. BUCKLEY, 194 S. North-
st., Boston.

ASSISTANT D. E. BOOKKEEPER, ex-
perienced, wants position where there is
opportunity for advancement; references;
HELENE MOSS, 47 Larchmont st., Dor-
chester.

ATTENDANT-Experienced, wants
situation with lady; best of references; MI-
CHELL CARTER, Myauard, Mass.

ATTENDANT-Middle-aged woman want
situation; would assist in light house-
hold; pleasant home more than wages;
call on M. THAYER, 31 Appleton st., Bos-
ton.

ATTENDANT-Middle-aged Protestant
woman desires position; references; house-
keeper and attendant; will wait breakfast;
MRS. L. M. GAY, 15 Cliff st., Roxbury.

ATTENDANT-Young woman desires
position; would make herself generally use-
ful in a small household; ANNA
S. HOLM, 15 Josephine st., Dorchester,
Mass.

ATTENDANT, companion or house-
keeper. Woman of refinement desires posi-
tion; references; E. K. ENZIE, 100
Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

ATTENDANT-Position wanted by
experienced, experienced MISS MELL,
122 Cross st., Malden, Mass.

ATTENDANT wants work by the
day; Protestant woman, 15 years
experience; references; J. BALFOUR,
57 Falcon st., Boston.

ATTENDANT or managing housekeeper
desired; Protestant; reliable; like po-
sition; references; MRS. MARY
CROUSE, 31 Marshall st., Winter Hill,
Mass.

ATTENDANT desires position; would
travel if necessary; D. M. GUSHEE,
Franklin st., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT, experienced, wants po-
sition; references; MRS. MARY
TRUSTWORTHY, MISS A. MCCARTER, 79
Boylston st., Boston.

ATTENDANT or NURSERYMAID
Young woman desires position; good re-
ferences; MISS ALICE RYAN, 15 Wak-
field st., Roxbury.

ATTENDANT-CARETAKER - Ameri-
can woman wants position; references; IDA
BLUNT, 23 Appleton st., Boston.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION of refined
woman desires position; best referen-
ces to care for refined person; will travel;
good reader, genial and adaptable; re-
ferences; MRS. MARY CROUSE, 31
263 West Newton st., Suite 1, Boston; B.
B. 666-M.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION - Protest-
ant woman desires position with ad-
vantage; references; MRS. E. E. TIPPETT,
41 Prince st., Cambridge.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, quiet, che-
erful and adaptable, desires position; MI-
S. SARGENT, R. F. D. 1, Westford,
Mass.

M. BOOKKEEPER, take entire charge
on typewriting and stenography. E.
W. LACLAUSE, 100 Gloucester st., Everett.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, re-
ference Somerville, age 34, single; about
\$12.50 weekly salary; references; call on
\$12.50 weekly; mention 1121. STATE EMP.
OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
ton.

BOOKKEEPER, D. E.-Experienced
young lady; would like position with re-
sponsible firm; familiar with typewriting,
references; salary \$13.50 per week; call on
MISS MARION C. HOPKINS, 30 Hancock
st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, reference Everett
single, good education, references and ex-
perience; Al. pehman, 415 week; mention 1121
STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland
st., Boston; tel. OX. 2900.

CARE OF APARTMENTS, or sewing
machine desired by colored woman, Mary
D. WEBB, 138 Harvard st., Everett,
Mass.

CARE OF APARTMENTS or sewing
machine desired by colored woman, Mary
D. WEBB, 138 Harvard st., Everett,
Mass.

CASHIER OR COMPANION-ATTEN-
DANT-Experienced, references; E. G. GORHAM,
59 W. PRITCHARD, 54 Church st., So-
merville, Mass.

CASHIER and switchboard operator, re-
ferences; age 31, married; references; re-
ference and experience; \$8 per week; men-
tion 1125. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all),
8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2900.

CASHIER, reference Worcester, 42, si-
gle, good education, references and ex-
perience; mention 1122. STATE EMP. OFFICE
(free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel.
OX. 2900.

CASHIER, office work, residence W.
Wester, age 35, single; 7 years in last place;
\$10; mention 205. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free
to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass.;
tel. CHAMBER 4750.

CHAMBERMAID or housework in
apartment; neat colored girl; please write
with L. M. WEBB, 138 Harvard st., Everett,
Mass., suite 3.

CASHIER, residence Chelsea, 21, si-
gle, good education, references and ex-
perience; good references; about 10 days
work; good references; mention 1124. STATE EMP.
OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
ton; tel. OX. 2900.

CHAMBERMAID, caretaker or mother
helper-Middle-aged woman wants work
with references; references; B. B. BAXTER,
121, 300 St. Boston.

CHAMBER or luncheon room work
wanted by young American woman; hotel
apartments; first class reference; her
chambermaid in shops at shore; home night
work; references; 139 W. Springfield st., Bos-
ton. Phone.

CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, would
like position; references; W. W. McLEND,
62 Hudson st., Somerville, Mass.

CHAMBER WORK or any light house
work wanted by a neat young colored girl;
references; L. M. WEBB, 138 Harvard st.,
Roxbury, Mass. CUKTIS, 38 Hammond
st., Cambridge.

CEREBRAL WORK, called by thorough-
ly experienced American woman; higher
education; references; CHAPLES
HOWE st., Somerville, Mass.

COLORED GIRL wants few hours' work
every week; EDITH JONES, 36 Camden st.,
Boston.

COMPANION desires position; go
anywhere; good traveler; American Protestant
woman; references; W. W. McLEND,
62 Hudson st., Somerville, Mass.

WORMWELL, 15 Milford st., Boston.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT or house-
keeper for high class family; M. A. GRIF-
FITH, 215 Beach st., Malden.

COOK, good references, wants situation
in private family; MISS MARY M. JOHN-
STON, 215 Beach st., Malden.

COOK, first-class, wants position in re-
staurant, cafe, hotel or private family; W.
SMITH, 8 Cousin st., Salem, Mass.

COOK-First-class colored woman want
situation; boarding house or club; MRS.
ANNIE HART, 38 Buckingham st., Bos-
ton.

COOK-Competent colored woman want
situation; no laundry; best of references;
MRS. LUCY ELKEY, Box 140, Windsor,
Mass.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS-Experienced
colored girl wants situation or general
housework without washing; reference; E.
SMITH, 8 Cousin st., Malden.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL-Mother of
daughters want situation in small adult
family; references; J. B. STANFORD, 7
B. 7. Stanford st., Boston.

COOKING wanted by colored woman
with references; L. L. BATES, 14
BATES, 14 Trull st., Boston.

COOK, WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS
Colored girl; good reference; BEATRICE
DAY, 14 Trull st., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted; MRS. FLAHERTY
14 Trull st., Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEM.

DA OR HOUR WORK wanted by a
died-aged woman. MRS. MARCUS, 17
19
DAY WORK—Cleaning or laundry, re-
ferences. CATHERINE McCAUGHY,
Box 10, Roxbury, Mass.
DAY WORK—Wanted, MRS. MAHON,
4 Diamond st., Roxbury, Mass.
DAY WORK or laundry to take home
wanted by competent woman. MRS. HIG-
GINS, 50 SO. 21st, Northampton, Mass.
DAY WORK wanted by woman, ex-
perienced and obliging. MRS. M. HIE-
BERGER, 100 W. 34th St., Roxbury, Mass.
DAY WORK and laundry to take home
reliable woman who can furnish re-
ferences. Situation, Misses' College,
Cambridge, Mass.
DAY WORK wanted for Wednesday
Thursday. BERTHA STEVENS, 35 Ka-
day, Boston.
DAY WORK or care of apartments
sired by colored woman. MRS. EMY
FER, 119 W. 10th St., Boston.
DAY WORK wanted; good references.
MISS D. MILLET, 19 Anita ter., R.
Bury, Mass.
DAY WORK wanted by colored woman.
MRS. EASTON, 64 Richdale av., Ca-
bridge, Mass.
DAY WORK wanted. MRS. NEEL,
MILLY, 3 Arlington ter., off Pelham
Bury, Mass.
DAY WORK WANTED—By young
ored woman; references. A. ANDER-
SON, 25 W. 10th St., Boston.
DIENSMARKER, experienced, wishes
position; \$2 day. MRS. ANNIE ROSS
Waverly st., Suite 5, Roxbury, Mass.
DIENSMARKER, experienced, wishes
best reference. MRS. MARGARET
SMITH, 160 W. Springfield st., Boston.
DIENSMARKER'S ASSISTANT—High
position, good salary. MRS. H. C.
L. CHASE, 38 Warwick st., Boston.
DEMONSTRATOR and saleslady, re-
ference Boston; has had good experience
demonstrating. MRS. J. J. BROWN,
Office (free to all), 11232 STATE ST., B.
ton, Mass. 2990.
DEMONSTRATOR and saleslady, re-
ference Boston; has had 14 experience
demonstrating. MRS. J. J. BROWN,
Office (free to all), 11232 STATE ST., B.
ton, Mass. 2990.
ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR—You-
lady, experienced and best of reference
desires position. MISS GERTRUDE
W. WILSON, 100 W. 10th St., Boston.
ERRAND GIRL (41) wants work w/
dressmaker or in store. MRS. MAY DAY
TON, 100 W. 10th St., Boston.
EVENING WORK wanted in good home
to assist with table work or cooking. MI-
CHELLS, 92 Harvard st., Medford,
Mass.
EXPERIENCED CASHIER desires salu-
dation; some experience in bookkeeping
and cashing. MRS. J. J. BROWN,
125 Park st., Dorchester, Mass.
FANCY LAUNDRESS wants fine wo-
to do at home; can do lace curtains be-
cause of experience. MRS. MARY CANNIN-
The Conway, Norway st., Boston.
GENERAL HOUSEWORK, 10 years exp. (Prot-
estant); wants situation; no laundry; war-
rent. MARGARET MACLEOD, 66 W. He-
land st., Boston.
GENERAL HOUSEWORK, chamber
second work wanted by colored girl, to
home nights. EDITH MAIRS, 176 Nor-
folk st., Boston.
GENERAL HOUSEWORK, to go home
nights, wanted by colored woman. LIZZ-
CARTER, 46 Hammond st., Boston.
GENERAL HOUSEWORK, 10 years exp. (Prot-
estant); wants situation; no laundry; war-
rent. MARGARET MACLEOD, 66 W. He-
land st., Boston.
GENERAL HOUSEWORK, 10 years exp. (Prot-
estant); wants situation; no laundry; war-
rent. MARGARET MACLEOD, 66 W. He-
land st., Boston.
GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—Young woman
wants situation in California; good
references. MRS. J. J. BROWN, 100 W. 10th
St., Boston.
GERMAN WOMAN wants work; also
house cleaning, translating, tutoring.
Experience, 10 years Hamburg, 2 years Nor-
way. FRIEDLA WARNECK, 40 Berkeley
st., Boston.
GOOD WRITER (colored) will assist
with accounts, bills, bookkeeping, cor-
respondence; good knowledge of English and
German. MRS. J. J. BROWN, 100 W. 10th
St., Boston.
HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, good
references, 1242 hour and carfare. MRS. C. THOM-
SON, 100 W. 10th St., Boston.
HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, good
references. MISS VIVIAN COMBE, Suite
10, Boston.
HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER, cook, residence
Worcester age 39, reference and experience
\$7-810; mention 1799 STATE ST., W.
chester, Mass.; tel. Park 4750.
HOUSEKEEPER and accommodat-
ing cooking wanted by colored couple. FRANK
BROWN, 100 W. 10th St., Boston.
HOUSEKEEPER OR ASSISTANT—
Middle-aged, good references, capable of
taking full charge of household.
F. McTICHEON, 36 Waverly Way, a
Winthrop, Mass. Tel. 608-M.
HOUSEKEEPER—American lady man-
aged household for 10 years; good refer-
ences; lady alone or small family. E. H.
HARRIS, 74 Batavia st., suite 4, Boston.
HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, good
references, reduced family; would be willing
travel. C. DUCETT, 39 Pearl av., Win-
throp, Mass.
HOUSEKEEPER—Maline Woman would
like position in apartment; adults pre-
ferred; can furnish good references. GRACE
BROWN, 175 Maywood st., Suite
Roxbury, Mass.
HOUSEKEEPER in family of 3 adults
without laundry; American woman; refer-
ences. MRS. J. J. BROWN, 100 W. 10th
St., Boston.
HOUSEKEEPER, with daughter, a br-
and residence Roxbury, ages 30 and middle-
aged; good experience and reference; \$5
per week together; mention 11208, STATE
ST., Boston.
HOUSEKEEPER—Protestant woman with
daughter (7) interested in position
country or to country; good refer-
ences and school accessible; home ad-
visable. MRS. J. J. BROWN, 100 W. 10th
St., Boston.
HOUSEKEEPER—Protestant, 48, single
wishes permanent home with quiet fam-
ily; no postals. Address L. L. SWEET,
Box 61 Central Village, Conn.
HOUSEKEEPER wants situation where
she can be of use. E. B. BROWN, 100 W. 10th
St., Boston.
HOUSEKEEPER—A middle-aged Amer-
ican woman, experienced, competent, re-
ferences. MRS. J. J. BROWN, 100 W. 10th
St., Boston.
HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, com-
petent, no incumbence, wishes situation,
small family; will go anywhere. MRS. J. J. BROWN, 100 W. 10th
St., Boston.
HOUSEKEEPER—Domestic seience gra-
duate would like position in institution
private. MARION L. NICHOLS, 100 W. 10th
St., Boston.

OTHER

ADVERTISEMENT

.FOR

HELP WANTED

but not complying with

but not complying with the rules governing inser-

tion in these columns

MAY BE FOUND
ON THE REGULAR

ON THE REGULAR
CLASSIFIED PAGE

Which Should Be Consulted

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEWORK-First-class colored girl with good references, would like a place for housework. A. BROWN, 129 Waverley St., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted by a middle-aged refined woman for one or two children, or as a general housekeeper. WOODWARD, 42 Bow St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Norwell 207-W.

HOUSEWORK wanted by middle-aged American woman in small family. Oxford or nearby. MISS M. J. JEWETT, Box 230, Oxford, Mass.

HOUSEWORK-Young woman with best of references wishes situation in family of two in an apartment. MISS MARY E. WINTER, 55 Hancock St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lexington 45-W.

HOUSEWORK wanted in family of adults; young light colored woman. LENA RIPLEY, 16 Sawyer St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK-First-class colored girl in the city; no laundry; call or telephone. ASH M. DORCHESTER, E. SMITH, 115 Glenway St., Dorchester, Mass.

LAUNDRESS-experienced, wants work by the day, or cleaning. MRS. M. TROY, 11 Bevilacqua St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored), wants work by the day or night. NELLIE PRICE, 1 Cumpton Pl., off Shawmut Ave., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants day or night work. L. A. CARSON, 16 Duvenport St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, colored, night or day; please write or phone. IRENE JACKSON, 1 Claremont St., Boston. Phone Tre 1227-W.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work to take home. MRS. L. E. MARSHALL, 6 Willow Park, Suite 3, Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work at home. MRS. ANNA BRATHWAITE, 1 Cumpton Pl., off Shawmut Ave., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wants fine work to take home. MRS. L. E. MARSHALL, 6 Willow Park, Suite 3, Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work at home. MRS. ANNA BRATHWAITE, 1 Cumpton Pl., off Shawmut Ave., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, MRS. MARY WRIGHT, 16 North St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants work to take home, or day's work, cleaning, etc. MARY J. BURRIS, 19 East Lenox St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wants work at home. MAMIE HENDER, 34 Clarendon St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS or cleaning wanted by a capable Swedish woman; best of references. MRS. ELVIRA AHLQUIST, 71 Battery St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS to take home, wanted by colored woman. A. E. WILLIAMS, 287 Northampton St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS-LEAVING wanted by the day. CLARA LOU TUNNELL, 79 Harvard St., Winchester, Mass.

LAUNDRESS OR DAY WORK wanted by colored woman; good references. MRS. M. J. BURRIS, 19 East Lenox St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants work to take home, or day's work, cleaning, etc. MARY J. BURRIS, 19 East Lenox St., Boston.

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TAILOR—FREDERICK E. DYER. IMPORTED GOODS. Onondaga Hotel Bldg.

EASTERN

NEW YORK (Continued)

GOWNS: For afternoon and evening wear a specialty; estimate work very reasonable. "GRAVER," 72 W. 93d st. Telephone 8335 Riverside.

HAIRDRESSING, Shampooing, Manicuring. MISS R. P. JOHNSON, Asolun Hall, 43 W. 42d and Bryant 7839.

HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING. Artists in Hair Goods. KLARK. 2043 Broadway, cor. 71st st. Tel. 6387 Col.

HAIR GOODS—MRS. FRIED, 17 W. 34th st. They rear hair direct from the importer at wholesale prices. Latest style on how to dress your hair gladly given. Tel. Greeley 3307.

HOME FURNISHINGS—Dressed and hand woven rugs, baskets, Britany china. HELEN HUNT, 20 E. 34th st.

INSURANCE—NATHAN H. WEIL, 1 E. 42d st. Tel. 6412 Murray Hill. No account too large, none too small. "ITS SERVICE."

JEWELRY—HAND WROUGHT. Lila W. Davis, Wednesday and Friday, 915 Carnegie Hall. Tel. 5757 Columbus.

LADIES' TAILOR—J. BLOOM. 200 West 72d st. Fall styles now on exhibition. Complete line of Parisienne models. Special attention given mail orders.

LAUNDRY—6TH STREET LAUNDRY. Hand work; open air drying. 63 West 6th st. Phone 4901 Columbus.

LAUNDRY—NEW AMSTERDAM HAND LAUNDRY—140 W. 6th st. Tel. 1507. Clean. All work done by hand.

LUNCHEON AND DINNER BREAKFAST. 450-451 VAN WINKLE TEA ROOM. Orders taken for cakes, sandwiches, preserves, salads, automobile luncheons, 17 W. 87th st., Tel. Greeley 963.

LUNCH and Dinner under the tent in the COSEY SUMMER GARDEN. Dinner 75c. Genuine home made strawberry shortcake. 10 E. 23d st.

LUNCHEON AND DINNER a joy when served with delicate food and taste at THE SIGN OF THE GREEN TEA POT, 31 West 33d st.

MEAT AND POULTRY—GUS MEYER—Amsterdam ave. and 10th st. Tel. 940. Audubon. Quality—Reliability—Service.

MILLINERY—EXCLUSIVE. EDNA L. BROUGHTON. Tel. Flushing 3228. 822 1/2 Ave. C., Brooklyn.

PAPERHANGER and Decorator—Wall coverings, draperies, etc. L. W. LARSEN, 10 E. 42d st. Tel. Murray Hill 0889. 10 East 42d.

PICTURE FRAMING and high-class engraving. ARTHUR H. LARSEN, 10 E. 42d st. Tel. Murray Hill 0889. 10 East 42d.

PICTURES, Unique and Artistic, and framing at extremely low prices. THE PICTURECRAFT SHOP, 32 E. 28th st.

PRINTERS of catalogues, booklets and job work. THE WILKETT PRESS, 5 West 20th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHERS, OFFICE HELP, etc., furnished free. E. Mabel Ford (Pub. Sten.), 320 Broadway. Phone Worth 45.

TEA SHOP. MRS. WARNER'S, 13 East 35th st., Luncheon a la carte. Formerly Twenty-second Tea Room.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. EDWARD E. TANNER. 514 Brisbane bldg. Both phones.

CAFETERIA—Home baking and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays. CENTRAL HOTEL, Buffalo, N. Y.

DIYERS and CLEANERS—Dry and steam clean men's ladies' suits, coats, etc. re-dressed. P. R. Greenleaf, Main and Barker.

GOWNS and MILLINERY of Distinctive Designs. Special importation of materials for Evening Gowns and Wraps. WARREN & RUTIMAN, 56-58 Allen st.

HATTERS and HEBERDASHERS. High class, at popular prices. C. C. IVENS & CO., 16 W. Eagle st.

MILLINERY—PARLORS. MRS. O. D. HUGHES. 830 Elmwood ave.

PRINTING—Have your business and private stationery, postcards, cards, booklets and general printing done by W. C. GAY, 24 Wells st.

REAL ESTATE—Before renting or buying flats, houses or apartments (furnished or unfurnished, with or without heat, write REELEY CO., both phones.

ROOMS and BOARD. Rooms reserved for transient. MRS. MAY E. WELCH, 163 No. Pearl st.

TAILOR—POPULAR PRICES. HARRY FISHER. 689 Main Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DENTISTRY—DR. JUDSON H. NORTH. 312-314 Union Building. Phone Warren 712-W.

DRY GOODS and everything that sells well with them; shoes, china, furniture, millinery. CHRYSLER CO., 100 W. Warren.

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CLEANERS and DYERS—Lewandos 49 Clinton ave. South-Rochester Phone Main 2002 Home 1528.

Hair Dressing & Hair Work of All Kinds. ANNA HARR SEYMOUR. 723-5 GRANITE BUILDING

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CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 1533 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Phone Spruce 4679.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COAL—Geo. Mohler with GEO. B. NEWTON COAL CO., 1527 Chestnut st. Deliveries to any part city. Tel. Spruce 6400, Race 3800.

GOWNS and LINENIE. SPECIALTY SKIRTS. MRS. O. B. MORRIS 304 South 10th Street

GROCERIES—AMBOLD GROCERY COMPANY. A store with convenience. 1502 W. Main st. Phone Main 3421.

STORAGE—Fireproof storage and transfer dept. W. Fred Richardson, Inc. Main and Belvidere sts., Richmond, Va.

EASTERN

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ADVERTISING—SIMPSON, SHOWALTER & BARKER, Inc. Specialists in all advertising service. 323 4th av., Pittsburgh.

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DEPARTMENT STORE OF BAGS & BUILT "True Values" In Every House or Self Need.

DEPARTMENT STORE OF MODERN METHODS. JOSEPH HORNE CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIAMONDS direct from the cutters JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO., 425-437 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DYEING and CLEANING WORKS. OSWALD WERNER & SONS CO., Pittsburgh's Oldest and Largest.

FLORISTS—A. W. SMITH CO., Keenan Bldg., Largest floral establishment in America. Delivers everywhere, any time.

GLOVES—HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR. THE THOMPSON SHOP. 3012 Jenkins Arcade

GOWNS, Tailored COSTUMES, Blouses and Coats to order. ELIZABETH STORK, Jenkins Arcade.

GROCERIES—KUNH & BRO. CO., For everything good to eat. 6100 Center Ave. Phone Hilland 1807.

GROCERIES—JOHN A. RENSCHAW & CO., 901 Liberty st. RENSCHAW CARSON & CO., 520 Federal st., N. S.

INTERIOR DECORATORS for Church, Bank and Home. FRANK P. BUSA CO., Lloyd bldg., 6024 Penn ave.

MEN'S TAILORING—NEGUS TAILORING and Coats to order. ELIZABETH STORK, Jenkins Arcade.

MILLINERY and Women's Wearing Novelties. MISS G. E. McFARLAND, Jenkins Arcade bldg. Phone Court 1211.

PAPERING, painting, hardwood finishing and job work. J. C. McFARLAND, 1331-3-5 Fifth Ave., "Dispatch bldg."

PRINTERS of publications, catalogues and job work. J. C. McFARLAND, 1331-3-5 Fifth Ave., "Dispatch bldg."

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE. JOHN SYKES. 5220 Butler street

SHAMPOOING, HAIR DRESSING. McCONNERS HAIR SHOP. Jenkins Arcade bldg.

SHOES—If it has "VERNER" on it it's a good shoe. C. A. YERNEH CO., 225 Fifth Avenue

SUITS TO ORDER, \$35 up—Satisfaction guaranteed. J. C. McFARLAND, 1331-3-5 Fifth Ave., "Dispatch bldg."

TAILORING—2018 Jenkins Arcade bldg.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 1335 G STREET N.W. Phone Main 3

DECORATING, Wallpaper & Painting. H. L. HEMMILL, 1000 14th St. N. W. Phone N. 5248. 14th St. N. W.

DELICATESSEN and LUNCH. LE CLARE'S, 2816-18 14th St. N. W. Phone Col. 181. Prompt delivery

DENTISTRY. J. A. HARTMAN, D. D. S., The Edward, 816 Fifteenth st. N. W. Phone Main 825.

DENTIST. EDWARD J. BOE, D. D. S., 304 Colorado Bldg.

DENTISTRY—Dr. Frederick I. Bartlett, 1410 H. St. N. W. Phone Main 1146. Gold and Porcelain Inlays a specialty.

FLORIST and Landscape Gardening. G. H. HEMMILL, 1000 14th St. N. W. Phone N. 5248. 14th St. N. W.

GROCERIES, MEATS & PROVISIONS. OFFUTT & HUMMER. 145 and 150 C St. N. W. Phone Line 707.

HAIR—Expert mfrs. of wigs, etc. Combing rooted. Sittes dyed. Shampooing. ALLIE R. PITCHER, 504 G St. N. E.

IMPORTING TAILOR. HENRY L. KAPLAN. Colorado Building

INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE. W. P. McDOWELL. 11th & G. N. W. M. 8319

JEWELRY—Watch and gold clock repairing. J. C

Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities

Henry W. Savage reports the following sales in Belmont, made by his office: The estate at 13 Maple terrace, consisting of 3422 square feet of land, assessed for \$300, and a three-family dwelling, assessed for \$5200. No. 17 Maple terrace, consisting of 3128 square feet, assessed for \$300, and a three-family house, assessed for \$5200. No. 410 Trapelo road, 4320 square feet, assessed for \$500 and a three-family dwelling, assessed for \$5200. No. 422 Trapelo road, consisting of 3433 square feet, assessed for \$400, and a three-family house, assessed for \$5200. No. 426 Trapelo road has 4511 square feet, assessed for \$550, and a three-family dwelling, assessed for \$5200. At 51 White street, about 4000 feet of land, assessed for \$600, and a three-family dwelling, assessed for \$5000, making a total of six three-family houses and 22,814 square feet of land, with a total assessment of \$33,650, \$31,000 of which is on the houses. Domenico Ginesi was the grantor, represented by Henry W. Savage, and the grantee was Judge Ira A. Abbott, who was represented by F. Alfred Patterson.

The same broker sent final papers to record in the sale of a large area of land at Arlington Heights, which is to be cut up into building lots and developed. The grantor was Judge Ira A. Abbott who was represented by F. Alfred Patterson and the grantee, Domenico Ginesi for whom Mr. Savage acted as broker. The property consists of a total area of about 148,752 square feet of land, situated on Paul Revere road and Tanager street, Arlington, having an assessed value of \$9252. This property is naturally very picturesque with large shade trees.

He also reports final papers gone to record in the sale of a farm situated on Main street, Hanover, Mass., consisting of 12 acres of land, a nine-room cottage, stable and other outbuildings. Sarah J. Brooks conveyed to Elmer E. Taylor of Hingham, Mass.

Also passed final papers in the sale of a farm situated on Edmonds street, in that part of Framingham known as Nobscot, consisting of 36 acres of land, a house of seven rooms, with some modern improvements, barn and other outbuildings. Wilbur W. Cole conveyed to Agnes J. Parmenter of Portland, Me.

Deeds have gone to record in the sale made by his office of an estate situated on Franklin street, Holbrook, Mass., consisting of about 15,000 square feet of land, a seven-room cottage and the usual outbuildings. C. Campbell Baird et ux conveyed to William H. Graves.

Henry W. Savage has also sold for Arthur W. Bailey his 12-acre farm situated on Main street, North Hanover, Mass. James D. Henderson of Henderson & Ross is the purchaser and has already spent considerable money in extensive improvements. It is his intention to make the property one of the best stock farms on the South Shore.

BACK BAY CONVEYANCES

That large five-story brick structure, corner of Commonwealth avenue and Lawton street, containing 10 living apartments, has been sold by the owner, Jordan S. Orler, to the Alden Hall Corporation. The sale includes 6480 square feet of land valued at \$16,200, also made part of the \$82,000 total assessment.

Joseph Gilman has just closed another sale with Alice M. Connolly for one of her building lots on St. Mary's street near Mountfort street, containing 4050 square feet of land. It is taxed for \$6200.

SALES IN THE SOUTH END

The Massachusetts Realty Company, Inc., Carney building, report the sale of the estate No. 41 Union Park, Boston, consisting of a lot of land containing 2195 square feet and a brick dwelling house thereon. The estate is assessed for \$9500, \$4000 being on the lot. The property was owned by David A. Silverman and has been purchased by George I. Hall for investment.

Deeds have also gone to record in the sale of a 3 1/2-story brick dwelling-house belonging to Sam Gold et al., situated 79 Middlesex street, near Hingham street. The lot contains 1473 square feet, is taxed for \$3300 and the improvements are assessed for \$10,000 additional. Arthur Matheson is the buyer.

Dwelling house property numbered 457 Shawmut avenue, near Rutland street, has been sold by Emelia T. Allard to John W. Matthey, consisting of a three-story brick building and 2136 square feet of land, extending through to Newland street. The premises are taxed for \$8000, and \$3200 of this is carried on the land. P. P. Caproni & Bros., Inc., have taken the title to a small property owned by Thomas Kelly, located 14 Newcomb street, near Washington street, South End, all valued at \$2100 for taxes, and \$900 of this amount applies on the 1500 square feet of land.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

The Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company have just taken title to 253,141 square feet of land located between Amory street, the property of the New Haven road and Atherton street, near Boylston station, having a frontage of about 160 feet on Atherton street and 589.45 feet on Amory street. It is their intention to immediately develop the property by the erection of modern factory buildings to take care of increasing business. Of the above area, 243,044 square feet on Amory street were purchased from T. Jefferson Coolidge, and 10,097 square feet on Atherton street were purchased from Michael F. Dolan. The broker in the transaction was Joseph Balch of the Columbia Life Building.

Papers have just gone to record in the sale of a frame dwelling house at 12 Waldeck street, between Tremont street and Melville avenue, Dorchester, conveyed by Frank H. Powers to Jennie

D. Harper. The lot contains 4005 square feet and carries \$1400 of the total \$5200 assessed valuation.

SOUTH BOSTON ESTATE SOLD

Henry J. Bowen has sold for the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind the frame dwelling and 5490 square feet of land, 527 East Broadway, South Boston, to Maximiliana M. Benesh, who will occupy for residence. The assessed valuation is \$8500.

FARMS AND COUNTRY ESTATES

George W. Hall of 60 South street reports he has sold for Charles F. Gleason of Salem, N. H., the summer home situated in Hampstead, N. H., on the Salem and Danville road containing eight acres of land bordering a pond, a cottage and several out-buildings. Bertha C. Seaver of Middleboro, Mass., buys for a home.

He has sold for S. W. Peterson of Whitman, Mass., a poultry farm situated on High street, containing seven acres of land, an eight-room house, stable and several poultry houses, to Laura M. Johnson of Brockton, who buys for a home and takes immediate possession.

Another property was sold for Effie B. Hall of Mansfield, Mass., consisting of a new cottage house situated on the corner of Beach and Hope streets, Mansfield, Mass., containing 9000 square feet of land and six-room house with modern improvements. D. C. Everett of Sharon buys for a home.

The same broker sold for Charles E. White of Salem, N. H., his farm situated on the Derry and Haverhill road containing 30 acres of land, an old style colonial house of 10 rooms, large barn and several poultry houses, to Edmund W. Perrin and Olivia Vinton of Cambridge, Mass.

George W. Hall also reports he has sold for Zephierine Barstow her residence situated at 13 Chester street, Melrose, Mass., containing 4000 square feet of land and a seven-room cottage house with all improvements, to Isabel D. Collins of Melrose, Mass., who purchased for occupancy.

SALE OF BROOKLINE PROPERTY

The new cement, two-family house at 161-163 Thorndike street, Brookline, has been sold by Fred H. Seales to Robert N. Smith. The house, which consists of two suites of eight rooms and three baths each, has just been completed and is unassessed. There are 4294 square feet of land. Meredith & Grew were the brokers in the transaction.

SUBURBAN ESTATES AND LOTS

The Edward T. Harrington Company report the Ralph P. Hongland estate, No. 18 Sheffield road, Winchester, has been sold this week. It comprises a 12 room frame dwelling house with every modern convenience, and 13,112 square feet of land. The purchaser was Louis R. Page who buys for occupancy.

Sale is reported of the Blood estate in West Sutton, consisting of 5 acres, all tillage, an 8 room farm house and usual outbuildings. The grantor was Elmer Reid, the purchaser being Philippe Pressault.

At Ferry Hill, Sea View, Marshfield, the trustees have sold to Rufus E. Sparrell, lots 58-59, having a frontage of 120 feet on Preston terrace and a depth of 117 feet on Pollard street, containing 12,736 square feet.

The sale is reported of the William E. Cheney farm, known as the Arthur Brigham place, located on Lakeside avenue, Marlboro. It comprises a 10-room farm house and large barn, all the buildings being nearly new, 12 acres of land with an orchard of 100 apple trees. The purchaser was William Hatch, Massachusetts state forester, who will utilize it for the cultivation of fruit.

The sale is reported of the Andrew Peterson farm in West Acton, located on the road from Acton to Stow Center, comprising four acres of land, together with an eight-room farm house and barn. Thomas Newsham was the purchaser.

Another sale is reported of the estate 15 Minto street, Columbus park, Worcester, Mass., to Elmer Reid. The property consists of a six-room cottage, a large poultry house and 8400 square feet of land. The grantor was Frank E. Putnam.

The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transactions.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Blake st., 82, ward 25; South & Worsyth, Louis L. McCarron; frame dwelling.

Hyde park av., 454-56, cor. Mt. Hope st., ward 23; Emma L. Heindorf; alter stores.

Central sq., 24, ward 1; Samuel Labowitz; alter stores and dwellings.

Cambridge st., 140, rear, ward 25; Boston & Albany R. R.; alter office and storage.

Leverett st., 84-88, and 610 Ashland st., ward 8; of Lizzie Berry, John A. Berry; alter store and tenements.

Idlewild st., 5, ward 25; Hermann Wisberg, M. M. Kalman; brick tenements.

Garden st., 75-78, ward 25; Annie Murphy, Martin J. Haverly; framed dwelling.

Chestnut st., cor. Brimmer st., ward 11; Britton school; alter office, etc.

Rutherford av., 603, ward 4; Freeman Bros.; alter factory.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Alfred M. Connolly to Joseph Gilman, St. Marys st., q. 1.

Thomas Kelly to P. P. Caproni & Bros., Inc., 14 Newcomb st., q. 1.

Jordan S. Orler to Alden Hall Corp., Commonwealth av. and Lawton st., q. 1.

George S. Lee, Jr. et al. to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, d. 1.

David Silverman to George I. Hall, Union pk., w. 1.

Associated Trust to Charles W. Rowell, Huntington av. and Gainsboro st., d. 1.

Charles W. Rowell to Associated Trust, Huntington av. and Gainsboro st., d. 1.

Arlington Savings Bank to Elias H. Maloor, Pine st., q. 1.

Sam Gold et al. to Arthur Mathews, Middlesex st., w. 1.

Emelia T. Allard to John W. Matthey, Shawmut av. and Newland st., q. 1.

William C. Tirrell to Michael J. Redigan, Third st., w. 1.

John H. Sawyer to George H. Wood, Vicksburg st., q. 1.

Perkins Institute to M. M. Benesh, Broadway, q. 1.

Eugene Sarin to Antonio Sarin, Webster av., w. 1.

Antonio Sarin to Michael Sarin, Webster av., w. 1.

Elise Hahn to Henrietta Shack, Trenton st., w. 1.

Peter Fogarty to Garrett J. Ryan, Alleghany st., w. 1.

Garrett J. Ryan to Una D. Guthrie, Alleghany st., w. 1.

Hannah McDermott to Louis Pinsky, George st., q. 1.

Louis Pinsky to Isaac Kahler, George st., q. 1.

Fannie E. C. Love to Annie M. Keley, perry rear of Moreland st., Moreland st., rear, q. 1.

Annie M. Keley to Boston Bible School and Hanson Institute, perry rear of Moreland st., Moreland st., rear, q. 1.

Edward J. Gately et al. to Dennis McDonald, Draper st., q. 1.

Dennis McDonald, Draper st., q. 1.

James Murray to Una D. Guthrie, Capen st., w. 1.

Frank H. Powers to Jennie D. Harper, Walden st., q. 1.

Hyman M. Hamsky, mtee., to Hyman M. Hamsky, Wrentham st., d. 1.

Ellie H. Lepinsky to Jennie Josephson, Broad st., q. 1.

James A. Boyd et al. to Mary C. Moore, King st., q. 1.

Charles S. To to John McIntosh, Cranston st., q. 1.

Corra B. Hutchins to Margaret R. Clark, Birch st., q. 1.

Dennis W. Haggerty to Thomas J. Shea, Brook rd., 2 lots, Steadman st., q. 1.

Thomas J. Shea to Thomas J. Shea Co., Brook rd., 2 lots, Steadman st., q. 1.

William M. Howells et al. to Julia E. Bean, High st., d. 1.

George T. McCartney to Margaret M. McInnes, Bainbridge st., 2 pcs., Vine and Hunter st., Bainbridge st., Vine and Decatur sts., Hunter st., q. 1.

George Bush to Oscar G. Poor, Centennial av., w. 1.

Harriet M. Cummings et al. to George R. Turner, 7 lots, q. 1.

Blanche P. Harriman et al. to George R. Turner, 7 lots, q. 1.

George Bush to Oscar G. Poor, Centennial av., w. 1.

Harriet M. Cummings et al. to George R. Turner, 7 lots, q. 1.

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SHIPPING NEWS

To relieve the steamer Ransom B. Fuller on the Portland-Boston service, the steamer Governor Cobb, which has been undergoing repairs at Bath, reached port this afternoon. The Fuller hauled out on the marine railway at the Atlantic Works to receive a new stem. The turbine engines of the Cobb have been overhauled and she has been otherwise repaired.

Two days behind schedule, the Leyland line steamer Iberian, Captain Jago reached port this afternoon from Manchester, England. Adverse conditions were encountered at sea. The liner brought a large cargo.

After thoroughly inspecting the burned steamer Templemore, where she now lies at quarantine, Charles Surtees of the Johnston line who came here from London to inspect the craft pronounced her to be unrepairable. She will probably be abandoned to the underwriters as is the custom in such cases and then sold by them for junk. She was towed into port by the revenue cutter Androsoggin some weeks ago after being abandoned at sea by the crew when she was on fire. Her shipment of copper will be taken out and placed on board a lighter to be sold.

Still another local fishing vessel is to leave these waters for the south to engage in red snapper fishing, it was learned today. The Marblehead gas screw schooner Yankee, owned by John T. Dench of Boston and Marblehead, is at Gloucester being fitted for the southern industry, and will probably sail the middle of next week under Capt. Benjamin Lumden for Fernandina, Fla.

The Yankee is the eighth vessel going after red snappers this season. If successful in the work, the Yankee will remain south, it is said. She was built at Gloucester in 1902 and is 62 feet long, 17 feet beam and eight feet deep, registering 43 tons.

Eleven small trips of shore fish were landed at T wharf today. Dealers' prices remain firm, although the slack demand of a Saturday weakened the market. Arrivals: Stranger 11,300 pounds, Flavia 5100, Geneta 9000, Frances S. Grue 22,000, Jeanette 6000, Evelyn M. Thompson 10,900, Harriett 3700, Rose Standish 8900, Olive F. Hutchins 8100, Priscilla Smith 9700 and Gyna 20,000.

The Jeanette also had 500 cusk, and Hutchins 5000 cusk. Quotations per hundredweight to dealers: steak cod \$8.75, market cod \$3.75, haddock \$4.75, pollock \$2.50, large hake \$3.25, medium hake \$2.25, and cusk \$3.25.

Approximately 250,000 pounds of fresh fish, mostly pollock, were landed at Gloucester today by the gill netters, the largest amount taken in any one day so far this season. The fish sold for curing. Other Gloucester arrivals: Schooner Independence 24, 250,000 pounds salt cod from a dory handline fishing trip to the banks; British schooner Daniel H. Hollett, from Burin, N. F., with 490,000 pounds salt cod; schooners Richard Numan, 30,000 pounds fresh fish, and the Gov. Foss, from Boston.

News from Halifax, N. S., received at T wharf today announces 30,000 fresh mackerel taken in the vicinity of Halifax during the past week on a conservative estimate. Usually the season for mackerel so far north is closed long before this time of the year.

After mechanics had replaced her damaged throttle valve which was taken from the machinery of the steamer Howard, the Nantucket, which was towed back to port last night by the Howard with her engines disabled, sailed for Norfolk after this forenoon in command of Captain Berry. The 24 passengers who left Thursday night on the Nantucket were transferred to the Dorchester which left last night. A new valve will be adjusted to the Howard. Horatio Anderson, a watertender on the Nantucket, was injured by escaping steam when the throttle valve burst early Friday when the vessel was passing over Nantucket shoals.

Tourists filled the cabins of the United Fruit Company's steamship Tenadores, which sailed from New York today for Kingston, Colon, Boca del Toro and Port Limon. Among those sailing were Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Taylor and E. Herbert Abbott of Boston, Miss M. E. Wesley of Holyoke, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Campbell of Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Dennison of Williamstown, Mass., and Philip S. Eaton of Hartford. Many of the passengers are destined for Panama to inspect the canal.

Steamer Kendal Castle (Br), Howe, Louisa, C. B.

Str El Monte, Pinchin, New Orleans.

Str Suffolk, Hersey, Norfolk.

Str Ransom B Fuller, Linscott, Portland.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Strm Itr Reliance, Merriman, Ipswich, Mass.

Tg Jos. O'Riordan, Freeman, Ipswich, Mass., twg lighter Lynn.

Strm lighter Herbert, Rickes, Newburyport, Mass.

Strm lighter Eureka, Benner, Newburyport, Mass.

Tg Irvington, Herbert, Gloucester, twg 703, from Rockport, Mass., for Providence.

Schr Clarence H. Verner, Baker, Sagittville.

Str Manito (Br.), Tribe, Antwerp via Philadelphia.

Str Cleveland, (Ger.) Filler, New York.

Str Howard, Chase, Norfolk.

Str H. M. Whitney, Colberth, New York.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.

U S torpedo boat destroyers Cassin, and Duncan, Pensacola; schr Geo P Hudson, Philadelphia; strms M E Harper, Lambert Point; Manito (Br), Antwerp via Philadelphia; City of Macon, Savannah; Indian, Philadelphia; H M Whitney, New York; Nantucket, Norfolk; twg Honey Brook, Port Johnson, twg bgs L & W B C Co No 6, and 12; Mary F Scully, Sewalls Point, twg bgs Gov Robie, and Scully; Jos O'Riordan, Newburyport, twg lighter Lynn, p m; schrs Margaret Haskell, Philadelphia; Marcus L Urann, Norfolk; tg Carlisle, Philadelphia, twg bgs Draper, St Nicholas, and Langhorne; str lighter Eureka, Newburyport.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

CLATS, Nov. 14—Arrd, schr Susie H. Davidson, Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Nov. 14—Sld, str Matilda Weems, Baltimore.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 14—Sld, str Araphoe, New York.

Arrd 14, str Lenape, New York; Merrimack, Baltimore; Orlend, Cuba.

KEY WEST, Nov. 14—Arrd, str Mascotte, Havana.

MOBILE, Nov. 14—Sld, strs Oemulge, New York; Bertha, Havana; Belize, Belize.

MACHAS, Nov. 14—Arrd, schr Kolon, New York for Eastport.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 14—Arrd, str Jas H Bruce, Honolulu.

Sld, bark Thistlebank, Auld, Scotland.

PENSACOLA, Nov. 14—Arrd, schrs Doris Havana; E A Sabean, Mobile.

Sld, Nov. 14, strs Alexandrian, Mobile; Liddesdale, Hongkong.

PORT READING, Nov. 13—Arrd, schr. Wm. Bisbee, New York. Cld, Nov. 14, bgs Shamokin, West Lynn.

ROCKLAND, Nov. 14—Arrd, schrs John R. Penrose, Stonington for New York; L. T. Whitmore, cor do. A.

SAHNE, Nov. 14—Sld, str C. A. Canfield, Tampico.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13—Arrd, str City of St. Louis, New York; Nov. 14, City of Memphis, Boston.

WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightsight: To Sable Island, 400; Cape Race, N. F., 830; Nantucket South Shoal lightsight, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightsight: To Sable Island, 648; St. Paul, for New York, 104; Cape Cod, 104; Diamond Shoal lightsight, Hatteras, 330.)

SS Canada (Fr), Mediterranean ports for New York, via 1000 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon today.

SS St. Louis, Southampton, etc. for New York, via 300 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightsight at 8 p m Friday; expect to arrive off the lightsight at 3:30 p m, tomorrow.

SS Etanaka (Ger), Hamburg, etc. for New York, via 410 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightsight at noon Friday.

SS Minuetta (Br), London for New York, via 1240 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightsight at 8 p m Friday; due at pier about 9 a m Tuesday.

SS La Provence (Fr), Havre for New York, via 314 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightsight at noon Friday.

SS Etanaka (Br), Antwerp for New York, via 300 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightsight at noon Friday.

SS Rotterdam (Dutch), Rotterdam, etc. for New York, via 1175 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightsight at midnight Thursday.

SS Iroquois (Br), London for New York, via 1000 miles east of Sandy Hook at 4:35 p m Friday.

SS Rowanmore (Ir), Liverpool for Baltimore, via 980 miles from Baltimore at 6 p m Friday.

SS Sicilian Br., London for Montreal, via 690 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightsight at noon Friday.

SS Merion (Br), Liverpool for Philadelphia, via 704 miles from Cape Henlopen at 11:20 a m Friday.

SS Pennine Range (Ir), Fowey for Philadelphia, passed Nantucket at 8:30 a m Friday.

SS California (Br), Glasgow, etc. for New York, via 1027 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightsight at noon Friday.

SS Alleghany, Philadelphia for Providence, via 14 miles northeast of Barnegat at 11:20 a m Friday.

SS Ravo, New York for New Orleans, via 671 miles south of Scotland lightsight at 7 p m Friday.

SS Alamo, New York for Galveston, via 700 miles south of Scotland lightsight at 7 p m Friday.

SS Gre

THE HOME FORUM

From "Children of the Night"

Blame us not, ah, blame us not, ye folk who love the sun.

Whose longings haunt the fields at noon, the ingloids at night; For we are of another blood, and feel our pulses run

As run the tides to meet the moon, and leap beneath her light.

We sit beside your hearthstones, with our faces to the fire,

But our hearts within are straitened—(do ye ever understand?)

For we long to turn away—yet dare not yield to the desire—

Where the moonlight at the window beckons, beckons like a hand.

The household phrases come to us as in a tongue unknown;

We gaze at you unseeing, for our thoughts are far away.

Like scattered flakes of star-dust on the flying cloud-rack blown

Beyond the placid vision of the children of the day.

—Amelia Josephine Burr.

Formal American Manners

Just when and how America came to be called the land of brusque manners is a puzzle to any one who reads the simple and sincere accounts not only of the upbringing of children a century ago but of the widespread observance of the utmost formality and dignity by their elders. Mrs. Emily Fowler Ford, for example, says that she remembers the

old-time rule in her childhood was, "If you wish children to be polite treat them politely yourself, as if they were ladies and gentlemen already." This training and etiquette were exactly carried out. She was always a little awed when she saw Judge Dagget coming in his velvet breeches and other marks of his venerable estate. His deep, formal bow seemed to impose obligations on her behavior that she shrank from assuming. She says: "I remember the solemn feeling I had when some of the grand dames, like the wife of the president of Yale College, came to visit my grandmother. There was a stately courtesy made by the tall visitor as she entered the door, which was met by one from my tiny but very straight

and graceful grandmother as she arose from her chair. Each advanced a step and dropped another courtesy; when they met a second after in the center of the room another was executed as they greeted each other, and then the visitor was seated and welcomed with all possible honor. I meantime shrinking with dread as I watched them (for I knew that I should next be called on to 'make my manners'—unable to steal out of the room) felt as if I were in the presence of two queens. But in ordinary moods my grandmother was full of frolic and there was a great deal of innocent merriment in the family. This formal manner was put on like her brocade as a robe for suitable occasions when both became her very well."

Statuette of Lincoln Found in Maine

The discovery of an interesting statuette of Lincoln in the State House at Augusta, Me., gives the theme for a congratulatory article in the Lewiston Journal. The figure is about two feet high and shows the famous emancipator with a parchment roll in his hands. There was at first some doubt as to the origin of the figure, but investigation revealed the name of Franklin Simmons, a Maine sculptor, scratched on the base, and a letter was sent by the state librarian to the sculptor in Florence. He replied that the statuette was one of his first at-

tempts and must have been done just at the end of the war. Another statuette found at the same time proved to be of Gen. Henry Knox, and was made by another Maine sculptor, a friend of Mr. Simmons, John Adams Jackson. Mr. Jackson made a bust of General Chamberlain for the State House at Augusta.

This incident recalls a recent story from Indianapolis of a painter who made what was sometimes called the only original portrait ever painted of Lincoln. It was done by Charles W. Nickum, then a photographer, to whom Lincoln sat for a photograph at Dayton. The young man did not know who the sitter was, but he liked the rough-hewn face and made a hasty sketch of it on a piece of pasteboard. Later the sketch was fin-

ished in oil and laid away with other attempts by the young artist. A lawyer afterward told the artist that his distinguished visitor was now President of the United States. Mr. Nickum at once hunted up his sketch and cherished it long, though he was offered a high price for it. It has been shown at the John Herron Art Institute at Indianapolis and is said to be a good likeness.

If He Would Know

Let man then learn—that the highest dwells with him. . . . But if he would know what the great God speaketh, he must go into his closet and shut the door, as Jesus said.—Emerson.

Unity of the British Empire

Mr. Mackinder, M. P., who is reader in geography in the University of London, delivered an interesting lecture recently on "The British Empire in Geographical Perspective." He said that the British empire with its complex and apparent confusion was an extraordinary agglomeration of societies, responsibilities, and possibilities. Focused in London was not only these islands but an extraordinary empire. All parties in that empire believed that it was for the good of mankind that the vast group of communities, which went to form that empire, should continue to act as a unit in the face of the other communities of the world. They recognized that it was at any rate well that there should be peace within one fifth of the world, and it might well be that, in this fact, they saw an instalment of a universal peace. Proceeding, Mr. Mackinder said that the community in these islands had always been of Europe though not in Europe. If Rome had done her work, had marched eastward to the limits of the real Europe, had "steam rolled" effectively the center of Europe as she had Italy, Spain, and France, no Britain would have been possible. The peculiar history of these islands had, in his opinion, been only possible because Rome refused to complete her work, and thus left the possibility of the modern balance of power. One of the conditions of the empire, Mr. Mackinder insisted in conclusion, was that it helped to maintain the balance of power in Europe.

SPIRITUAL VISION MANKIND'S SALVATION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE question of deliverance from evil is much less complicated than men often seem inclined to make it. Salvation does not come from seeking in merely material thought, be it in realms of philosophy, theology or medicine. Indeed, the mortal effort to find "good in everything," to broaden thought from a material basis, often results in a sadly confused mentality which must be cleared out and set in order before the truth can enter. Child-like simplicity and directness find a straight pathway out of discord into harmony. The whole false sense of mortal existence with its accumulating sins, sorrows, and suffering, is a question of misdirected vision. The trouble is not so much that we do not see enough as

that we do not see in the true light. "If therefore thine eye be single," declared Jesus in his mountain sermon, "thy whole body shall be full of light. But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!"

The Scripture tells us that God is of purer eyes than to behold evil. Is it not apparent, then, that if we are not losing a sense of evil, it is because we are more concerned about seeing evil than knowing God and seeing as He sees? It is not by delving into the ambiguities of error, trying to discover where it originates, and what its forms, nature, symptoms and processes are, that we gain freedom from the belief in evil. We are free when we turn from the contemplation of error as thing, person, condition, activity or law. And where can we turn except to the God who is of purer eyes than to recognize evil at all? This is the one hope of salvation, for if God, who is the divine cause and Principle of all existence, the omnipresent, omniscient Mind, could know or see evil, there would be no escape from it. What an infinite blessing that we can always take refuge in God and approximate the divine point of view sufficiently to dispel the illusion of evil!

In true accord with the Scriptures, Christian Science insists always upon the supremacy of God, good. The infinite presence of God leaves no place whatever for any opposite. This understanding enables us to cast out the fear of evil and the belief in it, scientifically to lose sight of it at each point of individual experience. When humanity awakes more fully to the recognition that all there is of evil is what mortal belief sees, and proportionally stops seeing it as real, evil will disappear from consciousness. This is possible, however, only as we come more and more to see as God sees—to see good only. On page 301 of the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written: "Deception, sin, disease, and death arise from the false tes-

To Meet Exigencies

To serve with unflinching sympathy; to love with unintermitted devotion; to live above the world while living in it; to believe in the best things; to work for the best things; to fight for the best things; to cherish the indwelling Spirit; this is the way to meet the exigencies of the present occasion and to make way for the coming of the King, in his glory. Character, high, brave Christian character, is at once the secret of the need and the solvent of the problems of our modern life.—Nehemiah Boynton in the Congregationalist.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF UNITED STATES

THE history of the library of Congress at Washington is interwoven with the story of the United States in a peculiarly intimate fashion. The library was established in 1800 and was destroyed in 1814 when the Capitol was burned by the British. The library of Thomas Jefferson, nearly 7000 volumes, was afterward purchased by Congress. In view of Jefferson's interest in education it is significant that the act of Congress which established the library was now third largest in the world—this little collection.

By 1851 the library had grown so that another fire which destroyed 35,000 vol-

umes did not entirely wipe out the collection and in 1855 Congress appropriated \$75,000 to rehabilitate it. Since then the library has been increased in the following ways: By regular appropriations of Congress; by deposits of books under the copyright law, so that Washington has a rather complete collection of American authors; by gifts and exchanges, and especially by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1866 the Smithsonian library was deposited in the Library of Congress with the stipulation that it should be followed by future acquisitions. Of the government publications 60 sets are at the command of the library and these are exchanged with other governments. The Peter force collection was added in 1867, with 22,520 volumes and 37,000 pamphlets, at a cost of \$100,000. The collection of MSS. of Count de Rochambeau was purchased in 1833 for \$20,000. The Toner collection of 25,000, in 1882, was a gift, and the Hubbard collection of engravings, a gift in 1893. The collection now includes nearly 2,600,000 books and pamphlets including the law library still housed at the Capitol and MSS., music, maps, photographs, prints, etc. About a sixth of the printed books, however, are duplicates. The collection is rich in Americana, including files of newspapers and original MSS. There are a great many volumes of history. The new building was occupied in 1897.

Postwoman of Missouri

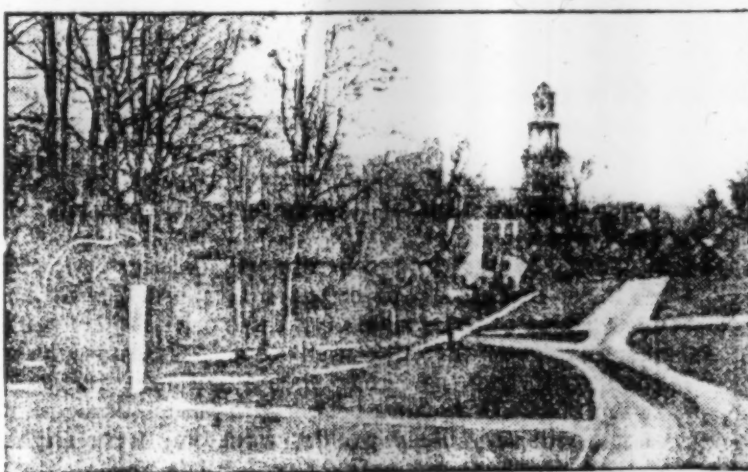
Writing of the exploits of the "rural free delivery" carriers all over the United States, and showing how faithful they are to their trust, under all kinds of emergencies, the Springfield Republican tells about a woman carrier. A few years ago a Missouri town boasted of a young woman who successfully passed the examination, but failed to receive an appointment under the ruling of the department not to appoint a woman so long as there are men eligibles. She wrote to the department and stated that if she was disqualified on account of educational ability she wished to insist that she was a normal school graduate, while if the officials feared she was unable physically to stand the trials of a carrier, she desired to mention in passing that she had, single-handed, cleared a six-acre field, plowed and cultivated it and had built the house in which she and her mother lived. She was appointed.

Today's Puzzle

FLOWERS IN ANAGRAM
Were you ever in "Bern, Eva"? The "air cannot" be excelled there, and the ladies never wear "veils to" hide their faces. How "glad Louis" is that "he and Gray" can visit Switzerland together. Can a "man cycle" there? I think not. I hope they will not have "forgotten me" when they come back. I envy thee "thy china," and wish I had some like it. They say they will "get Tim none." I would like to make my collection "a big one" and add to it.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Major (Missouri),

VERMONT'S EARLIEST CHURCH



SCENES in and about Monument Avenue in Bennington, Vt., bring back the events of early American history. A bronze statuette placed on a granite block commemorates the site of Cato's tavern, so named from a stuffed Vermont catamount standing on the signboard of the inn. This catamount was credited with being the largest of its species. At this tavern the council of safety met to act for the people in carrying on the war of the revolution. Here too is the Old First church, organized in 1703, the oldest church in Vermont. Its first building was erected in 1705 and stood in the center of the green.

Flowers in Turnips

Raising flowers in hollow potatoes and turnips is an amusing device described in the Ladies Home Journal. A lady told how she always started her early, tender annuals such as phlox, cypress vine, etc., indoors. Good-sized potatoes or turnips were selected, part of the inside was dug out, the cavity filled with rich soil and the seeds of the tender annuals were planted in it.

"When the weather is mild enough," she went on, "I dig holes in the garden and transplant my potatoes and turnips. They are a little shrivelled up by that time, but the plants are an inch or two high. I have had some five and six inches high. The potatoes or turnips quickly go to pieces in the soil, and furnish food to the plants. The roots of the latter spread out, so I really transplant the tenderest varieties without disturbing their roots. They keep on growing without being checked, and I have tender annuals weeks and months ahead of my neighbors."

Lyman Trumbull

W. D. Howells, writing in the North American Review, says: It appears that Lyman Trumbull of Illinois had no need of drawing upon the Trumbulls of Connecticut for the power to make his way nobly and beneficently in his generation, to be a great statesman, an eloquent orator, a patriotic citizen whose love of country did not finally fail to embrace the hardest-worked and the poorest-paid of his fellow citizens. It is not for public men to wear their hearts upon their sleeves; they are not expected to do it; but it is somehow consoling to know that this public man whom most men thought cold and many found aloof, was a man of warm and tender affections.

America

Fused in her candid light To one strong race, all races here unite; Tongues melt in hers, hereditary foemen Forget their sword and slogan, kith and clan.

'Twas glory once to be a Roman; She makes it glory now to be a man! —Bayard Taylor.

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With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on 'Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

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FARRAGUT'S EARLY FIDELITY

LANDSFOLK know something of the sharp discipline that obtains on shipboard. Here is a little community in which the well-being of everybody depends on instant understanding of and obedience to orders. Writing of these things for the Youths Companion, Admiral A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., says that a man is "made" by these processes, for all the manliness in him is brought out. He says that the making of this manhood in a boy, a midshipman, for example, largely depends on the influence of those under whose command he comes on shipboard, and therefore when the higher officers are busy developing their own manhood they are helping others.

The writer describes the career of Farragut, the first admiral of the United States navy. He shows him on watch

on shipboard as a boy of 10, and in command of a recaptured American ship at 12. The ship was being sent to Valparaiso and the former captain was aboard. The latter demanded control of the ship from the lad, and it was the boy's pluck and dignity alone that held him in command, backed by the respect of his seamen. From 1820 to 1860 Farragut was working quietly and steadily, obscure and alone in the way that many people are alone in their work. He endeavored every day to learn something new and to make himself more proficient in his profession. These years saw quiet, monotonous, faithful building up of professional character and professional knowledge day by day.

After 50 years of preparation from the night when the lad of 10 was given his first watch Farragut's opportunity came. His exploits during 1862-1865 every one knows, but as Admiral Mahan says, no one can understand the suddenly brilliant three years who has not understood the long years of silent and patient and faithful character-building that preceded them. These years of fidelity, so says the admiral, excel in glory the three years of fame if we can only see things in the right perspective. It is for every man to serve so perfectly to weave the threads of his daily task into such enduring character, that when the hour of testing comes the web holds firm.

Congress created the rank of admiral for Farragut in 1866.

New Use for Cinema Theater

The higher education subcommittee of the London county council have resorted to the cinema theaters for advertising their arrangements for evening instruction. Announcements of the opening of their classes are being thrown on the screen in 150 different electric theaters.

Armenian Poems in English

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, editor-in-chief of the Woman's Journal, Boston, has brought out a volume of poems translated from the Armenian language. Most of them have never before been translated into English. They represent authors from the tenth century to the nineteenth. The book has been called "a graceful and forceful interpretation of the Armenian people."

ABOUT THE CHILDREN AND THE DRAMA

FROM the first all children delight in stories. Their capacity to extend their sympathies and interests into those of the actors in the tale is one secret of their pleasure in it. It is a form of social experience and it has its uses. The child travels far abroad in the story, he is carried outside his own surroundings, beyond the narrow range of his present opportunities. This is the secret of the charm that stories have for all people, so the educators say. It is stronger in case of the child as with grown people in proportion to the limitation of his own opportunities for seeing beautiful things, doing pleasant things and generally making use of all his faculties. The story of the magic carpet that carries one anywhere he wants to go has perennial fascination and for a reason.

Next to the story comes the drama as a place of fresh experience to the child. On the stage the scenes are visualized, with increased means for carrying the audience in fancy to new and wonderful places. Some children, like some adults, gain more from the page they read for themselves than from the interpretation of others. But generally speaking chil-

dren have been found to enjoy the theater with a keenness which memory alone can bring to most grown people, memory of the impression which some great drama made on the thought in childhood. So the conclusion is reached that if it be thought well to send a child to receive these strong impressions it is certainly most important to see to it that they are constructive, that they build up or encourage tendencies that are certain to make for the child's welfare.

There are so many plays of child life in vogue today on the adult stage that it was easy to make a repertoire for the Children's theater in New York. First there was given a story play made specially for children, the "Racketty Packetty House" by Frances Hodgson Burnett. This play, as an account in Good Housekeeping tells us, did not succeed largely because the chief actor it used the threadbare wiles that had served to make grown audiences laugh, and played down to his audience. It may be necessary to play down to the understanding of an audience of grown

people, but it is a great mistake to play down or talk down to a child. He catches you at it soon, and asserts his own superiority both to your performance, and to you. The "Blue Bird," however, delights children and Miss Adams in "Peter Pan" is an entire success. The children appreciate Miss Adams' art, though the charm of the play would be enough for them with an actor of less gift. Another play tried in New York sought its own popularity by trying to make school going seem unpleasant. Apparently this did not succeed with the children. The children like everything to be beautiful, to express the ideal. In this they teach their elders many a lesson. The "Poor Rich Little Girl" was better, for it pointed a lesson every child could understand. "Little Women" fully justified all anticipations for its success. As in the book so on the stage Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy were irresistible to everybody. This movement to provide good plays for children is regarded by many people to be among the most important reform movements of this time.

Loving is Serving
So long as we love we serve. . . . The true services of life are inestimable in life and are never paid.—Stevenson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, November 15, 1913

The Business Situation Reviewed

PERHAPS never before has business been so affected by dejection as at the present time. With the exception of a few rare instances business men are wont to see only the gloomy side of unsettled industrial and financial conditions. Without attempting to deny that there has been some retrogression, it is a fact that when figures are presented the total volume of business is still quite large and not far from the total of last year. These will include railroad earnings, bank clearings, steel production and almost all other industrial indices. It is fear of the future that is causing the worry at present. The monthly report of the unfilled tonnage on the books of the United States Steel Corporation for the first time in nearly two years fell below the 5,000,000 ton mark. The decline since September was 490,000 tons. This is not a very encouraging showing, it is true, and the falling off in the steel business is an indication of the distrust prevailing generally. However, it is entirely natural that with the changes in the tariff law and declining prices for steel products consumers should hold off until they think bottom quotations have been reached.

The readjustment of prices is going on in all, or nearly all, lines of trade, but there has been less decline in other industries for the reason that consumptive demand is more urgent. Steel buying can be more conveniently postponed. The railroads, for example, are large buyers of steel—when they have the money. It is well known that for several years money has been scarce and rates have been too high to permit railroads or other corporations from undertaking any extensive work requiring large financing. Consequently they have been economizing. Now the time is coming when the roads will be forced into the market for both rails and equipment. That they will be aided by easier money conditions is likely, for the expectation is that after the turn of the year money will be in greater supply. Some big contracts for rails and cars are pending even now. With easier money the steel business seems bound to prosper as a result of the heavy purchases the railroads are compelled to make in order to keep their roadbeds and rolling stocks in good repair.

It is not the time to become pessimistic. Securities prices may go lower because of the demand for capital for other purposes, and for various other reasons; but the stock markets usually swing farther in a given direction than what is warranted by actual business conditions, and the public should not take fright because of the slump in stocks that has been in progress. Some months from now people will very likely wonder what they were frightened about.

Remedy for West Point Vacancies

CONGRESSMEN will in all probability be pleased if a change shall be instituted in the method of appointing cadets to the United States military academy. This responsibility may seem small to people in general, but congressmen find it frequently to be one of the most embarrassing attached to their office. For every cadet appointed, a varying number must be disappointed; for every voter pleased by a West Point cadetship appointment to his liking, a varying number must be displeased that their preferred candidate has been rejected. Many congressmen put the appointment off as long as possible, or hold it up to local competition. Whichever course is taken, delay ensues; appointments made through favor, as well as appointments made through hasty competitive examination, are likely to prove unsatisfactory to the examining board. Military authorities blame the senators and representatives for neglect or lack of interest; senators and representatives blame the examining board for insisting upon too rigid examinations. Whatever the cause, there were seventy-nine vacancies in the West Point cadet corps on the first of last August.

The superintendent of the academy now makes the recommendation that competitive examinations be no longer left to the option of the congressman, but that they be made compulsory. To this end he would have Congress enact a law. If each congressional district, each state at large, and the districts of Columbia and Porto Rico, be represented as they should be, the corps may be kept up to its authorized strength. This can be done, however, only by systematizing competitions so that preliminary examinations shall be thorough and places shall not be permitted to remain vacant indefinitely. The plan should relieve both senators and representatives of a responsibility which they have long, for the most part, been ready to shift to other shoulders; and for this reason such a law as the superintendent asks would seem to be for the good of the service.

Public Buildings Notable for Space

CASUAL comparison between economy of space in public buildings of recent construction and modern business buildings leads to a doubt whether the same rule governs the two classes. It takes no instruction in a school of architecture to establish the relation between space and cost, but we strongly suspect the profession of favoring a different ratio of space to efficiency in buildings paid for by taxation from the ratio applied to buildings provided by private funds. The profession is not to be held accountable. It follows the disposition of governments to provide liberally and even grandly for themselves, with no conscious restraint of cost. What merchant, we wonder, would assign space to his chief assistants on the same scale that we observe in the city hall, or what bank would give open areas about its officials like those in whose center sits the choice of the people, or the high appointee, or even the clerk of ordinary degree, in any of the capitols.

It is even rare that the plan for a public building comes under the least criticism for its amplitude of space. It seems to be assumed that the dignity of office requires room. But we observe that the state of Vermont has some lawmakers with a notion much out of keeping with the majority's expansive view. The Legislature provided an annex to the Capitol at Montpelier against the protest of some members of the Legislature who applied certain standards of common business to the state's affairs. The argument is advanced

in the Montpelier Journal that the increased room is needed to expedite the Legislature's work. If it can be demonstrated that contracted space accounts for long sessions, we should have to agree that capitols could hardly be too much or too swiftly enlarged.

Massachusetts is about to put wings on the State House—one at present but doubtless another in short order. The plans will differ from the familiar ones if they do not accord the officials magnificent areas. When the extension of twenty years ago was built, the officials moved from closely arranged offices into apartments that kept desks barely within hailing distance. Condensation of a working force such as any commercial concern would bring about would make doubtful the need of the proposed addition here, although it would violate all the traditions of appropriating the money others provide.

There is but one true standard for private and public building, in both of which the reasonable comfort of the worker, the impression upon the visitor and the maintenance of a respectability of appearance are allowed consideration, along with the main one of efficiency. Why should there be a different standard in practise?

AS THE CLOUDS lift and the situation in Mexico clears, it begins to appear that American diplomacy has not been as futile or amateurish as some home and foreign critics have felt it to be. Meticulous care has been taken to commit the United States unequivocally to a position similar to that taken when Cuba was invaded. Anything like forcible action with conquest of territory and permanent retention in view has been solemnly fore-sworn. Both in Europe and in South America this has had its effect. Secondly, assuming Huerta's final refusal of the plan of the United States for his retirement and for selection of a constitutionally chosen and clean-handed executive, a plan of operation has been worked out that will reduce the likelihood of an armed clash, at least on any considerable scale. A strict blockade by the navy of such ports as are in the hands of the federalists, or possible occupation and consequent collection of revenue, and refusal of the money lenders of Europe and the United States to further in any way the plans of Huerta by granting him loans, are expected to have an effect in Mexico City that will be educational.

This is planned on the basis of a temporary American supervision of Mexican affairs lasting only long enough to get a genuine popular choice of a President whose title is unstained and who will conserve the interests of the people. But a step as important and as precedent-making as this may not be necessary.

That the President and Secretary Bryan desire above all else a peaceful solution of this conflict can scarcely be doubted. On the other hand, they are determined that it must be settled in a way to demonstrate once and for all that the United States wishes stable government in her sister American republics and will not be party to deeds of violence authorized in accomplishing political ends. As time goes on the alleged quixotic character of this idealistic attitude fades away. It is seen to be soundly sensible, viewed simply from the standpoint of the capitalist. The immense American and European investments in Mexico never can produce for their owners a maximum of income until law and order take the place of rapine and graft.

APPLE shows are being held in all parts of the United States at the present time, and apple-growers are having it impressed upon them that the product of the orchard may be rendered worthless by careless handling.

Where Will Debt Increase End?

OFFICIAL statistics issued at Washington shed light on a world phenomenon, namely, the mounting rate of national indebtedness. Add to this a similar state of affairs in states, cities and towns, and the publicist, economist and indeed the moralist also may well ask of contemporary civilization, "Whither bound?" National indebtedness in 1800 amounted to \$2,500,000,000. Today it aggregates \$42,000,000,000 with an annual interest charge of \$1,732,000,000. As, in 1850, the total debt was only \$8,500,000,000, it is apparent that the rise has corresponded with and is in part due to radical extensions of popular control of the purse during the past two generations. But to an even greater extent must it be attributed to the costs of militarism, "armed preparedness," and all the expenses involved in national policies that are forthrightening and that take on forms of appropriation of foreign territory.

Nor is this all that must be reckoned with. Abhorrence of debt as a personal or family handicap under ordinary conditions of life is not as acute as it used to be. The reflex influence of this personal attitude is bound to be registered in the collective acts of citizens, whether dealing with local or national costs of government. "Pay as you go" is not a favorite counsel to the modern citizen. He jauntily enters upon constructive policies involving large sums of bonded debt with the deliberate intention of making later generations settle a share of the cost which they can have no part in determining and may find exceedingly onerous.

Of course, before final judgment is passed upon this habitual increase of national liabilities, the critic must take into account the increase of national assets which the century has brought. The relative amount of debt as compared with assets may be smaller than it was in 1800 or 1850. That it is, no one can doubt. Moreover, much of the increased nominal indebtedness is incurred in order to finance new forms of governmental functioning which conserve national assets of incalculable moral value. But after all is said in the way of explanation and extenuation, the fact remains that the modern state finds it difficult to retrench and almost impossible to reduce its interest charges save by processes of conversion of forms of indebtedness that compel losses to the creditor class. Scarce are political leaders or parties that dare define and fight for economy and retrenchment.

INTERNATIONALISM should be advanced by the prospective cosmopolitanism of the menu. Speaking for the United States, food-stuffs seem to be coming this way from all parts of the world.

IT SEEMS to be deemed the proper thing now not only to cut off the aigrette but to cut down the number of letters in the word by dropping the "te" at the end.

A NEW telescope brings the moon within twenty-nine miles of the earth, but for practical purposes it has always been near enough.

The United States and Mexico

THE logic of the theory of education for which the public high school and the state university stand as conspicuous exemplars calls for a national university located at Washington. Thither, as a place of strategic importance, the different religious sects have been going for the past quarter of a century and there setting up what they have pleased to call "national universities." Whither they have blazed the way, the larger, secular state itself is likely to go in the course of time. It is an ideal that President Washington, the Virginian, cherished and voiced; it has had notable champions during the intervening years, as well as eminent critics, notably President-Emeritus Eliot of Harvard. But the plan first began to have a chance of taking practical form when the heads of state universities and the constituencies back of them began to argue for it.

These men know what democracy can do with full control of the high grades of education and free use of socially derived revenue for raising the standards of popular intelligence. They wish to see the nation do, on a higher plane of service, what they do well on a lower plane. For the project, as it is indorsed and championed by them, contemplates making the Washington university one modeled after the pattern of Clark University at Worcester, or Johns Hopkins University in its earliest days. It is to be a topping-off place for the man or woman who wishes to do research work, accessible to the great stores of data in the national library, in the departmental archives and laboratories, and in touch with the eminent specialists of many kinds who serve the nation.

As the National Association of State Universities announces that it is ready to stand sponsor for federal legislation creating a national university of the type above described, it is evident that Congress and the people are bound to face the matter squarely before long. The history of educational evolution in the United States is replete with indications that educators practise competitive tactics when occasion demands. The forces that will mass against this radical proposition are not to be underrated. On the other hand, if the people of states with universities really stand back of the plan, it has a good chance in Congress, for those commonwealths are of the dominant political regions of the United States at the present hour.

A NOTE of neighborliness and fraternal regard has been observable in the speeches made at the recent dinners of Canadian clubs in all parts of the United States. Not the least remarkable phase of the sentiment receiving common expression has been an almost complete departure, even in the remarks of visiting Canadian officials, from the tone prevalent two or three years ago. The independent action of the United States in lowering and, in some instances, in practically removing, its tariff wall between the two countries, has happily served to remove doubt on the other side of the line as to the good intentions of those who favored the reciprocal agreement on this side.

The cordial note referred to sounded so clearly at the dinner of the New York Canadian Club that it appears to have impressed those present beyond any other feature of the gathering. Our own report has it: "That reciprocity between Canada and the United States, while not official, is each day being made a finer and nobler reality was a sentiment and opinion common to speakers" at the dinner. "Three hundred New York Canadians heard statesmen and professional men declare also that the time would never come when a single gun would be needed to guard the peaceful frontier of thousands of miles."

It is questionable whether the full meaning of this is taken in, whether the full meaning of it can be taken in, at this time. The fact that citizens of the United States and Canada are desirous of being peaceable and friendly next-door neighbors has long been recognized by the two peoples themselves. Only of late, however, has it come to be accepted by their governments as an indisputable fact. It remains for the coming centennial anniversary of the treaty of Ghent to mark the removal of the last vestige of the old suspicion or doubt in the official quarters of both countries. Canada and the United States can afford to put trust in each other's good faith because each is too big and too honorable to descend to little things.

OUR in the Pacific Northwest international boundary lines are given even less serious attention than they receive at other points along the 3000-mile border. Washington and British Columbia could hardly be more neighborly in many respects if they were both provinces of the Dominion or states of the Union. They realize that in innumerable ways their interests are common, in many ways identical. When any question arises of concern to the great territory of which they form so important a part, they have no more hesitation in "getting together" than would Montana and Idaho or Alberta and Saskatchewan. Thus, when they are dealing with a civic problem of mutual interest, Vancouver does not hesitate to go into conference with Seattle, nor does Spokane pause for a moment if asked to come over and discuss the matter with Victoria.

It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that the park commissioners of the section are planning to organize and hold annual conventions, beginning with a meeting in Seattle in July. This means, as the Monitor's news columns advise us, that the park commissioners of some of the most important cities of the Northwest, on both sides of the line—Portland, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver, Bellingham, Everett—will form an association looking to the common welfare of the entire territory regardless of political divisions.

The most pleasing phase of the matter is the apparent absence of any sense of political division upon the part of those promoting the alliance. They are looking only to such results as may accrue from a closer relationship to the communities concerned first, to the entire section afterward. They are desirous of helping each other, and they are desirous of receiving help from each other. They regard each other, practically, as fellow citizens; certainly as brothers. It is a very satisfying condition of things.

SO MUCH talk about ultimatums seems to be due in large part, if not altogether, to a fondness of certain newspapers for the word.

Moving Toward a National University

Some Sort of Reciprocity Evident

Working Together in the Northwest